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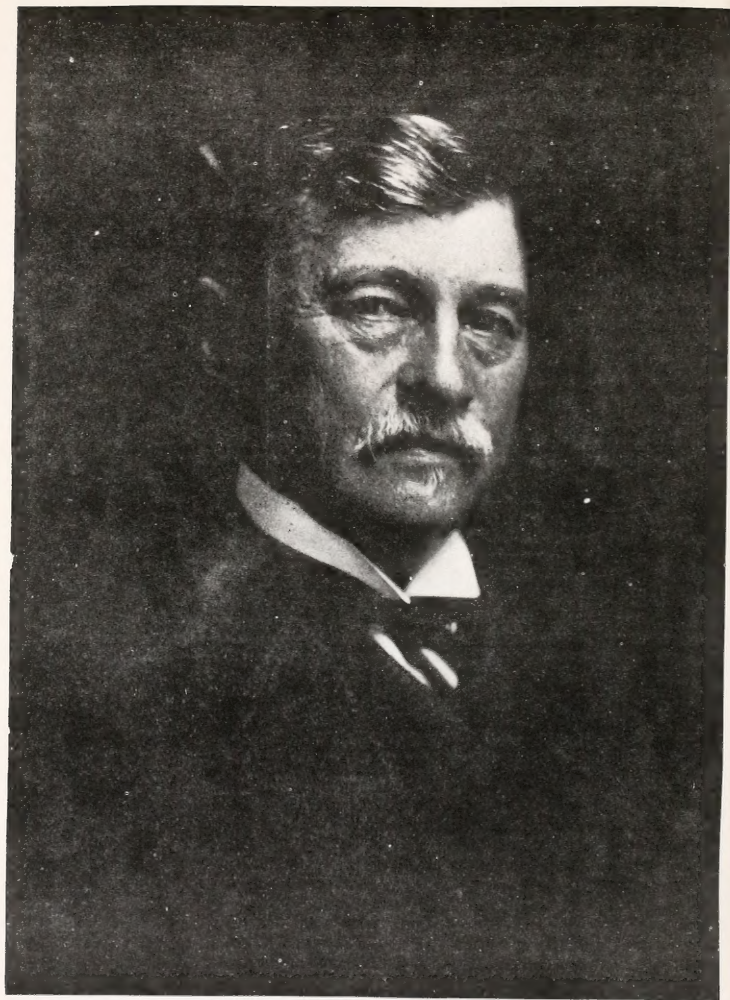


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Book 10



Mr. L. Fortner

HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY INDIANA

A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress,
Its People and Its Principal Interests

Compiled Under the Editorial Supervision of

JOHN L. FORKNER

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
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PREFACE

In presenting this history to the people of Madison county, the editor and publishers do not claim that it is to fill the proverbial "long felt want." They believe, however, that there is always room for a good county history, and no effort has been spared to make this work both as authentic and as comprehensive as possible.

To write of the past; to preserve the historic records of by-gone generations; to cull the good and true of any period of time; to render green again the memories and experiences of former days; to record the achievements and even the errors of our ancestors, is but to perform a common duty to a common humanity.

The division of the subject matter into topics and the arrangement of chapters is, we believe, the best that could be made, and will prove of great convenience to the reader. The chapter on the Bench and Bar was written by Hon. Frank P. Foster, mayor of Anderson, who is well qualified for the task by reason of his long connection with the bar of Madison county. The chapter on the Medical Profession was largely prepared by Dr. Jonas Stewart, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Anderson, and for several years secretary of the Madison County Medical Society. J. A. Van Osdol, general attorney of the Indiana Union Traction Company; Dr. L. E. Alexander, of Pendleton; J. E. Hall and Dr. F. S. Keller, of Alexandria; A. D. Moffett, John Nearom and J. E. Carpenter, of Elwood; also rendered valuable assistance in the collection of data regarding their respective cities and the institutions with which they are connected.

The works consulted in the preparation of this history include the following: Official publications—Reports of the United States Bureau of Ethnology; United States Census reports; Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture; Reports of the Indiana State Geologist, the Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of Inspection; Adjutant-General's reports; Bulletins of the Railroad Commission; Session Laws of Indiana, and the records in the various county offices. Miscellaneous publications—Harden's History of Madison County (1874); Kingman's History of Madison County (1880); Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County (1897), by John L. Forkner and Byron H. Dyson; Hardesty's History of Anderson; Dillon's History of Indiana; O. H. Smith's

Early Reminiscences of Indiana; Reports of the Grand Lodges of various fraternal organizations; city directories and the files of the Madison county papers.

The editor and his assistants desire to express their thanks and obligations to Miss Kate Chipman, librarian of the Anderson public library, and her assistants; Miss Henriette L. Scranton, Miss Zada Carr and Miss Margaret Wade, public librarians in Elwood, Alexandria and Pendleton, respectively, and to the various county officers and their deputies for their uniform courtesies and assistance in the collection of information.

Jno. L. Fortner

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History of Madison County

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL FEATURES, GEOLOGY, ETC.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA OF THE COUNTY—PRINCIPAL WATER-COURSES—GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE—UNDERLYING ROCKS OF THE UPPER SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN PERIODS—PENDLETON SANDSTONE—NIAGARA LIMESTONE—QUARRIES—THE GLACIAL DRIFT—THEORY OF GLACIERS—MORAINES—GRAVEL BEDS—NATURAL GAS—PETROLEUM—THE ALEXANDRIA OIL FIELD—THE PRIMITIVE FORESTS—MINERAL SPRING.

Madison county is situated a little northeast of the center of the state, being bounded on the north by Grant county; on the east by Delaware and Henry; on the south by Hancock, and on the west by Tipton and Hamilton. The fortieth parallel of latitude crosses the county about two and a half miles north of the southern boundary and the eighty-sixth meridian of longitude lies six miles west of the western boundary. The county contains four miles of Range 6, all of Range 7, and five miles of Range 8, east; one mile of Township 17, all of Townships 18, 19, 20 and 21, and five miles of Township 22, north. This gives it a width of fifteen miles from east to west, a length of thirty miles from north to south and an area of 450 square miles.

White river, the most important stream in the county, crosses the eastern boundary about one and a half miles northeast of Chesterfield, follows a general westerly direction and crosses the western boundary not far from the village of Perkinsville. Its length in the county is not far from twenty miles.

Fall creek enters the county from the east, about five miles north of the southeast corner, flows a southwesterly course through the townships of Adams, Fall Creek and Green, and enters Hamilton county near the southwest corner of the last named township. Its principal tributary in Madison county is Lick creek, which rises in Henry county and runs westwardly through the southern part of Madison, emptying into Fall creek near the Hamilton county line. Sly Fork, another tributary, has its source in Union township. After flowing southward for about four miles it turns west and finally discharges its waters into Fall creek some two miles east of Ovid. Prairie creek, a little stream about eight miles in length, flows southwest through Anderson and

Fall Creek townships, deriving its name from the fact that it drains the prairie lying between the cities of Anderson and Pendleton. It empties into Fall creek a short distance above the falls.

Next in importance after Fall creek is Pipe creek, which rises in Delaware county, crosses the eastern boundary of Madison about three miles south of the northeast corner, then flows a southwesterly direction past Alexandria and Frankton and enters Hamilton county about one mile north of Perkinsville. It takes its name from the Indian chief known as "Captain Pipe." Its principal tributaries are Little Pipe, Mud and Lilly creeks. Little Pipe creek has its source in the southern part of Section 28, Township 21, Range 6, in Monroe township. Its course is northwest for its entire length (about four miles), until it empties into the main stream just south of Alexandria. Mud creek, whose name indicates its character, rises in Grant county, follows a general southwesterly course through Van Buren township, past Summitville, touches the southeast corner of Boone township, then turns more toward the south and continues its course through Monroe township, emptying into Pipe creek about a mile west of Alexandria. Lilly creek rises in Boone township and follows a course a little west of south until its waters fall into Pipe creek, about four miles northeast of Frankton. Its total length is about eight miles.

Duck creek rises in Boone township, about two miles from the Grant county line, and flows west into Duck Creek township, where it turns toward the southwest, running past Elwood and entering Tipton county not far from the Hamilton county line. Little Duck creek, about six miles in length, rises in the northern part of Pipe Creek township and flows southwest, uniting with the main stream two miles south of Elwood.

Killbuck creek (sometimes written Kill Buck), so called for a noted chief of the Delaware tribe, rises in Delaware county, enters Madison near the northeast corner of Richland township, then flows southwest until it empties into the White river near the northern limit of the city of Anderson. Little Killbuck begins in Monroe township, unites with the old canal in Section 18, Township 20, Range 8, not far from the old village of Prosperity, and from this point runs south, emptying into the Big Killbuck near the southern line of Richland township.

Mill creek rises in Union township, not far from the source of Sly Fork, but flows in an opposite direction and empties into the White river near Chesterfield. It is only about two miles long.

Stony creek rises in Jackson township, flows southwest past Fishersburg and enters Hamilton county a short distance south of that village. It is about ten miles in length and takes its name from the stones abounding in its bed. The lower portion of its course is through Stony Creek township, which derives its name from the stream.

Indian creek rises near the northeast corner of La Fayette township, flows west and empties into the White river in Jackson township, near the village of Halford.

Sand creek, formerly called Mud branch, rises in the southern part of Stony Creek township, flows southwest across the corner of Green township and enters Hamilton county about a mile south of the Pendleton and Noblesville pike. It is about seven miles long.

Other streams are Winsell's branch, which is about four miles long and empties into Fall creek near Huntsville; Foster's branch, which rises in Jackson township, flows across the northwest corner of Fall Creek township, thence south through Green township and falls into Fall creek three miles below Pendleton; and Green's branch, which empties into the White river near the city of Anderson. Winsell's branch derives its name from Adam Winsell, a blacksmith, who was a member of the first court of Madison county, serving as associate judge from 1823 to 1830, while Judges Wick and Eggleston occupied the bench of the circuit court.

These water-courses provide reasonably good natural drainage for all parts of the county and this natural drainage has been supplemented by a system of ditches which has done much to bring the land under cultivation and render the soil more productive.

That portion of the county lying south of the Big Four railroad, and drained by Fall creek and its tributaries, has an undulating surface, with hills of moderate size along Fall creek and the White river. These elevations generally consist of beds of bowlders and gravel and bear unmistakable evidence of glacial action. This is especially true of a belt ranging from three to four miles in width, extending from the Lick creek valley, three miles southwest of Pendleton, in a northeasterly direction along the south side of the tract called the prairie, crossing the White river near Anderson and following the valley of the Killbuck creek to the Delaware county line. The northern portion of the county is more level and it is in this section that artificial drainage by means of ditches has been resorted to most extensively.

State Geologist Collett, in his report for the year 1884, says: "The greater part of Madison county is covered with a deep deposit of glacial drift, but the few streams which cut through it and reveal the rock in place, indicate that the eastern and northern parts of the county rest on rocks of the Upper Silurian age, but in the southwestern corner, embracing Green, and parts of Fall Creek and Stony Creek townships, the underlying rock is Devonian. The falls of Fall creek, at Pendleton, furnish the boldest and most remarkable outcrop of rock in the county. The ledge forming the cataract is composed of heavily stratified sandstone of a peculiar structure. It consists entirely of quartz crystals of pretty uniform size and but feebly held together, sometimes by a cement of peroxide of iron, but more frequently by no visible force, and therefore much disposed to crumble; yet it has a wonderful power to resist the action of water. The ledge over which the water falls at Pendleton has scarcely undergone any change since the white man first became acquainted with it, sixty years ago."

Six years before Professor Collett made this report, E. T. Cox, at that time the state geologist, took measurements at Pendleton, concerning which he says: "We have the following section extending from the bed of Fall creek to the top of the drift, all belonging to the Corniferous epoch:

1. Drift with large bowlders of granite and other crystalline rocks strewed over the surface..... 50 feet.
2. Ash colored, rough weathering, cherty, magnesian lime-

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| | stone, alternating with soft, sandy greenish colored, pyritiferous layers, in all about..... | 4 feet. |
| 3. | Buff, sandy, magnesian limestone, <i>Pleurotomaria</i> and coral bed | 4 feet. |
| 4. | Heavy bedded and soft, white sandstone, upper part fossiliferous | 15 feet." |

The Pendleton sandstone may be had in blocks five feet in thickness. When first quarried it is soft, but hardens upon exposure to the atmosphere and "has a good reputation as a building stone, both for beauty and durability." When the Indianapolis Glass Works first started the deposits at Pendleton furnished the sand and proved to be well adapted to the manufacture of glass, but the stone has never been extensively used for that purpose. Geologists seem to differ with regard to the place this sandstone occupies in the geologic scale. Specimens were sent to James Hall, state geologist of New York, who says: "My own convictions are that it is the equivalent of our own Schoharie Grit, being the western prolongation of beds that are generally well developed in Canada West, but making no conspicuous figure in the geology. Several of the fossils are identical with those of our own Schoharie Grit," etc. Dana and other eastern geologists have located the Oriskany sandstone in exactly the position occupied by the Pendleton deposits, and Collett was inclined to the opinion that the sandstone at the falls of Fall creek belongs to that formation.

W. S. Blatchley, who was state geologist for several years in the early part of the present century, appears to have devoted more attention to the geology of Madison county than any of his predecessors. In his report for 1905 he says: "Three geologic periods are represented in the surface rocks of this county—the Niagara limestone of the Silurian, the Pendleton sandstone of the Devonian, and the glacial drift of the Pleistocene."

After a thorough investigation of the subject, Mr. Blatchley reached the conclusion that for limestone the county ranks among the first in the state, both in quantity and quality. The Niagara limestone outcrops at numerous places in the beds of the water-courses. It shows at three points on the south bank of Fall creek in the town of Pendleton—at the lower edge of the town, at the foot of the falls, and on a knoll about two hundred yards below the fall. On Foster's branch, four miles below Pendleton, is an outcrop of Niagara limestone of the hard, gray variety. Collett noticed this outcrop in 1884 and classed the stone as Corniferous. He described it as a "compact, crystalline limestone, which will prove a durable material for foundations, cellar walls, etc." One and a half miles northeast of Ingalls sixty acres on the farm of David V. Miller were found to be underlain with limestone and a stone crushing plant was erected there in 1905 to prepare material for road building. In his report for 1878 Cox mentions a quarry on the farm of William Crim, located on the bank of the White river, about two miles west of the courthouse in Anderson. Upon examining this quarry he found "as many as eleven workable layers of stone, varying from four to twelve inches in thickness."

In the western part of the city of Alexandria is a macadam plant erected for the purpose of utilizing a deposit of some fifteen acres, the stone having all the essential qualities of good road material. Another quarry is that known as Daniel Abbott's, located in Section 33, Township 21, Range 7, near the southeast corner of Pipe Creek township. Other places where the Niagara limestone is quarried are near Frankton, on Pipe creek, and in the vicinity of Pendleton.

Probably no phenomena have proven more perplexing to students of geology than those which brought about the destruction of vast beds of rock and the distribution of their fragmentary remains over large areas of territory far from their original location. For example, the large boulders found all over Indiana, commonly called "nigger-heads," are of a granitoid character, belonging to beds that are nowhere represented in the state, and must have come from some place beyond her borders. Various theories have been advanced to account for these conditions, the most prominent of which, and the one most generally accepted by scientists, is the glacial theory. The glacial epoch, or Pleistocene period of geologic time, sometimes called the "Ice Age," comprises the earliest part of the Quaternary period. During the latter part of the Tertiary period, preceding, there was a gradual lowering of temperature throughout the north temperate zone until the entire surface was covered with large bodies of ice, called glaciers. These glaciers were formed by periodical or intermittent snows. During the period of rest between those falls of snow, that which had already fallen became compacted by pressure until the whole mass was converted into one solid body.

The pressure upon the yielding mass of snow imparted motion to the glacier, which carried with it rocks and other mineral matter. This grinding and equalizing work of the glaciers in time effected a material change in the topography and meteorological conditions of the earth. Not only were mountain peaks worn down and the general leveling of the land brought about, but vast quantities of earth and sand were carried forward by the streams of water formed by the melting ice and flowing beneath the glaciers and deposited in the ocean. In this way the shores of the continent were pushed forward during a period of several centuries and the superficial area of the land was materially increased.

In general, the course of the North American glaciers was toward the south. One of them extended over Canada and the northeastern part of the United States, reaching from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Missouri river on the west, covering the entire basin of the Great Lakes. When the ice melted, the rocks and other debris carried along by the glacier were left to form what is known as the glacial drift, also called till, boulder clay and older diluvium.

The accumulation of earth and stone carried by the glacier was sometimes heaped up along the margin, where it formed a ridge or deposit called a lateral moraine. When two glaciers came together, the deposit formed at the point of conjunction is called a medial moraine; the more level deposit under the body of the glacier is known as the ground moraine, and that at the edge of the glacier is called a terminal

moraine. The valley of the Ohio river was the terminus of the glacier that once covered Madison county and the channel of that stream owes its origin to the melting of the ice and the flow of water which always underlies the bed of a glacier. As the melting process proceeded, the terminal margin withdrew to the north, and wherever there remained undestroyed rock barriers or dams they gave direction to the waters of the terminal moraines. In this way the course of the Wabash river and the two forks of the White river were determined, or modified, centuries before Columbus discovered the New World.

The rate at which the glaciers moved rarely exceeded one foot per day. As it glided along the bowlders at the bottom left marks or scratches on the bed rock, and from these marks or striæ the geologist has been able to determine with reasonable accuracy the course of the glacier, by noting the direction of the striæ.

In some portions of North America the lateral moraines rise to a height of from 500 to 1,000 feet. The terminal moraine in northern Indiana, that marks the southern boundary of the Great Lake basin, contains several mounds that are from 150 to 200 feet in height. In Madison county the drift has been more uniformly deposited, though there are abundant evidences of glacial action. Collett, in the report already alluded to, says:

"The ice age has left distinct foot-prints on the southeastern section of Madison county. A line drawn from near the northeast corner of Richland township to Anderson and continued in the same direction down the valley of Prairie creek by Pendleton to the southern line of the county, will traverse a region of valleys of erosion between hills of washed gravel deposited by currents from beneath the dissolving glacier, while the finer and lighter materials were carried forward to form the clay surface of the counties south. The most distinct remains of a lateral moraine that I have seen anywhere is in the piles of gravel and bowlders that skirt the southeastern side of the glacial river bed which stretches from White river to Fall creek in what is now known as the Prairie. This valley of erosion has an average width of about a mile and is some thirty feet below the general level of the country, while the gravel along the southeast side is piled up from forty to fifty feet high. The valley crosses Fall creek and continues somewhat narrowed to Lick creek near the Hancock county line. At the point of crossing Fall creek bowlders of granite, gneiss and trap rock are profusely distributed over several hundred acres of land."

Southeast of this eroded valley are gravel hills and the soil in that section is usually of a sandy loam. North and west of it the gravel beds are rare and near the northern boundary of the county entirely disappear, though gravel is sometimes found where there is nothing on the surface to indicate its presence. In his report for 1905 the state geologist devotes considerable space to the road building materials of the state and on a map of Madison county shows the deposits of gravel that have been developed. Two of these are in the western part of Duck Creek township; one in the northwestern part of Boone; one near Alexandria, and one two miles farther west, in Monroe township; three in the southeastern part of Pipe Creek; two in the northeastern and

two in the southwestern part of Richland; one near White river, in Jackson township, and another on Pipe creek, four miles farther north; five in Union township; four in Anderson, not far from the city and three farther south; three in Green; five in Fall Creek and five in Adams. The map also shows the location of several gravel beds that at that time had not been opened.

No account of the geology of the county would be complete without some mention of oil and natural gas, both of which have been found within the county limits. Natural gas is described as "a member of the paraffin series (hydrocarbons), a combination of carbon and hydrogen, about 60 per cent as heavy as air and highly inflammable." It is composed chiefly of marsh gas, or methane, the gas fields in Ohio and Indiana having been formed by the decomposition of animal matter, while the Pennsylvania field is composed of decayed vegetation. The decomposition, or chemical change, that generated the gas is believed to have taken place at comparatively low temperatures within the porous rocks of the Lower Silurian formation, the rocks serving as reservoirs for the gas.

Natural gas was probably first used in connection with the Delphic oracles, about 1000 B. C., and it has been used for centuries by the Chinese in the evaporation of salt water. It was first used in the United States in 1821, when a well one and a half inches in diameter and twenty-seven feet deep was drilled near a "gas spring" at Fredonia, New York, and the gas used for lighting the streets. In 1838 its presence was noticed at Findlay, Ohio, and three years later it was found in a well at Charleston, West Virginia. While developing the oil fields of Pennsylvania, in 1860, the gas was used under the boilers instead of coal, but the first systematic use of it as a fuel was at Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1868. On March 14, 1886, the first gas well in Indiana "blew in" at Portland, where it was struck in the Trenton limestone. The second well was opened at Eaton, Delaware county, in September, 1886, and the third was sunk at Kokomo, gas being struck in October of that year.

Little was known of the Trenton limestone prior to 1884, except from the outcrops in Canada and some parts of the United States. In that year gas was struck at Findlay, Ohio, which marked the beginning of an era of prosperity for that city and led to the investigations in Indiana, with the results above mentioned.

In Madison county, the first gas well was sunk on the farm of Samuel Cassell, at Alexandria, early in 1887. On the evening of January 25, 1887, a meeting was held at the courthouse in Anderson for the purpose of organizing a natural gas company. Some work had been done about a week before that time and the names of forty of the representative citizens had been signed to articles of association for a stock company with a capital of \$20,000, the organization of which was completed at the meeting of the 25th. Drilling was soon afterward commenced on a piece of land donated by John Hickey, immediately south of the Midland railroad station and not far from Meridian street, where gas was struck in the Trenton limestone at a depth of 847 feet on the morning of March 31, 1887. This was the second

well in the county and the first at or near the city of Anderson. A further account of the development of the natural gas field of the county will be found in the chapter on Finance and Industries.

The original rock pressure throughout the Indiana gas field was from 300 to 325 pounds to the square inch and the supply appeared to be inexhaustible. This belief was so prevalent that the gas was used in the most wasteful and extravagant manner. In 1893 the Indiana legislature passed an act prohibiting the waste of gas and oil, but it was a case of locking the door after the horse had been stolen. So much had already been wasted that it was evident a few years more would witness the failure of the accumulated supply and that centuries would probably have to elapse before another could be formed in the porous rock, if indeed a new supply could ever be generated by natural processes.

Petroleum, kerosene, or coal oil, is a natural rock oil, composed of hydrocarbons and classed with asphalt and natural gas as a bitumen. It was known to the ancients and during the days of the Roman empire was obtained from Sicily and burned in lamps. The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company was organized in 1854, but it was not until five years later that oil was struck in paying quantities in the western part of the state. Then fortunes were made in a comparatively short time and the excitement became widespread. Prospecting for oil was carried on in various parts of the country, but most of them ended in failure and the few wells yielding oil were poor payers and were soon abandoned. In 1885 the Lima, Ohio, field was developed and in that year the production in the United States was about twenty-two million barrels.

The first successful attempt to develop an oil field in high pressure gas territory was near Alexandria, Madison county, in the spring of 1897. About the beginning of that year the Northern Ohio Oil Company secured a lease upon the farm of Nimrod Carver, about two miles northeast of the city of Alexandria, and on April 20, 1897, the first oil well in the county came in with a flow of eight hundred barrels daily. Oil operators flocked to the new field and high prices were paid for leases upon lands in the vicinity of the Carver farm. Between that time and March 4, 1898, seventy-five wells were drilled in the Alexandria field. Of these, forty yielded both oil and gas, thirty-three proved to be gas wells only, and two were dry. In 1900 the output from this field was about sixty thousand barrels. During the next year a number of new wells were drilled, but most of them were light producers—about thirty barrels each per day. Of ninety-four wells drilled in Monroe township, thirty-nine were dry; one on section 3 produced forty barrels daily at the start, and one on section 7 had an initial flow of one hundred barrels. Two wells on the J. M. Hughes farm in section 10 showed ninety and one hundred and fifty barrels respectively at the beginning, but this yield soon fell off. Of the ten wells drilled in Richland township only four were producers. One started at seventy-five barrels and one on the Fuller farm in section 6 yielded one hundred barrels. At the close of the year the wells on the Hughes and Fuller farms were the only ones in operation. From this time on interest in the Alex-

andria waned and in 1908 operations were practically at a standstill. Only two wells were sunk in that year, both on section 22, in Monroe township, and they yielded but five and ten barrels respectively. The total shipment of oil from the field in 1908 was only one hundred and eight barrels.

When the first white men came to what is now Madison county they found a large part of the surface covered with a heavy growth of timber. The principal varieties of forest trees were yellow and white poplar; white, burr, red and black oak; black and white walnut; wild cherry; white, red and slippery elm; white, blue and black ash; shell-bark and pignut hickory; sycamore; several varieties of maple; honey locust; beech, sassafras and basswood. Some cottonwood grew along the courses of the streams and there were a few minor species, such as hackberry, mulberry, ironwood, buckeye, etc. At that time the soil was of more value for cultivation than the timber, and many trees were cut down and burned that, if they were standing today, would be worth more than the land upon which they grew. Then no thought of a timber famine entered the minds of the pioneers. Far away to the westward stretched the boundless forest and to the frontiersman it seemed, if he gave it a thought, that there would be timber for the use of the people for generations to come. Now, though less than a century has passed, the conservation of American forests is an engrossing subject. Possibly much of the timber might have been saved, but would the people of the present day act differently under the same conditions? Perhaps not.

While making his investigations in Madison county in 1878, State Geologist Cox noticed several "bold, running springs of chalybeate water" at the base of the bluff near what is now Mounds Park, about three miles above Anderson, on the White river. In his report for that year he gives the following analysis of the water from this spring:

"Bold running spring; cold and clear; strong inky taste; bubbles up through sand; no appearance of escaping gases; decidedly alkaline reaction.

Grains in an imperial gallon.

"Insoluble silicates	1.6580
Oxide of iron7287
Lime	8.1610
Alumina	trace
Magnesia	trace
Sulphuric acid	2.7500
Carbonic acid, combined	7.1070
Iodine	trace
Alkalies	trace
Loss and undetermined.....	3.5953

Total in one gallon.....24.0000

"The above constituents are probably combines as follows:

Bicarbonate of lime.....	10.898
Carbonate of protoxide of iron.....	1.177
Sulphate of lime.....	6.672

Insoluble silicates	1.658
Magnesia	trace
Alumina	trace
Alkalies	trace
Iodine	trace
Loss and undetermined.....	3.595
<hr/>	
Total	24.000''

The analysis further disclosed the fact that the amount of gas in an imperial gallon was 13.580 per cent. and the amount of free carbonic acid was 6.473 per cent. Concerning the results of the analysis, Mr. Cox says: "This is a very pure calcic chalybeate water, a fine tonic and alterative, and is admirable for persons laboring under general debility and dyspepsia. The location is all that could be desired for a watering-place and resort."

From the foregoing it may be seen that while Madison county has no peculiar or startling geological formations, it is well supplied with mineral resources in the way of stone and road building materials; that during the era of natural gas and oil it was one of the largest producing counties in the state; that the glacial drift has given to the county a fertile soil; that it has one of the finest mineral springs in central Indiana, and that its streams and ditches afford ample drainage to render the county one of the most productive and healthful in the state.

CHAPTER II

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—THEORIES CONCERNING THEM—DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES—THEIR DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS—MOUNDS IN MADISON COUNTY—DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TRIBES WHEN AMERICA FIRST DISCOVERED—INDIANA TRIBES—THE DELAWARES—THEIR HISTORY AND TRADITION—A DELAWARE PROPHET INSPIRES PONTIAC—NOTED DELAWARE CHIEFTAINS—A LEGEND.

Who were the first human beings to inhabit the continent of North America? The question is more easily asked than answered. When the first white men came they found here a peculiar race of copper colored people, to whom they gave the name of Indians, but after a time it became evident to the student of archaeology that the Indian had his predecessors. These predecessors have been named Mound Builders, on account of the great number of mounds or earthworks they erected, and which constitute the only data from which to write their history. For fully a century the character and fate of the Mound Builders have been discussed by antiquarians and archaeologists, but the problem appears to be no nearer a positive solution than when it first came up for consideration. The American Antiquarian Society was organized in 1812 and some investigations were made during the years immediately following, but the first work of note on American archaeology, entitled "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," compiled by E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis, did not make its appearance until 1847. In that work the authors presented the theory that the Mound Builders belonged to a very old race and that they were distinct from and in no way related to the Indians found here when the continent was discovered by Columbus. Allen Lapham, who wrote on the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," in 1855, also held to the separate race and great age theory.

In fact, such was the hypothesis of most of the early writers on the subject, and some have arranged the period of man in the Mississippi valley into four epochs, viz.: 1. The Mound Builders; 2. The Villagers; 3. The Fishermen; 4. The Indians. This theory, which is somewhat fanciful, presupposes four distinct races or peoples and is not sustained by any existing or known facts. Baldwin, in his valuable work on "Ancient America" (p. 71), says: "They were unquestionably American aborigines and not immigrants from another continent. That appears to me the most reasonable suggestion which assumes that the Mound Builders came originally from Mexico and Central America.

It explains many facts connected with their remains. In the Great Valley their most populous settlements were at the south. Coming from Mexico and Central America, they would begin their settlements on the Gulf coast, and afterward advance gradually up the river to the Ohio valley. It seems evident that they came by this route, and their remains show that their only connection with the coast was at the south. Their settlements did not reach the coast at any other point."

On the other hand, McLean says: "From time immemorial, there has been immigration into Mexico from the North. One type after another has followed. In some cases different branches of the same family have successively followed one another. Before the Christian era the Nahoas immigration from the North made its appearance. They were the founders of the stone works in northern Mexico. Certain eminent scientists have held that the Nahoas belonged to the race that made the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Following this people came the Toltees, and with them the light begins to dawn upon ancient Mexican migration. They were cultivated and constituted a branch of the Nahoas family. * * * In the light of modern discovery and scientific investigation, we are able to follow the Mound Builders. We first found them in Ohio, engaged in tilling the soil and developing a civilization peculiar to themselves. Driven from their homes, they sought an asylum in the South, and from there they wandered into Mexico, where we begin to learn something more definite concerning them."

Two more diverse theories than those advanced by Baldwin and McLean can hardly be imagined. Of course, it might be that the emigration from Ohio occurred at a very early period of time and that the descendants of the emigrants at a later date found their way back into the United States, as suggested by Baldwin, but such a theory is scarcely tenable. There is not, then, and never has been, a unity of opinion regarding the Mound Builders. While the early writers classed them as a hypothetical people, supposed to have antedated the Indian tribes as inhabitants of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the Mound Builders of these valleys are now regarded "as the ancestors and representatives of the tribes found in the same region by the Spanish, French and English pioneers." Says Brinton:

"The period when the Mound Builders flourished has been differently estimated; but there is a growing tendency to reject the assumption of a very great antiquity. There is no good reason for assigning any of the remains in the Ohio valley an age antecedent to the Christian era, and the final destruction of their towns may well have been but a few generations before the discovery of the continent by Columbus. Faint traditions of this event were still retained by the tribes who occupied the region at the advent of the whites. Indeed, some plausible attempts have been made to identify their descendants with certain existing tribes."

The culture of the Mound Builders was distinctly Indian in character. De Soto and the early French explorers in the southern part of what is now the United States found certain tribes who were mound builders in the early part of the sixteenth century, and the relics found

in many of the mounds differ but slightly from those of known Indian origin. As these facts have been developed the theory that the Mound Builders were the ancestors of the Indians has in recent years come to be generally accepted by archaeologists.

Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, has divided the mounds of the United States into eight districts.

1. The Wisconsin district, which embraces the southern half of Wisconsin, the northern part of Illinois and the northeastern portion of Iowa. In this district the effigy mounds abound—that is, mounds bearing a resemblance in form to some beast or bird. They are supposed to have been copied from the bird or animal that served as a totem for the tribe that erected them, though they may have been objects of veneration or worship. Effigy mounds are also found in some of the other districts, one of the most noted of this class being the "Great Serpent," of Adams county, Ohio. This mound, which is in the form of a serpent, if straightened out, would be 1,348 feet in length. It is located on a narrow ridge, almost surrounded by three streams of water. The opened jaws measure seventy-five feet across and immediately in front of the mouth is a circular or elliptical inclosure with a heap of stones in the center. The body of the serpent is from thirty to fifty feet wide and about eight feet in height in the highest part.

2. The Upper Mississippi or Illinois district, which includes northern and central Illinois, southeastern Iowa and northeastern Missouri. The mounds of this district are mostly conical tumuli, located on the ridges, uplands, etc.

3. The Ohio district, which embraces Ohio, eastern Indiana and the western portion of West Virginia. The distinguishing feature of this district is the large number of fortifications and altar mounds, though the conical tumuli are also plentiful. One of the largest known mounds of this class is the one at Grave creek, West Virginia, which is 900 feet in circumference and seventy feet high. In the State of Ohio alone about 13,000 mounds have been noted.

4. The New York district, including the central lake region and the western portion of the state, where the enclosing walls or fortifications constitute the leading relics of the Mound Builders.

5. The Appalachian district, embracing western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, southwestern Virginia and southeastern Kentucky. In the mounds of this district have been found a large number of stone pipes, bracelets of copper, mica plates and other relics, many of which have not been seen elsewhere, and the district has also furnished a larger number of skeletons than any of the others. Some mounds of the fortification type have likewise been found in this district.

6. This district includes the middle portion of Mississippi, southeastern Missouri, northern Arkansas, western Tennessee, western Kentucky, southern Illinois and the Wabash valley of Indiana. Here the truncated and terraced pyramid mounds are found in greater numbers than in any of the preceding districts. There are also inclosures, ditches and canals, and pottery and stone coffins have been found in several of the mounds that have been explored. Near Cahokia, Illinois, is a truncated pyramid mound 500 by 700 feet at the base and 97 feet in height.

7. The Lower Mississippi district, which includes the southern half of Arkansas, the greater part of Louisiana and the southern part of Mississippi. The mounds of this district display no marked characteristics, being chiefly of the conical type.

8. The Gulf States district, which embraces the southern part of the country east of Mississippi. Here the large flat-topped pyramidal mounds and inclosures or fortifications abound. There are also a number of effigy mounds, the great eagle mound of Georgia being one of the finest specimens of this class in the country.

Concerning the structure and purpose of the mounds, Brinton says: "The mounds or tumuli are of earth, or earth mingled with stones, and are of two general classes, the one with a circular base and conical in shape, the other with a rectangular base and a superstructure in the form of a truncated pyramid. The former are generally found to contain human remains and are therefore held to have been barrows or



WHITE RIVER AT MOUNDS PARK

sepulchral monuments raised over the distinguished dead, or, in some instances serving as the communal place of interment for a gens or clan. The truncated pyramids, with their flat surfaces, were evidently the sites for buildings, such as temples or council houses, which being constructed of perishable material have disappeared."

E. T. Cox, state geologist, in his report for 1878, says: "By far the most unique and well preserved earthworks in this state are on the banks of White river, in Madison county, about three miles from Anderson, the county seat. The principal work in a group of eight is a circular embankment with a deep ditch on the inside. The central area is one hundred and thirty-eight feet in diameter, and contains a mound in the center four feet high and thirty feet in diameter. There is a slight depression between the mound and the ditch. The gateway is

thirty feet wide. Carriages may enter at the gateway and drive around the mound, as the ditch terminates on each side of the gateway. The ditch is sixty feet wide and ten and a half feet deep; the embankment is sixty-three feet wide at the base and nine feet high, and the entire diameter of the circle is three hundred and eighty-four feet.

"When I first visited these works, which go by the name of the 'Mounds,' there were growing upon the embankment a great many large forest trees, from one foot to four feet in diameter. Several large walnut trees have since been cut off; with that exception the work still remains covered with a growth in no respect differing from the adjoining forest, and the embankment and ditch are in as good a state of preservation as when abandoned by the builders."

In the immediate vicinity of this large work are seven smaller ones, four of which are circular in form and two are in the form of links, slightly bent together in the center, while one consists of two embankments about two and a half feet high, with a gateway at each end. The largest of these subordinate works is one of the link-shaped formations, situated 325 feet northwest of the main embankment. It is 181 feet in length, 122 feet across the widest part, and 57 feet across the constricted part. The wall is from one foot to six feet high, with a ditch on the inside, and in the end nearest the large mound is a narrow gateway.

Directly south of this and 475 feet from the large mound is a circle 126 feet in diameter, with a bank about three feet in height and a slight ditch on the inside. Still further south, in the public road, is another circle, the greater part of which has been obliterated by passing vehicles. The second link mound almost touches the large work on the west side. Its greatest length is 106 feet, the bank is only about two feet high and it has no gateway.

A debt of gratitude is due Frederick Bronnenberg, late owner of the grounds upon which these mounds are situate. During the many years he owned the property he kept the ancient earthworks from being obliterated by the plotman's share and guarded with jealous eye the handsome woodlands surrounding them. To have stuck an ax into one of the stately elms or sturdy oaks would have been sacrilege in his estimation. As long as he was the owner of these grounds, they were open to visitors and he took pride in the ownership of this mysterious and interesting place. Many people censured Mr. Bronnenberg because he would not part with the grounds and convey them to persons who wished to purchase the place and convert it into a resort. But it seems that Providence has worked out a better way for their preservation and has given to the people a place for rest, amusement and pleasure that will be more lasting than by private ownership. Since the death of Mr. Bronnenberg, his heirs have transferred the property to the Indiana Union Traction Company, which now conducts the grove as a pleasure resort, but in such a way that the mounds shall be preserved and perpetuated. Around the large work is a strong wire fence, with notices posted at frequent intervals forbidding visitors to walk upon the slope or crest of the embankment. This policy, if continued, will preserve this interesting relic of a bygone race for future generations

to admire and study. At the foot of the bluff is the mineral spring mentioned at the close of the preceding chapter. This spring may have had some influence upon the aborigines in the selection of a location for their earthwork, though Professor Cox, in the same report, notes that

"On the same section of land, but half a mile farther up the river, and on the same side of the stream, there is another cluster of earthworks that are of nearly equal interest; in fact, the principal work is, in some respects, more remarkable than the large circle (previously described). The outline is of irregular shape—constricted on one end and at the sides; at the other end there is a gateway nine feet wide, protected by two small mounds, now about four feet high. The wall is thirty to thirty-five feet wide at the base and about four feet high; ditch eight feet wide. A central line through the longer way is N. 67° E. and 296 feet long; it is 160 feet across at the widest and 150 feet across at the narrowest part—near the middle. With the exception of the two mounds at the gateway, which lie on the cultivated side of a section fence, and have been cut down by the plow, the remainder of this antiquity is in as good state of preservation as when deserted by its original occupants. Large trees are growing over it, and the underbrush is so thick that it was difficult to obtain accurate measurements; in fact, there is hardly a stick of timber amiss over the ruins."

Near this work is a plain circle, 150 feet in diameter, which lies in a cultivated field and is fast being obliterated. Southeast of this circle is an oblong work, similar to the one above described by the state geologist. Its longest diameter is 106 feet and the distance across the other way is forty-eight feet at each end, but somewhat less in the center, or constricted part. The wall is about two feet high and the ditch on the inside is fifteen feet in width. At the southeastern end is a gateway fifteen feet wide. This portion is well preserved, but the western part lies in the open field and the plow has almost leveled the walls. In these works the Mound Builders, whoever they were, or at whatever time they inhabited the land, have left their indelible impress upon Madison county. The architects have gone, but the building remains. Who built it, or for what purpose it was erected, will doubtless remain for generations to come largely a matter of speculation and conjecture.

At the time the Western Hemisphere was first visited by Europeans, the continent of North America was inhabited by several groups or families of Indians, each of which was distinguished by certain characteristics and occupied a well defined territory. In the north were the Eskimo, a people who has never played any conspicuous part in history. South of them and west of the Hudson bay were the Athapascans, scattered over a wide expanse of territory. The Algonquian group occupied a great triangle, roughly bounded by the Atlantic coast on the east, a line drawn from the most northern point of Labrador in a southwesterly direction to the Rocky mountains, and a second line from there to the Pamlico sound, on the coast of North Carolina. South of the Algonquian and east of the Mississippi river was the Musklogean family, including the Creeks, Choctaws, etc. Directly west of this group, across the Mississippi, were the Caddoan tribes. The hardy, restless

Siouan tribes occupied the Missouri valley, and in the southwestern part of what is now the United States was the Shoshonean group. Along the St. Lawrence river and the shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, in the very heart of the Algonquian country, were the brave, warlike Iroquoian tribes, who were probably the most intellectual of all the North American Indians.

Of all these families, the Algonquian was the most numerous, inhabited the largest scope of country, and has been the most important in the history of the nation. This group consisted of several hundred tribes, the most prominent of which were the Miami, Pottawatomie, Delaware, Shawnee, Ojibwa and Ottawa. Among the Iroquois the principal tribes were the Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Mohawk and Cayuga. The Algonquian invasion of Iroquois territory led to a confederacy being formed by these tribes, which became known as the "Five Nations," and which was a powerful factor in most of the early treaties made between the Indians and whites. Subsequently the Tuscaroras, another Iroquoian tribe, were taken into the arrangement and the confederacy then took the name of the "Six Nations."



THE BIG MOUND AT MOUNDS PARK

(Courtesy, Herland Publishing Co.)

When the first white settlements were made in Indiana, the region now comprising the state was inhabited by at least seven different tribes of Indians. The Pottawatomies occupied the entire northern part of the state; the Miamis, or Twightwees, as they were sometimes called, dwelt along the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers; along the Wabash were the Weas, their principal village being near the present city of Lafayette; east of the Wabash and north of the Ohio lay the country of the Piankeshaws, extending eastward to what is now Lawrence county and northward to Vigo; the Wyandots occupied the present counties of Harrison, Crawford, Spencer, Perry, Dubois and Orange; east of them were the Shawnees, their country extending eastward into Ohio and northward to Rush and Fayette counties, while between the districts inhabited by the Shawnees and the Miamis were the Delawares, who occupied the present county of Madison.

The Miamis were at one time the most powerful tribe in the West and when the French traders first visited the lake region were in com-

plete control. They had been moving eastward, when they were met and driven back by the Iroquois, after which they settled in Ohio. One of their leading chiefs, Little Turtle, once said: "My forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; thence to its mouth; thence down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Wabash, and from there to Chicago over Lake Michigan. These are the boundaries within which the prints of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen."

At some time in the distant past—the exact date is not certain—the Miamis, with their kindred tribes, because of their great power and influence, the wide extent of their domain and their aggressiveness, were known as the "Miami Confederacy." About the middle of the eighteenth century this confederacy numbered about 1,200 warriors, though, according to tribal traditions, it was able to muster at an earlier period a much more formidable force.

Of the Indian tribes above mentioned, the Pottawatomies were probably the strongest at the time the white man began coming into the state, the Shawnees were unquestionably the fiercest and most warlike, and the Delawares claimed to be the oldest. According to their traditions they once possessed all the western portion of North America, when they were known as the Lenni Lenape, which in their language means "men." As they traveled eastward they were met by the Iroquois, with whom they formed an alliance. The combination of these two powerful tribes enabled them to overcome all the smaller and weaker tribes east of the Mississippi, and in time they laid claim to all the territory between the Great River and the Atlantic coast. This vast region they divided, the Delawares taking the country lying between the Hudson and Potomac rivers and the Iroquois assuming dominion over the remainder. It was from the Delawares that William Penn purchased the province of Pennsylvania. A recent writer on this subject says: "In the early days of their known history, especially after their loss of power and caste, the oft-repeated remembrance of their former high position among the numerous tribes occupying the lake region, was a source of proud satisfaction. The relation connecting them with the period of their prosperity was regarded as a golden epoch in their tribal history. It was then that the bravery of their warriors, the wisdom of their counsellors and the brilliancy of their warlike exploits gave them a prestige worthy to be recounted, in after years, among the traditions of their fathers. Then they were allied with the Iroquois, and retained their ancient character for prowess and enterprise. To recall these was pleasant. When, however, the Five Nations confederated at Onondaga, and were no longer engaged in petty quarrels among themselves, the former pleasant relations ceased, and the over-confident Delawares were made to feel the effect of the concentrated power and consequent arrogance of their ancient allies. The concentrated energies of the Five Nations, thirsting for prominence among the North American tribes, soon set them about acquiring and maintaining the supremacy. To do this, aggressions were the order and ultimate conquest the end of the movements thus directed. So the Delawares lost their native independence in the rise of Iroquois power and became

a subordinate nation, denied the enjoyment of their ancient rights and territory."

A Delaware tradition says that the Iroquois "made them women" through deceit by inducing them to accept a subordinate position in order to keep peace with the whites. The event was brought about by what is known in history as the "walking purchase," whereby they were ousted from a half a million acres of their lands in the forks of the Delaware, above Easton, Pennsylvania. The Delawares protested and the Iroquois compelled them to retire to the Susquehanna river. This was the beginning of their downfall. The Delawares were always at peace with the whites until the French and Indian war, when some of them took up arms against the English settlers. At the conclusion of that contest some of the tribe went to Ohio, where they found a refuge among the Shawnees. The white men continued to encroach upon the Indian lands and in 1768 the Delawares were given permission to settle among the Miamis and Piankeshaws, between the White and Ohio rivers, in Indiana. The main body of the tribe established themselves on the Whitewater river, where they tried to rekindle the national council fire under the head chief, Tedpachxit, but in vain. The glory of the once proud tribe had departed.

The Delawares were divided into three subtribes or clans—the Unami, or Turtle; the Unalachtu, or Turkey; and the Minsi, or Wolf, the animals having been the emblematic totems of the separate divisions bearing their names. The Minsi became corrupted into Munsee, sometimes called the "Christian Indians." After the treaty of 1768, they founded the village of Gnadenhutten, on the Muskingum river.

There is one incident in connection with the history of the Delaware Indians that has never been sufficiently emphasized by historians, and that is the fact that the celebrated Pontiac received his inspiration for his great conspiracy through the preaching of a Delaware prophet, Heckewelder, who was a missionary among the Delawares for fifty years, says: "In the year 1762 there was a famous preacher of the Delaware nation, who resided at Cayahaga, near Lake Erie, and traveled about the country among the Indians endeavoring to persuade them that he had been appointed by the Great Spirit to instruct them in those things that were agreeable to him, and point out them the offenses by which they had drawn his displeasure on themselves, and the means by which they might recover his favour for the future. He had drawn, as he pretended, by the direction of the Great Spirit, a kind of map on a piece of deerskin, somewhat dressed like parchment, which he called 'The Great Book or Writing.' This, he said, he had been ordered to show to the Indians, that they might see the situation in which the Mannitto had originally placed them, the misery which they had brought upon themselves by neglecting their duty, and the only way that was now left to regain what they had lost. This map he held up before him while preaching, frequently pointing to particular marks and spots upon it, and giving explanations as he went along."

The map or chart was about fifteen inches square, in the center of which was drawn a square about eight inches on each side, representing the "heavenly regions," or place designed by the Great Spirit for Indian

habitation in a future life. At the lower right hand corner of this square was an opening or avenue, which he declared to be in possession of the white men, through the shortcomings of the Indians, while another opening, at the upper corner was for the Indians, but was beset by many dangers and obstacles, an evil spirit guarding the entrance, etc. Outside of the square represented a country given to the tribe, in which they had the privilege to hunt, fish and dwell during this life. The inner square, he declared, had been lost through neglect and disobedience; by not making sufficient sacrifices to the Great Spirit; by looking with favor upon a people of a different color and allowing them to occupy part of the hunting grounds, etc. In order to regain that which had been lost, he advised that the tribe must desist from drunkenness, wars among people of their own color and polygamy; give up the medicine song and the customs they had adopted since the coming of the white people.

"Then," he would exclaim with great fervor and enthusiasm, "will the Great Spirit give success to our arms; then he will give us strength to conquer our enemies, to drive them from our hunting grounds, and to recover the passage to the heavenly regions which they have taken from us."

In order to impress his teaching upon his tribesmen, and to refresh the memory, he advised every family to have a copy of the map or Great Book, which he offered to make for them for one buckskin or two doeskins. "In some of those maps," says Heckewelder, "the figure of a deer or turkey, or both, was placed in the heavenly regions, and also in the dreary region of the evil spirit. The former, however, appeared fat and plump, while the latter seemed to have nothing but skin and bones."

The sermons and exhortations of the prophet produced a religious ferment, which soon spread to other tribes, but without concrete effect until the master mind of Pontiac, the celebrated Ottawa chief, who had commanded some of his people at the defeat of General Braddock in 1755, conceived the idea of taking advantage of the spirit of unrest and forming a confederation of all the tribes. The story of Pontiac's war is familiar to every reader of American history, but it may not be generally known that the preaching of the Delaware prophet prepared the minds of the red men to receive his suggestions, if not to furnish Pontiac himself with the idea of a general uprising for the expulsion of the hated palefaces.

Among the great men of the Delawares at various periods in their history, the names of Tamenend, Tedpachxit, Koguethagechton, Hopocan, Buckongahelas, Captain Killbuck, Kikthawenund and James Nanticoke deserve more than passing mention.

Tamenend, one of the chieftains while the tribe occupied the country in the vicinity of Philadelphia, is considered by many as the foremost man of the Delaware nation at any period. He was a statesman as well as a warrior, distinguished in public life for his talents and patriotism, and in private life for his virtues. His tribesmen claimed that he was favored by the Great Spirit. Many of his contemporary white friends held him in high esteem and the first day of May was marked in their calendars as "The Festival of Tamenend." That day was

given over to festivities and the society of Saint Tammany was named in his honor.

Tedpachxit has already been mentioned as the head chief who in 1768 endeavored to rehabilitate his tribe with some of its former greatness. Little has been written concerning him, but what has been written shows that he was "wise in counsel, brave in battle, and always alert to promote the welfare of his people."

Koguethagechton, whose English name was Captain White Eyes, was the head chief of the Turtle branch of the Delawares at the beginning of the Revolution and resided in Ohio. Upon the death of Neta-watwees, in 1776, he became the chief sachem of the Delaware nation. In this capacity he favored the maintenance of missions among his people and a neutral policy while the colonists were engaged in their struggle for independence. This policy was opposed by some of the younger chiefs and warriors, but the old sachem maintained his position and in the council at Pittsburgh boldly defied some of the Seneca chiefs who were anxious to bring about an alliance between the British and the Delawares. White Eyes died at Philadelphia in 1780, and is said to have been over 100 years of age.

Hopocan, which, according to Heckewelder, means "a tobacco pipe," was generally called Captain Pipe. In his younger days he was one of those who opposed the peace policy of Captain White Eyes and was inclined to favor the British cause during the Revolution. When the commandant of the British post at Detroit ordered the expulsion of the Moravian missionaries, Captain Pipe and his followers joined the Half-King to aid in enforcing the order. In a grand council at Detroit the missionaries established their innocence and Pipe was man enough to acknowledge his error in persecuting them. After this he took very little part in public affairs. His death occurred about 1818.

Buckongahelas rose from the ranks, so to speak, to be the head war chief of the Delawares. Heckewelder mentions him as having been at Tuscarawas as early as 1762, and nineteen years after that he visited the Christian Indians in Ohio. He is described as "fearless, frank and magnanimous," and refused to obey the orders of Captain Pipe when the latter directed that none of the Indians who had been under the instruction of the Moravian missionaries should be permitted to leave the territory. He was a friend to the British when they treated him to his liking, but after General Wayne's great victory in 1794 he renounced all allegiance to the English and became the steadfast friend of the United States. He died in 1804 and Dawson says that when on his deathbed he advised his people to desert the cause of the British and rely on the friendship of the United States government.

Captain Killbuck, whose Indian name was Kelelamand, or the Big Cat, was the son of a chief of the same name. He accepted the office of chief during the minority of the regular heir to the position. Through the intrigues of Captain Pipe he was forced to abandon the council house and place himself under the protection of the white men near Pittsburgh. Subsequently he proved to be a faithful friend to those who shielded him and rendered them every service in his power. This so incensed his Indian enemies that they ordered him to be shot on

sight. The latter years of his life were passed under the protection of the Christian Indians, and it is said he never wandered far from home for fear his enemies would meet and kill him. He died in January, 1811. A creek in Madison county still bears his name.

Kikthawenund (Captain Anderson) was one of the best known and most influential chiefs of the Delawares in Indiana. His village stood where the city of Anderson is now located, and which bears the old chieftain's English name. His home was at the foot of the hill, not far from where Norton's brewery now stands. One account says his residence was a two-story, double cabin, one side of which was occupied by him and his family and the other by his son. Chief Anderson was always friendly to the whites. When Tecumseh visited him for the purpose of securing him and his tribe as allies of the British in the War of 1812, the old Delaware firmly refused to take any part against his white friends and continued the staunch friend of the Americans. Doubtless one reason for his attitude in this regard was the marriage of his daughter, Oneahye, or Dancing Feather, to Charles Stanley, one of the pioneer settlers. When the Delawares departed in the fall of 1821, for their new home beyond the Mississippi, Oneahye remained behind with her white husband. There are various accounts concerning the death of Kikthawenund. One tradition says he died before the exodus of 1821 and was buried in the burial ground of his tribe. Another says he met his death when the pony he was riding plunged over a high bluff on the White river, a short distance above Anderson. Still another is to the effect that he, with a few followers, removed to Ohio and died there. There is also a legend that twenty years after his departure for the far West he returned to visit his daughter, was stricken with fever and died on the third day after his arrival in the town of Anderson. The same story states that fifty years later, when excavating for the Anderson hotel, on North Meridian street, the bones of the old chief were unearthed, but were reburied under the foundations of the building. He was active in the negotiations that led to the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818 and was one of its signers.

James Nanticoke was also one of the signers of the treaty of St. Mary's. His village was situated not far from Anderson and bore the name of "Our town," which was conferred upon it by Nanticoke's squaw, who is said to have been "a very beautiful woman and at one time maintained the relation of 'chiefess' to her tribe."

Peekeetelemund (Thomas Adams) was a chief of some prominence among the Delawares and had a village at some point on the White river, but its exact location is now uncertain.

Another Delaware chief and warrior was Captain John Green, who was part French. He is described as a man of superior intelligence, tall and weighing about 240 pounds. He was fond of wearing his war emblems and displaying them on every occasion. His wigwam stood near what is now the west end of Tenth street, in the city of Anderson, and Green's branch, which winds through the western part of the city, bears his name. When the first white men came to Madison county they could discern near Green's wigwam traces of the pathway where prisoners, brought before him for trial, were made to run the gauntlet.

There is a fairly well authenticated account to the effect that Captain Green was an idolater. He had a large slab of wood fashioned to represent a human face, which was elevated to a height of some twelve or fifteen feet above the ground upon a tree, and to this image he paid his devotions. Judge John Davis managed to secure possession of this idol and for a time kept it in one of the rooms of the old courthouse. Some one, probably proceeding upon the theory that the "last thief is the best owner," extracted it from its hiding place and its ultimate fate is not known. Some suppose that this image was destroyed by fire among other relics kept in the old courthouse, which was burned Dec. 10, 1880.

Miss Nellie Lovett, daughter of John W. Lovett, of Anderson, now Mrs. Earle Reeves, of Chicago, some years ago wrote a beautiful story, or legend, of Chief Anderson, in which she told of the finding of his skeleton under the Anderson Hotel. The legend closes with the following, which is certainly pretty, if it is not true:

"It is said that on the night of the 21st day of September, 1891, the seventieth anniversary of the exodus of the Delaware, just as the clock in the tower of the courthouse struck the hour of midnight, the ghostly form of an Indian, clad in the full habiliments of a Delaware chieftain, might have been seen standing erect on the highest crest of the unfinished building (the Anderson Hotel), with folded arms, looking towards the east, just as the chieftain had stood on the morning of his departure, seventy years before. It remained thus for a moment and faded out in a cloud of mist."

CHAPTER III

THE PERIOD OF PREPARATION

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA—CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SPAIN—FRENCH POSTS IN THE INTERIOR—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY—ENGLISH IN POSSESSION OF INDIANA—THE REVOLUTION—GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY—CAMPAIGNS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE—TREATY OF GREENVILLE—INDIANA TERRITORY ORGANIZED—INDIAN TREATIES—TENSKWATAWA AND TECUMSEH—BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE—WAR OF 1812—BURNING OF THE DELAWARE VILLAGES ON THE WHITE RIVER—INDIANA ADMITTED INTO THE UNION—TREATY OF ST. MARY'S—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Although Madison county, as a separate political division, was not called into existence until 1823, the events leading up to its establishment had their beginning more than a century and a half prior to that time. It is therefore pertinent to notice the work of the early explorers, particularly those who visited Indiana. Soon after the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, three European nations were busy in their attempts to establish claims to territory in the New World. Spain first laid claim to the peninsula of Florida, whence expeditions were sent into the interior; the English based their claims to the discoveries made by the Cabots, farther northward along the Atlantic coast; and the French claimed Canada through the expeditions of Jacques Cartier in 1534-35.

Spain planted a colony in Florida in 1565; the French settled Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the English colony at Jamestown, Virginia, was established in 1607, and Quebec was founded by the French in 1608. The French then extended their settlements up the St. Lawrence river and along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and Jesuit missionaries and fur traders pushed on farther west, into the heart of the Indian country. A mission was established near Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1660, by Father Mesnard. In that year Father Claude Allouez made his first pilgrimage into the interior. Two years later he returned to Quebec, where he urged that permanent missions be established among the Indians and that colonies of French immigrants accompany the missions. Upon his second journey into the western wilds he was accompanied by the missionaries, Claude Dablon and James Marquette.

In 1671 Father Marquette founded the Huron mission at Point St. Ignace, and the next year the country south of the mission was visited by Allouez and Dablon. In their explorations they visited the Indian

tribes living near the head of Lake Michigan and are supposed to have touched that portion of Indiana lying north of the Kankakee river. They were probably the first white men to set foot upon Indiana soil, though some writers maintain that Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, crossed the northern part of the state on the occasion of his first expedition to the Mississippi river in 1669.

In 1673 Marquette and Joliet crossed over from Mackinaw to the Mississippi river, which they descended until they came to an Indian village called Akamsea, near the mouth of the Arkansas river, when they returned to Canada. In 1679 Fort Miami was built at the mouth of the St. Joseph river of Lake Michigan (then called the river Miamis) by La Salle, who about three years later succeeded in descending the Mississippi to its mouth, where on April 9, 1682, he claimed all the territory drained by the great river and its tributaries for France, giving to it the name of Louisiana, in honor of the French king. This claim included the present state of Indiana.

Spain claimed the interior of the continent on account of the discoveries of Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto, the English laid claim to the same region on account of the royal grants of land "extending westward to the South Sea," but the French ignored the claims of both nations and began the work of building a line of posts through the Mississippi valley to connect their Canadian settlements with those near the mouth of the great river. There is a vague account of a French trading post having been established in 1672 where the city of Fort Wayne now stands. This may be true, but is probably an error, as the old maps of 1684 show no posts within the present limits of Indiana. In July, 1701, Cadillac founded the post of Detroit and the next year Sieur Juchereau and the missionary Mermet made an attempt to establish a post near the mouth of the Ohio river. Some writers say this post was located upon the site now occupied by the city of Vincennes. Dillon, in his "History of Indiana," says: "It is probable that before the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These posts had, it is believed, been often visited by traders before the year 1700."

Ouiatenon was located on the Wabash river, eighteen miles below the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, not far from the present city of Lafayette. Says Smith: "The best record is that this was the first post established in what is now Indiana by the French." He fixes the date of its establishment as 1720 and says that no effort was made to plant a colony there.

The conflicting claims of the English and French culminated in what is known in history as the French and Indian war. In 1759 Quebec was taken by the British forces and the following year the French governor of Canada surrendered all the posts in the interior. Soon afterward Major Rogers, an English officer, took possession of Detroit and sent detachments to the post at the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers (Fort Wayne), and to Ouiatenon. By the treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763, all that part of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river was ceded to Great Britain and Indiana became subject to English domination.

In April, 1763, a great council of Indians was held near Detroit, at which the wily Ottawa chief, Pontiac, "as high priest and keeper of the faith," revealed to his fellow chiefs the will of the Great Master of Life, as expounded by the Delaware prophet, and called upon them to unite with him in a grand movement for the recovery of their hunting grounds and the preservation of their national life. Along the Atlantic coast the white man was in undisputed control, but the Ohio valley and the region about the Great Lakes were still in the hands of the Indians. Between these two sections the Allegheny mountains formed a natural boundary and behind this barrier Pontiac determined to assert the red man's supremacy. The recent defeat of the French taught him that he could expect nothing from them in the way of assistance, but, relying upon and encouraged by the loyalty of his own race, when informed that the British were coming to take possession of the posts surrendered by the French, he sent back the defiant message: "I stand in the way."

Pontiac's war ended as all such contests usually do, when an inferior race opposes the onward march of a superior one, and the subjection of the Indians was rendered complete by Colonel Bouquet's march into the interior of Ohio, forcing the natives to enter into treaties to keep the peace. Pontiac's warriors captured the posts at Fort Wayne and Ouiatenon, but the post at Vincennes, which had not yet been turned over to the English, but was still occupied by a French garrison under command of St. Ange, was not molested. This post was turned over by St. Ange on October 10, 1765, to Captain Sterling, who immediately issued a proclamation, prepared by General Gage, formally taking possession of the territory ceded by the Paris treaty.

From that time until the opening of the Revolution, the English established few posts in their new possessions, though those at Fort Miami (Wayne), Ouiatenon and Vincennes were strengthened and at the beginning of the Revolutionary war were occupied by small garrisons, the British depending largely upon their Indian allies to prevent the colonists from encroaching upon their lands in the Ohio valley.

In December, 1777, General George Rogers Clark appeared before the Virginia legislature with a plan to capture the English posts in the northwest—Detroit, Kaskaskia and Vincennes, especially. Governor Patrick Henry approved Clark's plan and the legislature appropriated £1,200 to defray the expenses of the campaign. Early in the spring of 1778 four companies of infantry, commanded by Captains Joseph Bowman, Leonard Helm, John Montgomery and William Harrod, rendezvoused at Corn island, in the Ohio river opposite Louisville. On June 24, 1778, the forward movement was begun, the little army drifting down the river to Fort Massac, where the boats were concealed and the march overland toward Kaskaskia was commenced. Kaskaskia was captured without resistance on July 4th and Clark sent Captain Bowman to reduce the post at Cahokia, near the present city of East St. Louis, which was successfully accomplished.

While at Kaskaskia, Clark learned that Father Gibault, a French priest, was favorable to the American cause and sent for him to enlist his aid in the capture of Vincennes. Father Gibault admitted his loyalty

to the American side, but on account of his calling suggested that Dr. Lafonte, whom he knew to be both capable and reliable, could conduct the negotiations for the surrender of the post better than himself, though he promised to direct the affair, provided it could be done without exposing himself. Accordingly, Dr. Lafonte explained to the people of Vincennes that they could break the yoke of British domination by taking the oath of allegiance to the colonies, which they cheerfully did, and Captain Helm was sent to take command of the post.

In October, 1778, the Virginia assembly passed an act providing that all the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia "who are already settled, or shall hereafter settle, on the northwestern side of the River Ohio, shall be included in a distinct county, which shall be called Illinois county," etc. But before the provisions of this act could be applied to the newly conquered territory, Henry Hamilton, the British lieutenant-governor of Detroit, with thirty regulars, fifty volunteers and four hundred Indians started down the Wabash to reinforce the posts. On December 15, 1778, he took possession of the fort at Vincennes, the American garrison at that time consisting of Captain Helm and one man, who refused to surrender until promised the honors of war. The French citizens were disarmed and a large force of hostile Indians began to gather near the fort.

Clark was now in a perilous position. His force was weaker than when he set out on his expedition and part of his forces must be used to garrison the posts already captured. It was the dead of winter, supplies were scarce and there were no roads over which he could move against Vincennes. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, when he learned late in January, 1779, that Hamilton had weakened his garrison by sending Indians against the frontier settlements, he determined to attack the post. Hamilton's object was to collect a large body of Indians and as soon as spring opened drive out the Americans, hence promptness on the part of Clark was imperative. He therefore hurried forward, overcoming all obstacles, his men frequently wading through creeks and swamps where the water came up to their waists, and on the morning of February 18, 1779, was close enough to hear the sunrise gun at the fort. Three days more were passed in the swamps, but at daybreak on the 21st his little army was ferried across the Wabash in two canoes. Soon after that a hunter from the fort was captured and from him Clark learned that Hamilton had but about eighty men in the fort. He then prepared and sent to the village the following proclamation:

"To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:—

"Gentlemen: Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses:—and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being

well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets. For every one I find in arms on my arrival, I shall treat him as an enemy."

The allusion to Hamilton as "the hair-buyer general" has reference to that officer's attempt to incite the Indians to greater cruelty by placing a price upon American scalps. Clark says that he had various ideas on the supposed results of his letter, or proclamation. He watched the messenger enter the village and saw that his arrival there created some stir, but was unable to learn the effects of his communication. A short time before sunset he marched his men out into view. In his report of his movements on this occasion he says: "In leaving the covert that we were in, we marched and countermarched in such a manner that we appeared numerous." Clark had about a dozen stands of colors, which were now fastened to long poles and carried so that they could be seen above the ridge behind which his "handful of men" were performing their maneuvers, thus creating the impression that he had several regiments of troops. To add to this impression, the several horses, that had been captured from duck-hunters near the village, were ridden by the officers in all directions, apparently carrying orders from the commanding general to his subordinates. These evolutions were kept up until dark, when Clark moved out and took a position in the rear of the town. Lieutenant Bayley, with fourteen men, was ordered to open fire on the fort. One man in the garrison was killed in the first volley. Some of the citizens came out and joined the besiegers and the fort was surrounded. The siege was kept up until about nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th, when Clark demanded a surrender, with all stores, etc., and sent the following message to Hamilton: "If I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due a murderer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or any papers or letters that are in your possession—for, by heavens! if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you."

To this message Hamilton replied that he was "not to be awed into doing anything unworthy of a British soldier," and the firing on the fort was renewed. Most of Clark's men were unerring marksmen and their bullets found their way through the cracks with deadly effect. Some of the soldiers begged permission to storm the fort, but Clark felt that it was much safer to continue his present tactics of harassing the enemy until he was ready to surrender. After a short time a flag of truce was displayed and the British officer asked for an armistice of three days. He also invited Clark to come into the fort for a parley, but the American general was "too old a bird to be caught with chaff" and sent word back that he would meet Hamilton at the church, about eighty yards from the fort. The British officer, accompanied by Captain Helm, who was a captive, came out to the church and pressed his request for a truce of three days. Fearing the return of some of Hamilton's Indians, Clark denied the request and informed Hamilton that the only terms he could offer was "Surrender at discretion." The fort, with all its stores and munitions of war, was then turned over to the Americans and a few days later a detachment sent out by Clark captured about \$50,000 worth of goods coming down the Wabash to the fort.

Through the conquest of the northwest by General Clark, what is now Indiana became subject to the colony of Virginia and a tide of emigration followed. On January 2, 1781, the general assembly of Virginia passed a resolution to the effect that, on certain conditions, the colony would cede to Congress its claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio river. But the Revolutionary war was then in progress and Congress took no action on the subject. On January 20, 1783, an armistice was agreed upon and proclaimed by Congress on the 11th of the following April. The treaty of Paris was concluded on September 3, 1783, and ten days later Congress agreed to accept the cession tendered by the Virginia legislature more than two years before. On December 20, 1783, the assembly of Virginia passed a resolution authorizing their delegates in Congress to convey to the United States the "title and claim of Virginia to the lands northwest of the river Ohio." The cession was made on March 1, 1784, and the present State of Indiana thereby became territory of the United States.

On May 20, 1785, Congress passed "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in western territory," and on June 15, 1785, a proclamation was issued forbidding settlements northwest of the Ohio until the lands were surveyed. This ordinance and proclamation conveyed to the Indians the idea that their lands were to be taken for white settlers and they grew restless. By treaties in 1768, between the British colonial officials on one side and the chiefs of the Five Nations and Cherokee on the other, the Ohio and Kanawha rivers were designated as the boundary between the Indians and the whites, the former relinquishing all claims to their lands along the Atlantic coast and in the Delaware and Susquehanna valleys, and were confirmed in their possession of the country lying west of the Allegheny mountains. The Indians claimed that the acts of Congress relating to the territory northwest of the Ohio were in violation of the treaties of 1768—which was true—but during the Revolution most of the tribes in that region had acted in accord with the British, and the new government of the United States repudiated the treaties made by the British provincial authorities. Late in the summer of 1786 some of the tribes grew so threatening in their demonstrations that Clark marched against the Indians on the Wabash and Logan against the Shawnees on the Big Miami river, and in October a garrison was established at Vincennes.

On July 13, 1787, Congress passed an act or ordinance "for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," and on October 5th General Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress as governor of the Northwest Territory. Again the Indians showed signs of becoming troublesome and on January 9, 1789, General St. Clair made a treaty of peace with some of the leading tribes at Fort Harmar, on the Muskingum river. Among the Delaware chiefs that signed this treaty was Captain Pipe, either the one who afterward lived in Madison county or an immediate ancestor. This treaty was not kept by the Indians and in the fall of 1791 St. Clair organized an expedition against the tribes in northwestern Ohio and about the headwaters of the Wabash. On November 4, 1791, St. Clair's army was defeated and almost annihilated by the Indians under command of the

Miami chief Meshekunnoghquoh, or Little Turtle. Soon after his defeat, St. Clair resigned his commission as major-general and Anthony Wayne was appointed to succeed him. Wayne spent the time from the spring of 1792 to August, 1793, in recruiting and equipping an army for a campaign into the Indian country. In the meantime the government appointed Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Indians. Councils were held at various places with the chiefs of the dissatisfied tribes, but nothing was accomplished.

In the spring of 1794 Wayne took the field against the hostile tribes and on the 20th of August won a decisive victory at the battle of Fallen Timbers. On September 17, 1794, he halted his army at the site of the deserted Miami village, at the junction of the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, and the next day selected a location for "Fort Wayne," which was completed on the 22d of October. From this point he sent messengers to the Indian chiefs, inviting them to visit Fort Greenville for the purpose of entering into a new treaty. The season was so far advanced, however, that nothing was done until the following summer. The greater part of the months of June and July, 1795, were spent in holding councils with the various tribes and on August 3, 1795, was concluded the treaty of Greenville, one of the most important Indian treaties in the history of Indiana and Ohio. That treaty was signed by eighty-nine chiefs, distributed among the several tribes as follows: 24 Pottawatomies, 16 Delawares, 10 Wyandots, 9 Shawnees, 11 Chippewas, 3 Miamis, 7 Ottawas, 3 Eel Rivers, 3 Weas and 3 Kaskaskias. Among the Delawares who signed was Kikthawenund, or Anderson, after whom the city of Anderson was named, and one of the Miami chiefs was Little Turtle, who had so signally defeated General St. Clair nearly four years before. Some of the chiefs also represented the Kickapoos and Piankeshaws, so that the treaty bound practically all the Indians in Ohio and Indiana to terms of peace.

By the Greenville treaty the United States was granted several small tracts of land for military stations, two of which—Fort Wayne and Vincennes—were in Indiana. The United States government was further given the right to build or open roads through the Indian country, one of which ran from Fort Wayne to the Wabash river and down that stream to the Ohio. For these concessions the United States gave the Indians goods to the value of \$20,000 and an annuity of \$9,500, in goods, forever. This annuity was to be distributed among the tribes in the following manner: The Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Wyandots, Miamis, Ottawas and Chippewas, \$1,000 each; the Kickapoos, Weas, Piankeshaws, Eel Rivers and Kaskaskias, \$500 each. The United States further agreed to relinquish claim to all other Indian lands north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, ceded by Great Britain in the treaty of 1783.

By an act of Congress, approved May 7, 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided into three territories—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—and on the 13th of the same month General William Henry Harrison was appointed governor of the Territory of Indiana. At the same

time John Gibson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed territorial secretary.

Although the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, agreed to allow the Indians to remain in peaceable possession of their lands north of the Ohio, before a decade had passed the white man began to look with longing eyes at the rich valleys and prairies of Indiana and pressure was brought to bear upon the government to negotiate a treaty whereby these lands could be acquired and opened to settlement. Accordingly, a general council of Indians was called to meet at Fort Wayne on June 7, 1803. The most important acts of the council were the recognition of the right of the Delawares to certain lands lying between the Ohio and the Wabash rivers, the defining of the post boundaries at Vincennes, and the cession of the post tract to the United States by the Delawares. General Harrison was present at the council and made the necessary preliminary arrangements for the treaty afterward held at Vincennes on August 18, 1804, by which the Delawares "for the considerations hereinafter mentioned relinquish to the United States forever, all their right and title to the tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading from Vincennes to the Falls of the Ohio."

The most northern point of the tract ceded by this treaty is not far from French Lick. For the cession the tribe was to receive an annuity of \$300 for ten years "to be appropriated exclusively to the purpose of ameliorating their condition and promoting their civilization." To accomplish these ends it was agreed that "suitable persons shall be employed at the expense of the United States to teach them to make fences, cultivate the earth, and such of the domestic arts as are adapted to their situation; and a further sum of \$300 shall be appropriated annually for five years to this object."

The Piankeshaws claimed the land and refused to recognize the title of the Delawares to the region thus ceded. General Harrison met the Piankeshaw chiefs at Vincennes on August 27, 1804, and concluded a treaty by which the tribe relinquished title to the tract for an additional annuity of \$200 for five years.

Another treaty was concluded at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on August 21, 1805, between General Harrison and the chiefs of several tribes, in which "The Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers and Weas explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the 18th of August, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankeshaws to the Delawares, about thirty-seven years ago." At the same time the Eel River and Wea tribes agreed to "cede and relinquish to the United States forever, all that tract of country which lies to the south of a line to be drawn from the northeast corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, so as to strike the general boundary line, running from a point opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement on the Ohio river." The lands thus ceded include the present counties of Jefferson, Ripley, Jennings, Jackson, Scott, Washington and Orange, and small portions of some of the adjoining counties.

About this time some of the Indian chiefs began to see, in the policy of making treaties of cession, the loss of the lands guaranteed to the red men by the treaty of Greenville. They had been accustomed to look upon Little Turtle as one of their wisest men, a leader whose opinions were entitled to respect, but when he bowed to the inevitable and joined in disposing of the lands of his people he was branded as "an Indian with a white man's heart and a traitor to his race." In November, 1805, a prophet arose among the Shawnees in the person of Lalawethika, then about thirty years of age. He went into a trance, saw the spirit world, and came back with a message from the Master of Life to "let fire-water alone, abandon the white man's customs," etc. After his vision he changed his name to Tenskwatawa (sometimes written Elskwatawa), which in the Shawnee tongue means "The Open Door." This name was selected because he claimed that he was to open the way by



INDIANS AND PIONEERS

which the Indians were to regain the lands of which they had been dispossessed and the power they had lost. He took up his headquarters at Greenville, but the Miamis were jealous of his influence and in order to lessen his power among the braves of that tribe some of the chiefs declared him to be an imposter. Says Mooney:

"By some means he had learned that an eclipse of the sun was to take place in the summer of 1806. As the time drew near, he called about him the scoffers and boldly announced that on a certain day he would prove to them his supernatural authority by causing the sun to become dark. When the day and hour arrived and the earth at mid-day was enveloped in the gloom of twilight, Tenskwatawa, standing in the midst of the terrified Indians, pointed to the sky and cried: 'Did I not speak the truth? See, the sun is dark!'"

Tenskwatawa then went a step farther in his claims to supernatural power and asserted that he was a reincarnation of Manabozho, the

great "first doer" of the Algonquians. He opposed the intermarriage of Indian squaws with white men and accused the Christian Indians of witchcraft. The Delaware chief, Tatebockoshe, through whose influence the treaty of 1804 had been brought about, was tomahawked as a wizard on the accusation of the prophet, and the Indian missionary known as "Joshua" was burned at the stake near the present town of Yorktown, Delaware county, only a few miles east of Anderson. His followers increased, but it soon became apparent that something more than prophecy and a display of supernatural ability was necessary to restore the Indians to their birthright.

As Pontiac had taken advantage of the preaching of the Delaware prophet, more than forty years before, to organize a conspiracy, Tecumseh (the Shooting Star), a brother of the prophet, now came forward as a temporal leader and began the work of cementing the tribes into a confederacy to resist the further encroachment of the white man. Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa were sons of Pukeesheno, who was killed at the battle of the Kanawha, in 1774, when the prophet was an infant.

In the spring of 1801 a mission had been established among the Delawares in what is now Madison county. This was broken up by Tenskwatawa about 1806 or early in 1807 and some of the Delawares espoused the cause of the Shawnee chieftain. A great many Indians from the lakes came to visit the prophet and his brother in the spring of 1808. The peaceable Delawares and the Miamis protested against this incursion and to avoid an open rupture with these tribes the two brothers removed their headquarters to the Wabash river, just below the mouth of the Tippecanoe, where they established a village known as "Prophet's town."

Tecumseh then notified General Harrison that he and his followers would never consent to the occupation of the Indian lands by white men until all the tribes should agree, instead of the few who claimed to own the lands. Having served this notice upon the governor of the Indiana Territory, he began his active propaganda, visiting the chiefs and head men of the tribes to secure their coöperation and arouse them to action. Some two years were spent in this work, and in the meantime a treaty was concluded at Fort Wayne on September 30, 1809, whereby two large tracts of land in Indiana were ceded to the United States. The first embraced practically all of the present counties of Fayette, Wayne and Randolph, and the second included approximately the counties of Monroe, Lawrence, Green, Sullivan, Owen, Clay and Vigo. This treaty so incensed the Shawnees and their allies that they commenced a series of raids upon the frontier settlements. To protect the settlers, General Harrison, in the summer of 1811, went up the Wabash to the site of Terre Haute, where he built a fort.

He then went to Prophet's town, but before arriving at the village he was met by a delegation and arrangements were made for a "talk" the next day. That was on November 6, 1811. That night Harrison's army encamped on a piece of high ground not far from the village. Harrison distrusted the members of the delegation, so that night he placed a strong guard about the camp and ordered his men to sleep on

their arms. Even's proved that his suspicions were well founded. A little while before the break of day on the morning of the seventh, the Indians, led by Tenskwatawa in person, made their attack, intending to surprise the camp. The precautions taken by Harrison now demonstrated his wisdom. His camp fires were extinguished and his men fought on the defensive until it was light enough to see clearly, when they charged, utterly routing the Indians. Amid the din of battle the voice of the prophet could be heard haranguing his warriors, telling them that through his supernatural power the bullets of the white men would be rendered harmless and that they would win the victory. In this action, known as the battle of Tippecanoe, the whites lost sixty killed and one hundred wounded. The loss of the Indians was much greater. Harrison then burned Prophet's town and returned to Vincennes.

Tecumseh was in Tennessee at the time the battle occurred. Upon his return it is said he called the prophet a fool, took him by the long hair and shook him until his teeth rattled, and declared that he ought to be killed for thwarting their plans. Not long after this Tecumseh went to Canada, joined the British army, in which he was made a brigadier-general, and fell at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

In December, 1811, a memorial was sent to Congress by the people of Indiana, asking for admission into the Union as a state, but before any action was taken on the memorial the War of 1812 broke out, which completely engrossed the attention of the national administration for the next three years. In this conflict some of the tribes in the interior acted in accord with the British and brought the war into Indiana. Late in the year 1812 Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, with about six hundred mounted men, was sent against the hostile Miamis on the Mississinewa river. On the morning of December 17, 1812, Colonel Campbell surprised an Indian town, inhabited by a number of Delawares and Miamis, killed eight warriors and took forty-two prisoners. Before daybreak the next morning, while Campbell and his officers were in council, his camp was attacked by a large party of Indians, but after an action of over an hour the assailants fled, leaving fifteen dead upon the field, many more having been probably carried away. The whites lost eight killed and forty-two wounded. Campbell then sent two messages to the Delawares living on the White river, who had previously been requested to abandon their towns there and remove to Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at having killed some of their tribe and urged them to go to the Indian settlement on the Auglaize river in Ohio. Not long after that they went to Ohio, accompanied by a small number of friendly Miamis, and placed themselves under the protection of the United States.

In June, 1813, Governor Posey received information that some hostile Indians were lurking about the abandoned Delaware villages on the White river and ordered Colonel Joseph Bartholomew to proceed at once to those villages and punish any Indians found there. Bartholomew, with 137 mounted men—parts of three companies of rangers commanded by Captains James Bigger, Williamson Dunn and C. Peyton, and a small detachment of militia under Major Depauw

—left Valonia on June 11, 1813, and four days later reached the upper Delaware town on the White river to find the principal part of it had been burned before their arrival. In the four houses that were left standing was a considerable quantity of corn. Three or four miles down the river Bartholomew found another village that had been burned, and twelve miles below the first town visited was another village still standing. Here a number of horses were captured, a large quantity of corn was destroyed and the village laid waste. The surrounding country was then scoured in search of Indians, but only a few were discovered. In the attempt to surround and capture them, one Indian was killed. One of Captain Peyton's men was thrown from his horse and while dismounted was shot in the hip by an Indian lurking in ambush and severely wounded. The expedition then returned to Valonia, arriving there on the 21st of June.

On December 14, 1815, a second memorial was addressed to Congress by the inhabitants of Indiana Territory, praying for admission into the Union. This time their efforts were crowned with success and a bill providing for the admission of the state was approved by President Madison on April 19, 1816. At that time there were but thirteen organized counties in Indiana and the greater part of the land, including Madison county, was still in the hands of the Indians. In the fall of 1818 Jonathan Jennings, Benjamin Parke and Lewis Cass were appointed commissioners on the part of the United States to negotiate a treaty with the Delawares for their lands in Indiana. The treaty was concluded at St. Mary's, October 3, 1818, when the tribe relinquished all claim and title to the lands, with the understanding that possession was not to be given for three years, at the end of which time they were to remove to a new home to be provided for them by the United States on the west side of the Mississippi river. The United States further agreed to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity of \$4,000, and to furnish and support a blacksmith for the benefit of the tribe.

Three days later (October 6, 1818), the treaty was ratified by the Miamis, making it valid, and on September 20, 1821, the Delawares turned their faces toward the setting sun and set out for their new home beyond the great Father of Waters. The white man was now in full possession. In the century that has elapsed since the burning of the Delaware villages on the White river, great changes have come to the beautiful valley. The scream of the factory whistle is heard instead of the howl of the wolf or the war-whoop of the savage; the smoke of the council fire has been displaced by the smoke that rolls from the chimneys of great industrial establishments; the schoolhouse has taken the place of the tepee; the trail through the forest has been broadened into a highway, over which civilized man skims along in his automobile at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour; along these highways are stretched telephone and telegraph lines that bear testimony to the century's progress, and coaches, almost palatial in their magnificence, propelled by steam or electricity traverse the land where once the red man roamed in all his freedom.

The seat of government of the Territory of Indiana was established at Vincennes when the territory was organized in 1800 and remained there until 1813. On March 11, 1813, the territorial legislature passed

an act providing that "from and after the first day of May next, the seat of government of this territory shall be located at Corydon, Harrison county." There the capital remained until after the admission of the state in 1816. By the act of January 11, 1820, the legislature appointed ten commissioners to "select and locate a tract of land, not exceeding four sections, for a permanent capital." The commissioners entered at once upon their duties and after visiting several proposed locations selected the one on the White river, where the city of Indianapolis now stands. There is a current rumor that the little village of Strawtown, Hamilton county, only a short distance west of the Madison county line, came within one vote of being the choice of the commission. Had that site been selected, Madison county would have been several miles nearer to the capital city. The selection of the Indianapolis site was confirmed by the legislature on January 6, 1821, but the seat of government was not removed from Corydon until January 10, 1825.

CHAPTER IV

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

FIRST SETTLERS IN MADISON COUNTY—SKETCHES OF PROMINENT PIONEERS—FRONTIER LIFE AND CUSTOMS—THE LOG CABIN—FURNITURE—“SWAPPING WORK”—LOG ROLLINGS—HARVESTING—HOMESTUN CLOTHING—MADISON COUNTY ORGANIZED—PROVISIONS OF THE ORGANIC ACT—COUNTY SEAT DIFFICULTIES—ANDERSON FINALLY SELECTED—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE THREE COURTHOUSES—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PRESENT COURTHOUSE—THE FOUR JAILS—CHANGES IN THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

When it became known that the Delaware Indians had ceded their lands in Indiana to the United States by the treaty of St. Mary's, October 3, 1818, emigrants from the older states began coming into the "New Purchase" for the purpose of securing lands and establishing homes. Although the treaty gave the Indians the privilege of remaining upon the ceded lands for three years, before the expiration of that period a number of white men had located in what is now Madison county, the majority of them coming from Virginia and Kentucky.

The first actual settler in the county, of whom anything authentic can be learned, was an Irishman named John Rogers, who came from North Carolina and on December 29, 1818, less than two months after the conclusion of the treaty, located on a tract about a mile and a half east of the present town of Pendleton. The lands had not yet been surveyed, but Mr. Rogers set to work clearing his land and preparing for a crop the following season. When the survey was made by the government, he did not like the tract he was on and removed a short distance southeast, where he entered a farm and lived until 1838, when he sold out to Abraham Vernon and went to Iowa.

Among those who located in the county in 1819 were Frederick Bronnenberg and Adam Winsell, both of whom were afterward prominently identified with public affairs. Frederick Bronnenberg was a German, who first settled on a piece of land about three and a half miles east of Anderson, on the south side of the White river. A year or so later he removed to the north side of that stream, where he remained for one year, when he recrossed the river and entered a tract of land about a mile west of the present town of Chesterfield. There he continued to reside until his death in 1853. Mr. Bronnenberg was one of the most energetic and progressive of Madison county's pioneers. He built a sawmill, gristmill and woolen factory, all of which were destroyed by fire some five or six years before his death. He was a member of the first grand jury after the county was organized.

Adam Winsell was a blacksmith by trade. When he came to the county in 1819, he located on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 18, range 7, about a mile and a half east of Pendleton, where he established what was probably the first blacksmith shop in the county. He did not enter the land for more than ten years after settling upon it, but told the other settlers as they came in that he had done so, later explaining that he did not want to "run the risk of having it entered from under him." When the county was organized in 1823, he was made one of the first associate judges and held the office for seven years. As a blacksmith he made the irons and fastened them upon the men who murdered the two Indians in 1824, remarking as he did the work that he would put them on so firmly that "no corpus could get them off without his consent." In 1837 he sold his farm to Joseph Weeks and went to Iowa. He has been described as a man of boundless good nature, never cross to his family, and a much better man than many of those who make higher pretensions. In a sketch of Judge Winsell, written by Joseph B. Lewis and published in the *Anderson Herald* of September 22, 1881, the writer says: "He always obtained religion at camp meeting, just after the harvest times, and continued in good standing in the church until the shooting matches began in the fall, when he would get drunk, and, as a necessary consequence, be expelled from the church and remain outside until camp meeting time came around the next year. It is due to truth, if not to the dignity of history, to say that the Judge was a good shot and a boon companion of the boys at these shooting matches."

In 1820, as the time for the departure of the Indians drew nearer, quite a number of white men came into the county, most of them settling in what is now Fall Creek township. Among them were eight men who formed a colony in Clarke county, Ohio, and came to Indiana in search of lands. They were Elias Hollingsworth, Thomas and William McCartney, Manly Richards, William Curtis, Israel Cox, Saul Shaul and Moses Corwin. All except the last named were married and after selecting their lands they returned to Ohio for their families, making the journey back to Indiana with one wagon, drawn by an ox team, and four pack horses. From Dayton, Ohio, to Newcastle, Indiana, they had a public highway, but from the latter place they guided their course by a compass, which one of their number was fortunate enough to possess, blazing their way through the forest to mark out a route for use on future occasions. Upon arriving at their destination they found that two men named Stanfield and Burras had settled upon the prairie north of where Pendleton now stands. A little later in the year Thomas and James Scott and Thomas M. Pendleton, with some twelve or fifteen others, settled in the same locality.

Another pioneer of 1820 was Amasa Makepeace, who came from Massachusetts and settled where the town of Chesterfield is now located. Not long after settling there he built a mill, and in 1825 his son, Allen, opened a store. The latter was at one time considered the wealthiest man in Madison county and at the time of his death, in 1872, was the owner of nearly two thousand acres of land. Another son, Alford, was for years a prominent business man of Anderson. He died in 1873.

Amasa Makepeace was a member of the county board which ordered the erection of the first jail in 1829.

William Marshall also came to the county in 1820, built a double log house on the west side of the White river, opposite the present city of Anderson, and established a trading post. His stock consisted chiefly of goods adapted to the Indian trade, such as cheap articles of jewelry, showy blankets, etc. Little is known of Mr. Marshall, but it is probable his trading post was discontinued when the Indians left the country. Benjamin Fisher and his family settled near the present village of Fishersburg in 1820. He was killed by Indians while felling a tree near Strawtown, Hamilton county, and his widow afterward married a man named Freeland. His son, Charles Fisher, who was but one year old when the family came to Madison county, was the first merchant in Fishersburg. In this year there also came Zenas Beckwith, who settled on the White river, near Anderson; Eli Harrison and William Stogdon (or Stockton), near Anderson; and a few others in various parts of the county.

On March 4, 1821, John Berry came with his family from Clark county, Indiana, and established his domicile where the city of Anderson now stands. When the county was organized he donated a considerable portion of his land (Kingman says sixty acres) for county seat purposes. He was the first postmaster at Anderson, but after several years residence there went to Huntington, Indiana, where he died in 1835. His son, Nineveh Berry, was born in Clark county, April 20, 1804, and was therefore nearly seventeen years of age when the family removed to Anderson. His whole life was passed in his native state and just before his death, which occurred on August 17, 1883, it was claimed that he was the oldest native born Hoosier living. He served for eight years as county recorder; four years as treasurer; was a soldier in the Mexican war; enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war, but after a year's service in the commissary department failing health compelled him to retire from the army. In 1833 he married Hannah Pugh, who came with her parents to Madison county from Ohio in 1826, when she was eleven years old. She died on June 11, 1875.

During the years 1821 and 1822 William Williams, Palmer Patrick, Thomas and William Silver, Adam Winchell, the Richmond family and a few others settled in Fall Creek township; Jacob Hiday, Samuel Holliday, who was one of the first associate judges of the county, and some others in Green; the Kinser and Dewey families, Daniel Wise, George Cunningham, Robert Blair, David, William and John Montgomery, in Jackson; William Diltz, David Croan, Daniel Noland, William Woods, John Martin, Joseph Carpenter and a few others in Union; Jonathan Davis, Abel Jenney, William Nelson, Andrew Young and his three sons—William, Christopher and Isaac—and a number of others in the vicinity of Anderson. A more complete account of the local settlements will be found in the chapters on Township History.

PIIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS

The young people of the present generation can hardly understand or appreciate the toil and hardships of these pioneers who boldly

marched into the wilderness, robbed it of its terrors, and paved the way for the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization. One of the first necessities of the frontier settler was to provide a shelter for himself and family. This shelter was nearly always a log cabin, rarely more than sixteen by twenty feet in size, and usually consisting of but one room, which was living room, dining room, bed room and kitchen. Where several settlers came into a new country at the same time, one cabin would be built, in which all would live together until others could be erected. Money was scarce on the frontier and hired labor was practically unknown. To overcome this condition the settlers in a neighborhood would "swap" work by helping each other to do things that one man could not well do by himself. Hence, when a settler wanted to build a cabin, he would cut his logs, drag them to the site, and then call upon his neighbors to assist in placing them in position. When the company was assembled four men skilled in the use of the ax were selected to "carry up the corners." These men took their places at the four corners of the cabin and as the logs were pushed up to them on poles or "skids," would shape a "saddle" upon the top of each and then cut a notch in the under side of the next to fit upon the saddle. The man who could "carry up a corner," keeping the walls fairly plumb by his eye alone, was considered an artist.

The "house-raising" was an event of social as well as industrial importance. While the men were engaged in raising the cabin, the "women folks" would get together and prepare dinner, each one bringing from her own store such articles of food as she thought the others might not be able to supply. If the weather was warm enough, the dinner would be served out of doors upon an improvised table under the shade of the trees; but if too cold for that, it would be served in the cabin of the nearest settler. And that dinner! While it boasted no terrapin nor canvas-back duck, it was made up of wholesome, nutritious food, with appetite as the chief sauce, and was always accompanied by jest and good-natured badinage.

The roof of the cabin was made of oak clapboards, split or rived with an instrument called a frow, and were generally three or four feet long. Nails and hardware of all kinds were scarce and not infrequently the cabin would be finished without a single piece of iron being used in its construction. The clapboards would be held in place by poles running lengthwise of the roof and fastened to the logs at either end with wooden pins; the door would be made of boards fastened to the battens with wooden pins, provided with wooden hinges and a wooden latch, which could be lifted from the outside by pulling a string. At night the string was drawn inside and the door was locked. This custom gave rise to the expression "The latch-string is always out," signifying a welcome whenever the visitor might choose to call.

Oftentimes the cabin had no floor except "mother earth." At others a puncheon floor was provided. The puncheons were slabs of timber, split as nearly the same thickness as possible, and after the floor was laid the surface would be smoothed with an adz. Lumber was scarce and hard to obtain. In many frontier settlements the first boards were made with a whip-saw. By this method of manufacturing lumber the

log, generally hewed on two sides with a broad-ax, would be placed upon a scaffold high enough for a man to stand upright under it. The upper surface of the log was marked with lines showing the thickness of the boards. One man would stand upon the top of the log to guide the saw and another would stand below to pull the saw down, giving it the cutting stroke. This was a slow and tedious process, but it was the one in use until some enterprising settler would build a sawmill in the neighborhood.

At the time a cabin was raised no openings were left for doors and windows, these being sawed out after the walls were up. An opening would also be made at one end for a fireplace, which was usually wide enough to take in sticks of wood four or five feet in length. If stone was convenient, a stone chimney would be built outside the cabin, but in a



PIONEER CABIN

majority of instances the chimney would be constructed of sticks and clay. The meals for the household were cooked at the fireplace, a long-handled skillet, with an iron lid, and an iron kettle being the principal cooking utensils. The former was used for frying meats and baking bread and the latter in the preparation of the "boiled dinner."

Matches were practically unknown and the fire in the fireplace was not permitted to become extinguished. If such an unfortunate event should happen one of the family would be sent to the nearest neighbor's for a burning brand or a shovelful of coals to replenish the supply. On fall and winter evenings the light thrown out by the open fire was often the only light in the cabin. In warm weather, when a fire would be uncomfortable, light was supplied by partially filling a shallow dish with lard or bear's grease, in which was immersed a loosely-twisted strip of cotton cloth, one end of which was allowed to project beyond the edge of the dish. The projecting end was then lighted and, while this rude lamp emitted both smoke and the odor of burning grease, it afforded

light enough for the housewife to attend to her duties. Later came the tallow cardle, which was considered the acme of perfection in artificial lighting. These candles were made in moulds of tin, usually consisting of six or eight tubes soldered together. Through the center of each tube would be drawn a cotton wick, then molten tallow would be poured in until the moulds were filled, when the whole would be set in a cool place for the tallow to harden, after which the candles were withdrawn and kept in a cool place until wanted for use.

To transport real furniture for many miles through the woods to a frontier settlement was out of the question, so the pioneer supplied his cabin with furniture of his own make. A few clapboards, smoothed with a draw-knife and supported on pins driven into the walls, served as a place to keep the dishes. Sometimes this primitive "china closet" would be covered by a curtain of cotton cloth, though the curtain in many cases was lacking. Tables were formed by nailing or pinning clapboards or whipsawed boards to battens and the table top thus formed would be supported on trestles. When not in use, the top could be stood on edge against the wall and the trestles stacked in one corner, in order to make more room. Chairs were a luxury that few could afford. To provide a substitute benches or stools were made of puncheons, supported on pins driven into holes bored with a large auger. These holes were bored at an angle that would permit the legs to flare outward, thus giving the bench or stool greater stability.

After the "house-raising" came the "house-warming." In every neighborhood there was at least one fiddler, as the pioneer violinist was called, whose services would be called into requisition upon the completion of the cabin, and the neighbors would gather to dedicate the new dwelling with a dance. The waltz and the two-step were unknown, but their places were well supplied with the minuet and the old Virginia reel, or even the "break-down," in which main strength and physical endurance took the place of the "poetry of motion."

Other instances where "swapping" work was customary were in the log-rollings and at harvest time. When a settler undertook to clear a piece of ground for cultivation, he felled the trees and cut or burned the logs into such lengths that they could be handled, after which he invited his neighbors to aid him in piling them in heaps suitable for burning. These log-rollings were tests of physical strength. The men were divided into pairs, according to their muscular ability, and each pair provided with a piece of tough wood called a "hand-spike." The two strongest men were selected to "make daylight"—that is, to place their hand-spike under one end of the log and raise it high enough for the others to get their spikes in position. When all was ready they came up together, and woe to the unfortunate individual who allowed his fingers "to take mud" by his inability to lift his share of the load, for the laugh would be on him for the balance of the day, unless he could redeem himself by causing his partner "to take mud."

In early days the wheat in harvest time was cut with the old-fashioned reaping hook, a crooked steel knife, with a serrated edge and a handle at one end. As more land was brought under cultivation and the number of acres sown to wheat each year increased, progress

demanding a better method of harvesting the grain and the cradle was invented. This implement consisted of four fingers of tough wood, bent to conform to the curvature of the scythe, over which they were mounted on a light framework. A good cradler could cut from four to five acres a day. It was no unusual sight to see a half dozen or more cradlers in a field, each followed by a boy with a rake to bunch the wheat into sheaves and a man to bind them. These were followed by a shocking party, which stacked the sheaves in shocks. When one man's grain was harvested the party would move on to the next ripest field until the wheat of the entire neighborhood was taken care of and made ready for the flail, which was the primitive threshing machine.

At the log-rollings and harvesting bees a little whisky was always provided for the men, yet it was an uncommon thing for anyone to drink enough to become intoxicated. On these occasions the women would assist in preparing the meals for the log-rollers or harvest hands, and, as in the case of a house-warming, the frolic would frequently wind up with a dance. After awhile the flail gave way to the old "ground-hog" threshing machine, which separated the grain from the straw, but did not clean it from the chaff. Then the fanning mill was invented and many a boy who wanted to spend an afternoon along some stream fishing for "shiners" has been compelled to turn the crank of the fanning mill, furnishing the motive power while his father fed the wheat and chaff into the machine.

Game was plentiful when the first settlers came, and as nearly every pioneer was an expert in the use of the rifle the forest was depended upon to furnish the family a supply of meat. It is related of Caleb Williams, a son of William Williams, who was one of the early settlers in Fall Creek township, that he stood in one place and killed fifty-one squirrels as they were preying upon his corn-field, missing his fifty-second shot. But in the early days there was much larger game than squirrels, and roast venison, or a feast of bear meat, was frequently to be found upon the settler's table.

Clothing was usually of the homespun variety. The man who wore "store clothes" was regarded much as the people of the present generation regard a multimillionaire. Nearly every settler kept a few sheep, and in every neighborhood there were one or more sets of hand cards—a sort of brush with short wire teeth, all bent slightly in one direction—which were used for converting the wool into rolls. Then the rolls were spun into yarn on the old-fashioned spinning wheel, which was turned with a stick having a small knob at one end, the housewife walking back and forth as the rapidly revolving spindle made the roll into woolen thread. An industrious spinner could "do her six cuts" a day, but how many of the young women who graduated in the state's high schools in 1913 know what "six cuts" means? After the yarn was spun it was colored with indigo or the bark of some tree—most frequently the walnut—and then woven into flannel, jeans or linsey on the old hand loom.

Flax was raised by almost every settler. When the plant was ripe it was pulled up by the roots and spread out to dry, or "rot," and when the straw was made brittle by this process the flax was ready for

the "break," an implement which broke the straw into short pieces. Next, to separate the straw from the bark or fiber, the flax was thrown over the rounded end of a board set upright and beaten with the "scutching knife," a piece of hard wood with moderately sharp edges. Pieces of straw too small to be caught by the scutching process were removed by the "hackle," which was made by sharpening a number of nails or pieces of wire of equal length and driving them closely through a board. Combing the flax through the hackle also split the fiber into fine threads and thus made it ready for the spinning wheel. Flax was



INTERIOR PIONEER CABIN

generally spun on a small wheel operated by foot power. After the linen was woven, it was spread out upon a grass plot to bleach, after which it was used for table cloths, sheets for the bed and numerous articles of clothing.

But times have changed. The log cabin has given way to the modern residence and the tallow candle to the electric light. Meals are no longer prepared upon the hearth, where the cook was compelled to wear a deep bonnet to shield her face from the fierce heat of the blazing fire. The reaping hook and the cradle have been supplanted by the twine

binder, and where the weary farmer once toiled with his flail to thrash his few bushels of wheat is now heard the hum of the steam thresher, which daily turns out hundreds of bushels ready for the market. The great packing companies, with their refrigerating cars, supply the denizens of the cities with fresh meats. The spinning wheel and the hand loom are looked upon as relics of a primitive civilization and now everybody wears "store clothes." Yes, great progress has been made since the first white men came to Madison county, but are the people any happier or more unselfish than the pioneers who "swapped" work while they brought the wilderness under subjection?

By the latter part of the summer of 1822 there were a sufficient number of inhabitants within the county to arouse an interest in the question of a separate county organization. Meetings were held in the various settlements, at which the subject was discussed, and through these meetings was developed a sentiment almost unanimous in favor of a county organization. Accordingly, when the legislature assembled at Corydon on December 2, 1822, the following bill was introduced early in the session, and after passing both houses was approved by Governor William Hendricks on January 4, 1823:

THE ORGANIC ACT

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the first day of July next, all that tract of land which is included within the following boundaries shall constitute and form a new county, to be known and designated by the name of the county of Madison, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Henry, thence north with the line of the same and to the township line dividing 20 and 21 north; thence west to the northeast corner of Section 5, in Township 20 north, Range 6 east; thence south twenty miles; thence west to the northeast corner of the county of Marion; thence south to the northwest corner of Shelby county; thence east with the line of Shelby, until the same intersects Rush county; thence north with Rush county to the northwest corner of the same; thence east to the place of beginning.

"Section 2. The said new county of Madison shall, from and after the first day of July next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions, which to separate and independent counties, do or may properly belong or appertain.

"Section 3. Abijah Bayless, of Harrison county; William Williams, of Jackson county; Jesse Reddick, of Bartholomew county; Rollin C. Dewey, of Lawrence county, and James Dill, of Dearborn county, are hereby appointed Commissioners, agreeably to an act entitled 'An act for fixing the sets of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.' The Commissioners above named shall meet at the house of William McCartney, in the said new county of Madison, on the first Monday in September next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Marion county to notify the said Commissioners, either in person or by written notification of their appointment, on or before the fifteenth

day of August next, and the said Sheriff of Marion county shall be allowed therefor by the County Commissioners of the county of Madison such compensation as by them shall be deemed just and reasonable, to be paid out of the county treasury of the county of Madison in the same manner other allowances are paid.

"Section 4. The circuit and other courts of the county of Madison shall meet and be holden at the house of William McCartney, until suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat of said county; and so soon as the courts of said county are satisfied that suitable accommodations are provided at the county seat of said county they shall adjourn thereto: after which time, all the courts of said county shall be held at the seat of justice thereof; provided, however, that the circuit court of said county shall have authority to remove from the house of said William McCartney to any more suitable place in said county previous to the completion of the public buildings if they should deem the same expedient.

"Section 5. The agent who shall be appointed for said county, to superintend the sales of lots at the county seat of said county or receive donations for said county, shall receive ten per cent of the proceeds of such sale and donations, which he shall pay over to such person or persons, as by law may be authorized to receive the same, for the use of a county library for said county, which he shall pay over at such time or times and manner as shall be directed by law.

"Section 6. The Board of County Commissioners of said county shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon."

There were two other sections, Section 7 providing for the "organization, conduct and support of a county library, as provided by the act organizing Dubois county, approved January 23, 1818," and Section 8, which attached the new county of Madison to the Fifth judicial circuit of the state.

In accordance with the provisions of this act, the county was formally organized on Monday, November 10, 1823, by John Roberts, sheriff of Marion county, who had been appointed for that purpose by the legislature. The organization was effected at the house of William McCartney, a log dwelling of two rooms, which stood upon the site afterward occupied by the Universalist church in the town of Pendleton. Commissions were presented by Samuel Holliday and Adam Winsell, as associate judges; Moses Cox, as clerk, and Samuel Cory, as sheriff. These commissions set forth that the holders thereof had been regularly appointed by William Hendricks, governor of the state, and each bore the indorsement of Sheriff Roberts, certifying that the person to whom it was issued had taken the prescribed oath of office and the oath against dueling. After the commissions had been received the sheriff of Marion county made proclamation that "the Madison circuit court is now open, according to law." An account of the proceedings of this first court will be found in the chapter relating to the Bench and Bar.

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT

Some trouble was experienced in the matter of locating a permanent seat of justice. Sheriff Roberts, of Marion county, notified the commissioners named in Section 1 of the organic act of their appointment, and on September 1, 1823, the same being the first Monday in the month, the commissioners met at the house of William McCartney and proceeded to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law. Several proposed sites were visited and examined, but the commissioners finally decided to accept the proposition of John Berry, who was one of the first settlers at or near Chief Anderson's village on the White river. Owing to the fact that the records concerning this transaction cannot be found, the details of Mr. Berry's proposition are not definitely known. It is certain, however, that the acceptance of this site was not concluded at the time, and it was not long until some dissatisfaction arose over the decision of the commissioners. Steps were accordingly taken to secure a relocation of the seat of justice. The question came before the legislature at the session of 1825-26 and on January 13, 1826, the governor approved an act, the principal provisions of which were as follows:

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That Benjamin Irwin, of Bartholomew county; George Hunt, of Wayne county; Lewis Hendricks, of Shelby county; Elisha Long, of Henry county, and Daniel Heaton, of Hamilton county, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners, to relocate the seat of justice of Madison county. The commissioners above named, shall meet at the house of Moses Pearson, in said county, on the first Monday in June next, and shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county under the provisions of the laws regulating the fixing of the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off.

"Section 2. The circuit and all courts of said county shall be held at the house of the said Moses Pearson, until suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, when all the courts of said county shall be removed thereunto.

"Section 6. All proceedings had as to the donation made by John Berry and others to said county, at Andersontown, in said county, are hereby annulled and revoked, and the said donation is hereby returned to the respective original proprietor or proprietors, as if the same had never been granted; and all sales made by the agent of said county, of whatever nature or kind, in the disposal of lots or lands donated to the said county heretofore, shall be so far considered annulled that the purchase money paid and the obligations given by the respective purchasers, shall be returned to them or their legal representatives, with interest on the amount paid, on application; and thereupon, the respective bond or obligation which may have been given to said purchaser, relative to said sale, shall be returned to the said agent.

"Section 7. If any money, collected by said agent, arising from said donations to the county, has been so disposed of that it cannot be returned, the Board of Justices of said county shall direct the payment of the same to be made out of the treasury of the county."

No record has been found to show that these commissioners ever made any effort to discharge their duties under the provisions of the act appointing them. It is probable that no action was taken, for on January 26, 1827, the governor approved an act, Section 1 of which provided:

"That William Shannon, Jeremiah K. Lemon and William C. Blackmore, of Hamilton county; Moses Prewitt, of Shelby county, and John Thompson, of Marion county, be, and they are hereby, appointed commissioners to relocate the seat of justice of Madison county. The commissioners above named shall meet at the house of John Perry (Berry), in said county, on the third Monday in May next, and proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to establish seats of justice in new counties,' approved January 14, 1824, and the act amendatory of the same, approved December 19, 1825."

On May 21, 1827, the time appointed by law, the commissioners met at the house of John Berry and entered upon the performance of their duties. There is no evidence to show that they considered any proposition except the one submitted by John Berry, the terms of which were reported to be satisfactory and the proposition was accepted. Pursuant to this arrangement, John Berry and his wife, Sally Berry, on November 7, 1827, executed a deed to William Curtis, who had in the meantime been appointed county agent, for the following described tract of land: "Commencing at the southeast corner of Lot No. 16, in the southwest square in the town of Andersontown; thence north, with Meridian street, to the northeast corner of Lot No. 1 in the northwest square of said town; thence east to White river; thence up said river, at low-water mark, until a line running a due south course till it comes parallel with the south end of Meridian street, will contain thirty acres, being part of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Town 19 north, of Range 7 east," etc.

The tract of land thus conveyed was to remain the property of the county "so long as the town aforesaid continues to be the permanent seat of justice of Madison county," and as a consideration Berry received Lot No. 7, "in the north front of Anderson, in said county, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged." Thus, after nearly four years, the county seat question was settled. In the meantime justice had been administered at Pendleton, though that place was never officially recognized as the county seat.

COURT-HOUSES

The next step in the county's progress was the erection of public buildings in accordance with Section 6 of the organic act, which provided that the county commissioners should "proceed to erect the necessary public buildings within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected." More than twelve months elapsed, however, before any definite steps were taken for the erection of a court-house. The location of the county seat was settled in May, 1827, and it was not until September 1, 1828, that the county board directed the agent of Madison county to "sell the building of a court-house to the

lowest bidder, said sale to take place on the last Friday in October next, the said house to be twenty-six feet one way and twenty-two feet the other way on the ground, two stories high, the lower story to be nine feet between floors and the upper story to be eight feet between floors, divided into two rooms with two twelve-light windows in each of the upper rooms and four twelve-light windows in the lower room, the last mentioned room to be ceiled and a stove put therein, with all other necessary conveniences, the aforesaid building to be well finished on or before the first day of September next."



MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Septimus Smith, publisher of a weekly newspaper at Centerville, Wayne county, was allowed the sum of \$2.25 by the county board at the January session in 1839 for advertising "the sale of a contract to build a court-house," which notice had been published five times in his paper. This court-house was never built. For some reason not explained in the records, the order authorizing the county agent to sell the contract was revoked at the July session in 1829, as was also the order

allowing William Curtis, the county agent, the sum of thirty dollars "for the purpose of building a court-house."

In January, 1831, it was ordered by the board in regular session, "That the agent of the county of Madison sell to the lowest bidder the building of a court-house, to be built on lot No. 17, in the N. E. square, in Andersontown, to be built on the following plan, to-wit: One story high, thirty-six feet long and twenty feet wide, to be elevated one foot from the ground and underpinned with stone, the story to be ten feet between floors, the building to be well weather-boarded and covered with good joint shingles, to have a good brick chimney in the west end, with a large fireplace therein, ten feet of the end to the partitioned off and the room so to be partitioned off as to make two ten-feet jury rooms, all the partitions to be run of good, seasoned plank. Each of the said jury rooms to have a door to open into the large room; the said house to have three twelve-light windows in the south side and three in north side, the windows to be so placed that the large room shall have four windows and each of the jury rooms one. The under floor to be laid in good workmanlike manner, the upper floor to be laid of loose planks; (the) house to have one door in the front, to open near the partition; then windows to be in, the outside door hung and the house inclosed on or before the second Monday in May next, and the whole work completed according to the above plan on or before the second Monday in November next. The sale to take place at Andersontown on the third Saturday in January, inst., the said agent taking bond and security in double the amount for which is taken, on condition for the completion of the work against the 15th day of November, 1831."

When the day arrived for opening the bids, Daniel Harpold was found to be the lowest bidder and was awarded the contract for the erection of the building. He evidently completed the court-house somewhere near the time specified by the board, as in January, 1832, John Drewry and Nathaniel Chapman were appointed by the board "to examine the new court-house and report if it had been built according to contract."

In these days, when charges of corruption or "graft" in connection with the erection of public buildings are so common, it is refreshing to read the itemized list of deductions recommended by Drewry and Chapman, because the contract had not been "fully complied with." These deductions were as follows:

Lack of studding in frame.....	\$ 5.00
Lack of work at windows.....	2.00
Lack of joists	2.50
Lack of plank in upper floor.....	3.00
Lack of rafters	3.00
Deficiency in doors	1.50
Deficiency in weather-boards	6.00
Faulty material in chimney.....	4.00
Deficiency in floors and partitions.....	3.00

Total\$30.00

The recommendation was adopted by the board and the contractor was discharged. This first court-house stood on East Eighth street, between Main street and Central avenue. It was used for county purposes until after the erection of a new court-house upon the public square, when it was sold by order of the county board and was used as a dwelling until torn down to make way for the business block that now occupies the site. While it was in use several appropriations were made by the board for changes or improvements in the building. In May, 1832, a platform sixteen inches high, three and a half by seven feet in size, was ordered for the judge, three plank benches were ordered at the same time, as well as a railing or partition, four feet high, to separate the bar from the general public. In September, 1834, a new partition and shutters for the windows were ordered. The first session of court held in this court-house was the May term of the Madison circuit court in 1833.

Early in the year 1837 it became apparent that the business of the county had outgrown the little, one-story court-house, and at the March term in that year the board of county commissioners ordered the publication of notices in the *Indiana Journal* and the *Indiana Democrat*, both published in Indianapolis, advertising for bids for the erection of a new court-house for Madison county, the notices appearing for three successive weeks. The contract was let on April 5, 1837 (the first Wednesday), to Crawford & Meek, of Hancock county, for \$5,770. The contract called for a structure "of brick, forty-four feet square, two stories high, all to be like the court-house at Noblesville, except the courtroom, which is to be on the lower floor; the tower to be like that on the court-house at Indianapolis, and the cupola, which is to be like that on the court-house at Centerville."

It was also specified that the court-house was to be erected on the public square in Andersonstown and was to be inclosed on or before November 1, 1837. Crawford & Meek completed the building within the time designated in the contract and on November 25, 1839, a special session of the county board was called "for the purpose of receiving and accepting the court-house as being fully completed according to the contract existing between the Board and Nathan Crawford and Joshua Meek, embracing subsequent alterations." At that time the contractors were allowed sixty-three dollars for extra work, and on January 9, 1840, the board ordered the payment of \$2,770 to Nathan Crawford "in full of amount due for the court-house." The first term of the circuit court in the new court-house was held in October, 1839, with William W. Wick as the presiding judge.

Not only was the court-house used for the transaction of the public business, but rooms in it were also rented to individuals and societies. At the May session of the board in 1841, it was "ordered that Nineveh Berry pay \$3 per month rent for the room which he now occupies in the court-house for the postoffice, so long as he remains in the same." In March, 1846, it was "ordered that the southeast room of the court-house, up stairs, be assigned to Mount Moriah Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to be kept in good order by said lodge." In December, 1849, Anderson Division, No. 227, Sons of Temperance, pre-

sented a petition asking permission to remove the partition between the grand jury room and the southwest room, and to occupy the same as a meeting place when so altered. The request was granted, with the understanding that the said Anderson Division, No. 227, was to keep the room in repair. Rooms were also rented to attorneys and justices of the peace, this custom continuing until about 1860, when the entire building was devoted to the use of the county. Some ten or twelve years before that time a small one-story brick building was erected on the southeast corner of the public square for the offices of the auditor, treasurer and recorder. This building was torn down in 1882, when work upon the present court-house was commenced.

The court-house built by Crawford & Meek stood for more than forty years, or until it was destroyed by fire early on the morning of December 10, 1880. The county suffered more through the loss of the public records than in the destruction of the building. It was a comparatively easy matter to erect a new court-house, but the valuable records can never be replaced.

On the day following the fire, the commissioners met in special session, rented quarters in the Westerfield block on North Main street for the clerk and sheriff, and appointed Edwin P. Schlater special commissioner to look after the damaged records. Mr. Schlater was familiar with the records of the court and the clerk's office and through his labors a large number of valuable documents were saved. For a time the sessions of the court were held in the hall in the Westerfield block, but later were removed, with the offices of the clerk and sheriff, to the Hannah & Boring building, on the north side of the public square. Not long after the fire the commissioners ordered the levy of a light tax upon the taxable property of the county, the proceeds of which were to be used in the erection of a new court-house, and advertised for plans and specifications. On February 8, 1882, the plans submitted by George W. Bunting, an architect of Indianapolis, were accepted and on March 27, 1882, the contract for the erection was awarded to McCormack & Sweeney, of Columbus, Indiana, for \$152,000.

August 17, 1882, was a red-letter day in Madison county's calendar. On that day the corner-stone of the present court-house was laid with impressive and appropriate ceremonies. Prior to that date the commissioners ordered "that the honor of laying the corner-stone be tendered to Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons." The invitation was accepted by the lodge, which secured the services of Bruce Carr, at that time the grand master of the Indiana grand lodge. Invitations were likewise extended to various social and fraternal societies and the Masonic lodges in other counties to participate in the ceremonies. A reception committee of sixteen members was appointed from the Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men to welcome the visiting societies. On this committee the Masons were represented by John P. Barnes, J. M. Dickson, T. J. Stephens, Nineveh Berry and C. K. McCullough; the Odd Fellows by W. R. Myers, Joseph Fulton, M. A. Chipman, Samuel Myers, W. W. Williams and W. S. Diven; and the Red Men by C. D. Thompson, James Mohan, J. S. Carr, Thomas Gee and Peter Fromlet.

In the great civic parade that preceded the laying of the corner-

stone Major John F. Wildman was grand marshal. His aids were J. P. Barnes, C. K. McCullough and L. J. Burr, for the Masons; C. B. Cooper, C. T. Doxey and W. S. Diven, for the Odd Fellows; and for the Red Men the members of that order who served on the reception committee. After the parade the vast throng assembled about the public square to witness the ceremony of placing the stone in position. McCormack & Sweeney, the contractors, had erected a large stand over the northeast corner of the foundation to accommodate the speakers, the officers of the day, the musicians and the invited guests. Thomas B. Orr, of Anderson, delivered the address of welcome, at the conclusion of which Grand Master Bruce Carr took charge of the exercises and after the stone was laid according to the Masonic ritual delivered an appropriate address. He was followed by Nineveh Berry, one of the oldest residents of Madison county, and Colonel James B. Maynard, editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*.

The corner-stone is Berea sandstone from the quarries near Cleveland, Ohio. It is six feet three and a half inches long, three feet eleven inches wide, two feet six inches thick and weighs five tons. Within the stone was deposited a copper casket containing historical sketches of the Masonic bodies of Madison county; also histories of the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum and other fraternal organizations in the county; proceedings of the Indiana Masonic and Odd Fellows grand lodges for 1882; proceedings of the Indiana Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons for 1881; copies of the Anderson, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago papers of recent date; condensed history of the church societies of Anderson; names of county officials and the officials of the city of Anderson, past and present; specifications of the court-house; roll of names of contractors, superintendents and employees, and list of public works constructed by McCormack & Sweeney; photographs of Colonel Nineveh Berry and William Roach, the latter being at that time the oldest Mason in Madison county; a group photograph of the county commissioners; a picture of the old court-house that was burned on December 10, 1880; photographic group of eighty-one old settlers of Madison county, taken in 1877; samples of grain raised in the county; a copy of Hardin's History of Madison county; a history of the Madison county schools; the bar docket for the June term, 1882; reports of various public officials and institutions, and a number of other interesting relics.

On the face of the stone is a panel, in each corner of which is carved a cluster of fruit or grain, and within the panel is the inscription:

A. D. 1882

LAI D BY

BRUCE CARR,

G. M. of F. and A. M.

B. F. Aimen,	} Commissioners.	McCormack & Sweeney, Contractors.
J. Bronnenberg,		
J. F. Thurston,		

J. L. Forkner,
Auditor.

J. E. Redmond,
Superintendent.

G. W. Bunting,
Architect.

N. C. McCullough,
Local Superintendent.

In the records of a special session of the board of county commissioners, held in February, 1885, is the following entry: "By agreement with McCormack & Sweeney, contractors for the court-house, the commissioners are to take possession of such rooms and parts of the court-house as they may desire, and such possession is not to be an acceptance of the building or work thereon. And the board orders that the Madison circuit court hold its sessions in the new court-house and that the auditor, clerk, treasurer, recorder and sheriff be instructed to remove their offices and all records and papers thereto belonging into the proper rooms in the new court-house by Saturday evening, February 21, 1885."

Pursuant to this order the officers named removed their records, etc., to the rooms designated by the commissioners and a little later the building was pronounced complete and was accepted by the commissioners. Subsequently a raised roof was placed on the building, but with this exception the court-house stands just as it left the hands of the contractors in 1885. As the picture shows, it is one of the most imposing court-houses in the state and is ample in every particular for the needs of the county for years to come.

JAILS

On July 6, 1829, the county board "ordered that the agent of Madison county sell to the lowest bidder the building of a jail in Anderson-town, according to a plan adopted at the present session, on the 10th or 11th day of this instant, to be finished within six months, requiring bond and security for the performance of the building in a workman-like manner, the bond to be taken in the penalty of double the amount contracted for, towards the erecting of which building the board agrees to appropriate the sum of \$200, according to the considerations of a subscription signed at the January session of this board for 1829."

From this order it would appear that the citizens of Anderson subscribed certain sums of money to aid in the erection of the public buildings, but who the subscribers were, or what amounts they contributed cannot be ascertained. Prior to the issuance of this order, the prisoners of Madison county had been kept in the jails of the adjoining counties. In March, 1830, an allowance of \$4.81 was made to John Rogers, the jailer of Henry county, for caring for four Madison county prisoners. The jail erected under this order stood on the west side of the public square, about where the west steps of the court-house are now located. It was a log structure, sixteen feet square, a story and a half high. The only entrance to the lower story was through a trap door in ceiling, prisoners being let down from above by means of a ladder and after they were safely lodged in the lower room the ladder was withdrawn. It was torn down when the court-house was erected

in the public square, and from 1837 to 1842 all prisoners that were to be confined for any length of time were taken to the Marion county jail at Indianapolis.

Soon after the second court-house was completed, the board gave notice that "sealed proposals will be received until the first Monday in December next (1841) for the erection of a jail in Andersontown." It was also stipulated that the jail should be constructed of hewed oak timber, twelve inches square, eighteen by twenty-two feet in dimensions and two stories in height, the stories to be eight feet between floors, and that it was to be built "on the public square west of the court-house, the north side of the jail to be on a line with the north side of the court-house." It was therefore on nearly the same spot as the former jail. The cost of this second jail was \$149; it was accepted by the commissioners at the June term in 1842, and served the county for about ten years, though it was never a very safe depository for a desperate criminal and several persons confined within its walls succeeded without much difficulty in making their escape. Accordingly, on March 24, 1852, the commissioners took the following action relative to a new jail:

"Whereas, it having been made known to the board of commissioners of Madison county, that the jail house in said county has twice been condemned by the grand jury of said county, that the same is unsafe and in no way sufficient to answer the purposes intended, Therefore, it is ordered by the board that it is actually necessary to build a new house and also a dwelling house attached to said jail house; therefore, John Davis, George Millspaugh and William Roach be, and they are hereby appointed a building committee, and said building committee are hereby authorized to draw a draft or drafts such as in their opinion will be suitable and proper in every respect, both for the jail house and wall and dwelling house thereunto belonging, for the inspection of builders or contractors, and also said committee shall have power to advertise in any way they may think best, giving notice that proposals will be received for materials and construction of the same. Walls to be built of good brick, the whole to be done under the superintendence of the said building committee. And said building committee shall have power to contract for the furnishing materials and constructing the said building, giving the contract or contracts to the lowest responsible bidder, and as soon as this is done the auditor shall be authorized to convene the board of commissioners to confirm the same."

The committee decided upon a two-story, brick building, which was erected at the northwest corner of Ninth and Jackson streets. It is stated that they made their final report at the December session of the commissioners in 1852, but the records of that term make no mention of the jail. Records are sometimes defective, however, and it is probable that the building was completed within the year. This jail, like its predecessors, in time became inadequate to the needs of the county and the question of erecting a new one came before the commissioners.

Accordingly, in 1880, the old jail was sold and the board purchased the lot at the northeast corner of Eighth street and Central avenue as a site for a new county prison. Notice was given to architects, inviting them to submit plans and specifications for the proposed new jail build-

ing. At a special session of the board in October, 1880, the proposition of T. J. Tolin & Son, architects, was accepted. Bids for the erection of the jail were then advertised for, the opportunity to submit proposals remaining open until February 11, 1881, when the contract was awarded to W. H. Myers & Son for \$17,989. The building was completed in 1882, giving to Madison county a prison of modern character, one from which but few escapes have ever been made, and they were due rather to the carelessness of the jailer than to any defect in the construction.

CHANGE IN BOUNDARIES

As established by the organic act of January 4, 1823, Madison county included all of the present county of Hancock, but the northern boundary—the line between townships 20 and 21 north—excluded all that part of the present county lying north of Lafayette and Richland townships. Hancock county was erected under the act of January 26, 1827, Section 2 of which defined the boundaries of Madison county as follows:

“Hereafter, the county of Madison shall be bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the line dividing the counties of Henry and Madison, one mile south of where the line dividing Townships 17 and 18 crosses the same; thence north with said county line to the line dividing Townships 22 and 23; thence west to the Miami Reservation; thence south with the line of said Reservation to the southeast corner of the same; thence west until a line running south will strike the northeast corner of Hamilton county; thence south with said county line to one mile south of the line dividing Townships 17 and 18; thence east to the place of beginning.”

Section 4 of the same act provided that “All the territory lying one mile south of the line dividing Townships 17 and 18, and within the former bounds of Madison county, shall be, and the same is hereby, organized and formed into the county of Hancock,” etc.

When Grant county was erected by the act of February 10, 1831, the southern boundary was established as follows: “Beginning on the line dividing the counties of Madison and Delaware, three miles north of the township line dividing Townships 21 and 22, in Range 8 east; thence west to the west boundary thereof,” and Section 7 of the act provided “That the strip of land lying between the north line of the county of Madison and the south line of the county of Grant be, and the same is hereby, attached to the county of Madison.”

By the act of January 15, 1833, the boundary between Henry county and the counties of Madison and Hancock was fixed on “the first section line west of the range line dividing Ranges 8 and 9 east.”

As designated at present, the boundaries are as follows: “Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 2, Township 17, Range 8 east, on the west line of Henry county; thence north on said line to the northeast corner of Section 11, Township 22 north, Range 8 east; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 9, Township 22, Range 6 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 4, Township 17, Range 6 east; thence east to the place of beginning.”

CHAPTER V

TOWNSHIP HISTORY

LIST OF CIVIL TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTY—EARLY RECORDS—ADAMS—ANDERSON—BOONE—DUCK CREEK—FALL CREEK—GREEN—PIONEERS OF EACH—EARLY SCHOOLS AND INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—MENTION OF PROMINENT CITIZENS—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

Madison county is divided into fourteen civil townships, to-wit: Adams, Anderson, Boone, Duck Creek, Fall Creek, Green, Jackson, Lafayette, Monroe, Pipe Creek, Richland, Stony Creek, Union and Van Buren. The oldest record of the proceedings of the county board that can be found begins with the September session in 1828. At the January term in 1829, it was ordered by the board "That Isaac Jones, of Fall Creek township; James Scott, of Green; Manly Richards, of Adams; Jeremiah Williams, of Anderson; and Andrew McClintock, of Jackson, be, and they are hereby, appointed inspectors of elections in and for their respective townships for the present year, ending on the first Monday in January next."

At the same session James Noland and Evan Pugh were appointed fence viewers for the township of Green; John McKinzie and Charles Doty, for Fall Creek; Moses Corwin and Moss Shane, for Adams; Stephen Noland and Thornton Rector, for Anderson, and Colings Tharp and Nehemiah Layton, for Jackson. In January, 1830, these five townships were divided into sixteen road districts, Green township constituting districts Nos. 1 and 2; Fall Creek, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6; Adams, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11; Anderson, Nos. 12, 13 and 14, and Jackson, Nos. 15 and 16.

It is evident from these entries in the early records that the five townships named therein had been organized sometime during the first six years of the county's history, but in the absence of official records the exact date of the establishment of each cannot be ascertained.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP

This township occupies the southeast corner of the county. In extent it is seven miles from north to south, five miles from east to west, and contains an area of thirty-five square miles. It is bounded on the north by the townships of Union and Anderson; on the east by Henry county; on the south by Hancock county, and on the west by Fall Creek township. The general surface is rolling and the township is

watered by Fall creek and Lick creek, both of which flow westwardly across the township, and several smaller streams, tributaries of the above.

Adams is one of the first five townships organized in the county and was named for Abraham Adams, who was the first white man to settle within its present limits. He came with his family in 1823, the year Madison county was organized, and located a short distance east of the present village of Ovid, where he built a cabin of round logs, the first house erected by civilized man in the township. Before the close of the year he was joined by a man named Manly, and about the same time came John and John T. Bridge, James Hudson, Thomas Harper and Andrew Sawyer, the five men who were indicted by the grand jury in April, 1824, for the murder of two friendly Indians, with their squaws and children, an account of which may be found in chapter XVIII.

These early settlers sent back to their old homes such favorable reports concerning the new country that during the next five years a number of immigrants found homes in Adams township. Joseph and Moses Surber and Abraham Blake came from Ohio in 1826; Anthony Hill, also from Ohio, came in 1827, and in 1828 George Hudson and his six sons—Eli, George, Isaiah, William, David and Jonathan—came from Ohio. Thornton Rector, who had previously settled in Wayne county, Indiana, likewise came in 1828. The next year witnessed the arrival of Hugh and John Gilmore, Samuel and L. D. Reger, Martin Brown, the McCallisters—Thomas, William and Garrett—and a few others. The Gilmores and McCallisters came from western Virginia. Martin Brown and the two Regers were also from that state. Thomas McCallister afterward served several terms in the Indiana legislature.

Other early settlers were Levi Brewer, Joseph Ingles and Jesse Martin, in 1830; William S. Gale and Colonel Thomas Bell, in 1831. Colonel Bell subsequently served five terms in the legislature from Madison county, or the district of which it constitutes a part. Following these came Hezekiah Justice, Samuel Huston, Jacob Evans, Isaac Cooper, Harvey Chase, William Prigg, Hiram Burch, John Copman, Stephen and Henry Dobson, William Stanley, William Sloan, Ralph Williams, Thomas Shelton, John Markle, David Rice, William Nelson, James Peden, Caleb Biddle, John Collier, Joseph Smith, John Borman, Stephen Norman, William Penn, Reason Sargent, James Pearson, and some others, all of whom had located in the township by 1835.

As already stated, the first log cabin in the township was built by Abraham Adams in 1823. The first frame house was built by Friend Brown, and in 1838 Morris Gilmore built the first brick house on what is still known as the "Morris Gilmore farm." The first orchard was planted by Abraham Adams in 1829, and, according to Kingman's "History of Madison County," in the same year Enos Adamson established a saw-mill on a small stream called Hasty's branch. In 1835 Bailey Jackson began the erection of a saw-mill on Fall creek, at New Columbus, but for some reason did not finish it. James Peden then purchased the site and completed the mill in 1843. About that time the Adamson mill was removed to Howard county. In the meantime Isaac

and Edmund Franklin had established a saw-mill on Fall creek, on Section 15, in 1841. About two years later they put a grist-mill near the saw-mill. The "Franklin Mills," as they were known far and wide, did a successful business, under various owners, until they were destroyed by fire in 1888.

The first steam saw-mill was built near the present village of Markleville by Blake & Hudson in 1857. Six years later the proprietors sold out and the purchaser removed the mill to Frankton. Abisha Lewis and John Huston erected the second steam saw-mill in the early '70s. It cost about \$3,000 and at that time was conceded to be the best concern of the kind in Madison county. It was located at Markleville. A shingle machine was installed about two years after the mill was built and did a thriving business for many years. Shortly after the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan (now the Big Four) Railroad was extended southward from Anderson, a saw-mill was built at Emporia, a small station two miles north of Markleville. But the valuable timber that was once abundant in Adams township has almost disappeared and the prosperous era of the saw-mill has passed.

The first election in Adams township was held at the house of Abraham Adams. Later the voting place was changed to the house of Manly Richards, where elections were held until 1830, when the county commissioners designated a permanent voting place where the village of Ovid is now located, though the town was not laid off by Abraham Adams until four years later and named New Columbus.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the first school house in the township was located on Section 19, about two miles south of Ovid, and was a log structure, similar in size and design to other school houses of that day, but the date when it was built is uncertain. The second school house, also a round-log building, stood at the east end of what is now the village of Ovid. Kingman says this house was built in 1824, which was the next year after Abraham Adams, the first settler, located near the place. Other log school houses were built in different parts of the township and subscription schools maintained until after the passage of the school law of 1851. Then frame houses began to take the place of the log ones, and in 1873 two brick school houses were built—one at Ovid and one at Markleville. Four years later three more brick houses were erected. In 1912 there were ten school districts, each provided with a substantial brick house, the school property of the township, exclusive of maps, libraries and other apparatus, being valued at \$20,900. The ten teachers employed in 1912-13 received \$4,256 in salaries.

The first religious services were usually held at the homes of Abraham Adams, Reason Sargent and Peter Jones. A Baptist society was formed in 1830 and a second organization of this faith was effected in 1834. The Methodists held services at the houses of Stephen Noland and Ralph Williams, and in the school houses, for many years before they erected a church building in 1856, near Markleville. - A Christian church was organized in 1848; a Lutheran church some time in the '50s; a German Baptist church in 1860, and a congregation of the Church of God in 1887. (See chapter on Church History.)

The principal villages of Adams township are Alliance, Emporia and Markleville on the line of the Big Four Railway—Michigan division—and Ovid (formerly New Columbus), a short distance west of the railroad.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP

This township, like Adams, is one of the first five to be organized in the county. It is situated a little southeast of the center of the county and is bounded on the north by the townships of Lafayette and Richland; on the east by Union; on the south by Adams and Fall Creek, and on the west by Jackson and Stony Creek. In extent it is six miles square, having an area of thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres. The



MOSS ISLAND MILLS

White river enters the township about midway on the eastern boundary and flows a general northwesterly course, crossing the western boundary about one mile south of the northwest corner. Its principal tributary in the township is the Killbuck creek, which empties into the river at Anderson.

Located on the White river about three miles west of Anderson, are the old Moss Island Mills, one of the landmarks of Madison county. These mills were built by Joseph Mullinix in 1836, long before the advent of the railroad, but since that time have been owned by at least fourteen different firms or individuals, some of the owners having been prominent in business and social life, as well as in political affairs. The mills, in their palmy days, consisted of a flour mill—large for that day—with a saw-mill attached, power for both being furnished by a large water-wheel. They were built with a view to catching the trade that followed the construction of the old Indiana Central canal, the western branch of which passed near the mills. With the decadence of the

canal, the building of the railroads and the introduction of improved machinery and methods in the manufacture of flour, the old Moss Island mills fell into disuse and they now stand silent and deserted near the beautiful little island which gave them their name.

When the first white men came to Anderson township they found the region heavily timbered, but nearly all the valuable timber has found its way to the log-heap or the saw-mill to make way for the cultivated fields of the husbandman. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating. Near Mounds park, about three miles above Anderson, the bluffs along the White river rise to a height of some seventy-five feet above the level of the stream and are the greatest elevations in the township.

Among the names of the early settlers, that of John Berry stands preëminent. He came to the county in March, 1821, and entered a tract of land where the city of Anderson now stands, part of which he afterward donated to the county to secure the location of the county seat at that point, as stated in the preceding chapter. About the same time that Mr. Berry settled at Anderson, Eli Harrison selected a farm on the White river not far from Berry's, and William Stogdon (or Stockton) also settled in the vicinity. Other early settlers were John and Christopher Davis, Daniel Harpold, the contractor who built the first court-house, William and Isaac Young, William Allen, William Curtis, the first agent of the county, Samuel Kinnamon and David Williams. About the time the county was organized, or perhaps a little earlier, the population of what is now Anderson township was increased by the arrival of Benjamin Sumpter, John Renshaw, David Harris, Philip Shinkle, Jacob Stover, Benjamin Ridgeway and some others. The descendants of some of these pioneers still reside in the township and are numbered among its best citizens.

The first school house in the township was a log structure that stood on what is now Central avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the city of Anderson. The first school was taught here in 1836 by Richard Treadway and later Nineveh Berry taught in the same house. In 1912 there were eleven school districts in the township, outside of the city of Anderson, and the school houses were valued at \$25,000. In the eleven districts sixteen teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13 at an aggregate salary of \$7,900.

Anderson is not the only town that was ever laid out or projected within the limits of the township. In 1838, while the Indiana Central canal was under construction, John Renshaw laid out a town on the north side of the White river, where the Anderson cemetery is now located, and gave it the name of Victoria. As far as can be learned but one house—a log cabin—was ever erected on the town site. When work on the canal was suspended Mr. Renshaw disposed of the land and the town of Victoria has been practically forgotten.

Another canal town was projected by J. W. Alley, who laid out Rockport, about two miles west of Anderson on the Perkinsville pike, or Strawtown road, and a little southeast of the old Moss Island mills. Like Victoria, it never came up to the anticipations of its founder and the land afterward passed into the hands of J. W. Sansberry, Sr., who

opened a stone quarry on the site. Rockport boasted of several houses at one time, but they have all been removed or sank into decay.

The village of Omaha, situated near the line of the Big Four railroad in the southern part of the township, was laid out some years before the railroad was built southward from Anderson. Eli Gustin had a saw-mill there and a store was conducted for some time by George Darrow, who afterward went to Denver, Colorado, but returned to Indiana and located at Montpelier, Blackford county. With the disappearance of the timber and the removal of the saw-mill, Omaha ceased to exist.

As much of the history of Anderson township naturally belongs to the city of Anderson, hence many of the important events that occurred from time to time in this township are treated in the chapter relating to the city.

BOONE TOWNSHIP

This township is situated in the northern tier and is bounded on the north by Grant county; on the east by Van Buren township; on the south by the townships of Monroe and Pipe Creek, and on the west by Duck Creek township. In extent it is five miles from north to south and six miles from east to west, containing an area of thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres. It was named in honor of Daniel Boone, the historic Kentucky pioneer and celebrated Indian fighter.

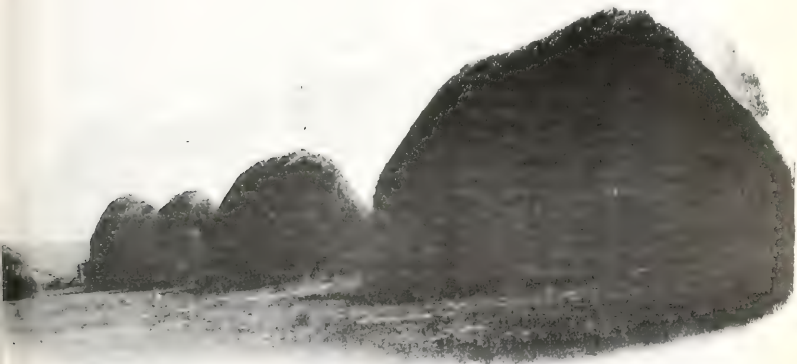
The exact date when Boone township was organized cannot be ascertained at this late day. Kingman's and Forkner & Dyson's histories of Madison county both state that the first election in the township was held in September, 1843, at a log school house near the site afterward occupied by the Tomlinson school house, and it is probable that the organization of the township was authorized some time earlier in that year. The main reason why the township was so late in being organized was that the northwestern part of Madison county, including nearly all the western half of Boone and the northern two-thirds of Duck Creek townships, lay within the Miami Indian reservation, which was not vacated by the natives until several years after the county was organized. With the departure of the red man the white settlers came in and it was then not long until civil townships were established.

The honor of being the first white man to establish a home in what is now Boone township belongs to Wright Smith, a native of North Carolina, who upon coming to Indiana first settled in Rush county, but in 1836 removed to Madison county and located on the southwest quarter of Section 35, near the southern boundary of the township. He and his family lived in a tent until a cabin could be erected. Mr. Smith died on this farm on December 23, 1863. Soon after locating there he was joined by his brother-in-law, Thomas Brunt. These two men went to the land office at Fort Wayne and entered the lands upon which they had located, Brunt's farm being the southwest quarter of Section 24, about two miles up Lilly creek from Smith's, where he died on December 31, 1879. Brunt first rented a cabin from a Mrs. Ballance, in what is now the northern part of Monroe township, and did not move to his

land until some months later. Not long after these two had located land in Boone township, James Brunt, the father of Thomas, and his son-in-law, John Moore, came from Rush county, where they had first located upon coming from North Carolina. They entered land on Lilly creek, between Wright Smith and Thomas Brunt.

Other pioneers were John and James Tomlinson, Elijah Ward, Hugh Dickey, Morgan and Enoch McMahan, Peter Eaton, Dudley and George Doyle and Bazaliet Thomas, from North Carolina; Robert Webster, from Delaware; John W. Forrest, Benjamin Sebrell and Micajah Francis, from Virginia.

During the first ten years following the coming of Wright Smith and Thomas Brunt, the settlement made but little progress in the way of an increase in population. But in 1847 a number of immigrants founded homes in the township. Among them were William Schooley, Andrew Taggart, Jesse Windsor, William Hyatt and a man named



BOONE TOWNSHIP HAY

Purtee, who was the first white man in the township to settle on the Miami Indian reservation, which became a favorite place with those who came a little later. The farm entered by Mr. Purtee is the southeast quarter of Section 21, on Duck creek, near the center of the township.

Mention has already been made of the first township election in September, 1843. At that election Peter Eaton was inspector and Dudley Doyle and Morgan B. McMahan were elected justices of the peace for a term of five years. At the expiration of the term Doyle was reelected, but John Tomlinson was chosen to succeed Mr. McMahan.

The first white child born in Boone township was Joseph Taylor Smith, son of Wright Smith, the first settler. He grew to manhood in the township, served with distinction as a soldier in the Civil war as captain of a company in the Seventy-fifth Indiana infantry and afterward practiced law for several years at Anderson, when he removed to Manhattan, Kansas.

The first marriage was solemnized on April 18, 1838, when Miss Sarah Eaton became the wife of Dudley Doyle, and the first death was that of John Huff, who was killed by a falling tree in 1843. The second death, that of Mrs. Mary Doyle, wife of Adam Doyle, occurred on January 21, 1844.

About 1840 a log school house was built on the farm of John Moore. It was a rude structure of round logs, with clapboard roof and door, a dirt floor, a huge fireplace at one end, and was without windows. This was the first school house in the township and the first school was taught there by James Smith, a son of Wright Smith. In 1852, after the enactment of the school law of the preceding year, Thomas Brunt, Benjamin Sebrell and M. L. Overshiner, the township trustees, erected four or five log school houses at different points, and it is from that time that the educational history of the township really marks its beginning. In 1912 there were eight school districts in Boone, each equipped with a modern brick school building, the value of the eight houses being estimated at \$10,700. The amount paid in teachers' salaries for the school year of 1912-13 was \$3,598.

A Methodist class was organized in 1851 and two years later a Sunday school was opened, with Wright Smith as superintendent. A meeting was held at the house of John W. Forrest in 1853 for the purpose of organizing a Baptist congregation, but no house of worship was erected until four years later.

Boone township has no towns or villages of importance. In the extreme northwest corner, a part of the village of Independence lies in this township, the other portions being situated in Duck Creek township, Madison county, and the townships of Green and Liberty, in Grant county. A postoffice called Rigdon was once maintained here, but with the introduction of free rural mail delivery it was discontinued.

Forrestville was laid out on July 24, 1850, by John W. Forrest, on Section 21, a little west of the center of the township. Several dwellings and a church were erected, a general store was opened and a post-office was established, but they have all disappeared and the site of the town is now used for agricultural purposes.

Benjamin Clark laid out a town on Section 13, near the Van Buren township line, and gave it the name of Clarktown. It never grew to any considerable proportions and a small general store was its only business enterprise.

Game was plentiful in the early days and the pioneers depended chiefly upon their rifles for their supply of meat. Venison and wild turkey, now esteemed as luxuries, were then common articles of diet. The last wild deer seen in Madison county was killed in this township by Morgan Sebrell on November 24, 1871, while he and Timothy Metcalf were out hunting together. It was a large buck with seven prongs on each antler. Mr. Sebrell preserved the antlers as a trophy, and as reminder of the last deer killed in the county.

DUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP

On January 23, 1851, the following petition was presented to the board of commissioners of Madison county:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Pipe Creek township, in said county, sheweth by this, our petition, that we labor under inconveniences in regard to the size of our township, we therefore request you to strike off a township from the north end of Pipe Creek of the following dimensions, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 9, Township 21 north, of Range 6 east; running thence east four miles to the range line; thence north to the county line; thence west to the county line; thence south to the place of beginning, to be called Duck Creek township."

This petition was signed by James Gray, Fielding Sampson, James Casteel and fifteen others, residents within the proposed new township. No action was taken on the petition at that session, but at the following term the subject again came up for consideration and the minutes for March 6, 1851, contain the following entry:

"And now, at this time, after due deliberation has been had thereon, the board now in session accept said petition and order and direct that a new township be laid out and organized as follows: All of Congressional Township No. 22 north of Range 6 east that lies within the limits of Madison county, and Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Township No. 21 north of Range 6 east, in said county (being four miles wide and six miles long), shall compose said township, and all that part which now lies in Pipe Creek township, is hereby stricken from and curtailed from said Pipe Creek township and made a part of Duck Creek township, as above set forth, for all township purposes. And it is hereby ordered by the board that on the first Monday in April next (1851) there shall be an election held in said township of Duck Creek at the Bethel meeting house for the necessary township officers, to-wit: Two justices of the peace, two constables, one supervisor to each road district, a township clerk and township treasurer, and any other township officers authorized by law."

At the same time David Waymire was appointed inspector of the election and the new township was divided into four road districts. The boundaries as established in 1851 have not been changed and the township remains as originally erected. It occupies the northwest corner of the county, has an area of twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres, and is bounded on the north by Grant county; on the east by the townships of Boone and Pipe Creek; on the south by Pipe Creek township, and on the west by Tipton county. Duck creek, from which the township takes its name, flows in a southerly direction through the southern part and is the only stream of any consequence in the township.

The settlement of Duck Creek township began in the fall of 1838, when Henry Cochran came from Butler county, Ohio, and selected a tract of land on Section 35, about three miles northeast of the present city of Elwood. Upon this tract he built a log cabin and then went back to Ohio, where he remained for a year, at the end of which time he returned to Indiana with his father and took up his residence on the

land. Later in the year 1836 Thomas Casteel and Elijah Berryman settled on Section 3, a short distance southwest of Cochran. During the next ten years there were few additions to the population. In the summer of 1848 A. C. Ritter, a native of Ohio, made the first entry of land on the Miami reserve in Duck Creek township and from that time the settlement of the region was more rapid. Among those who came prior to the organization of the township were Fielding Sampson, James Gray, Anthony Minnick, Azel Stanberry, David and Elliott Waymire, Thomas W. Harmon, Mahlon Hosier, James French and Isaac Dougherty. Stephen Williamson, a veteran of the Mexican war, was also one of the early settlers.

Previous to 1846, the only dwellings to be seen in the township were the log cabins usually found in frontier settlements. In 1846 Thomas Casteel built a frame house and his example was soon followed by several of his neighbors. The first brick house was built by Jonathan Noble in 1872, near the northeast corner of the township. In the spring of 1843, Thomas Casteel and Henry Cochran both planted orchards, the first in the township. The first white child born in the township was James, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Casteel, who was born on November 9, 1842. The first wedding was on December 26, 1844, when Henry Cochran and Miss Rebecca Casteel were united in marriage, and the first death was that of Samuel Cochran on September 11, 1844. He was the father of Henry Cochran and was quite old at the time of his death. James Shofer and Anthony Minnick were the first progressive, up-to-date farmers in the township. The Minnick farm was a model in all respects and stood alone in its appointments in the forests that surrounded it.

Among the early industries was a steam saw-mill, erected near Henry Cochran's place about 1850 by Jacob E. Waymire, who conducted it successfully for over fifteen years. In 1866 the mill was purchased by Henry Cochran, who carried on the business at the old place until 1873, when his son Samuel was admitted to a partnership and the machinery was taken to Elwood and installed in a new mill there. In 1875 a steam saw-mill was established in the northwestern part of the township by G. & V. Worley, who later sold out to William & J. B. Hollingsworth and the mill was removed to the Hollingsworth farm, about half a mile farther south. William Hedrick also owned and operated a large saw-mill at one time on his farm, about two miles east of the Hollingsworths.

The first school house, a round log affair of the customary frontier type, was built in 1841 on the Knott farm, in the southern part of the township. A few years later it was moved about a mile farther north, where the school house in District No. 2 is now located. The second school house was erected in 1853 on Isaac Wann's farm, on or near the present site of school No. 1. In 1912 there were seven public school houses in the township, five of which were brick and two were frame, the value of the buildings being \$14,000. Eight teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13 and the amount paid in salaries was \$3,500.

The first church in the township was built by the United Brethren

about the time the society of that denomination was organized in 1852. A little later the New Light Christians united with the United Brethren in the erection of a better house of worship on the farm of W. F. Hollingsworth. Subsequently congregations of the Christian and Methodist Episcopal faith were organized in the township.

With the exception of Independence, which has been mentioned in the preceding history of Boone township, there are no villages in Duck Creek township. A portion of this village is situated in the extreme northeast corner. The inhabitants of the southern part of the township find it convenient to "do their trading" at Elwood, the northern line of which touches the southern border of Duck Creek township.

It may be interesting to the reader to know that the last entry of land in Madison county was that of a forty-acre tract in Duck Creek township. This tract is described as the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 22, range 6 east, and is situated three miles due north of Elwood. It was purchased from the state of Indiana by David Braden, of Indianapolis, for \$50. His patent, dated October 22, 1875, states that the sale was made "under the act of May 29, 1852, entitled 'An act to regulate the sale of the swamp lands donated by the United States to the State of Indiana, and to provide for the draining and reclaiming thereof,'" etc.

The first time this tract of land appears in the public records was on October 28, 1872, when it was sold by David K. Carver, sheriff of Madison county, to satisfy an assessment of \$175.50, with costs of \$30.33, for the construction of the Wild Cat ditch. On this occasion the land was taken as the property of Joseph Sigler, but the records do not show how Sigler came into possession, or by what right he claimed the ownership of the land. At the sheriff's sale above mentioned the land was bought by Howell D. Thompson, of Anderson, for \$100. At the time the tract was purchased by Braden from the state it was in the possession of William A. Sheward. There was some kind of litigation over the land, but owing to the destruction of the court records by the courthouse fire of December 10, 1880, the exact nature of the case cannot be learned. It is certain, however, that Braden's title was sustained, for on February 1, 1879, he transferred the land to Howell D. Thompson, who on the same day conveyed it back to Mr. Sheward.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

Soon after Madison county was organized the local authorities erected five townships, one of which was named Fall Creek, from the principal stream flowing through it and the natural falls on that stream at Pendleton. Fall Creek is the third largest township in the county, being exceeded in size only by Monroe and Pipe Creek. In extent it is six miles from east to west and seven miles from north to south, containing an area of forty-two square miles. On the north it is bounded by Anderson and Stony Creek townships; on the east by Adams; on the south by Hancock county, and on the west by the townships of Green and Stony Creek. Fall creek flows in a southwesterly direction through the central part and the southern portion is watered by Lick creek.

The surface is generally slightly undulating or rolling and the soil compares favorably with that of the adjoining townships.

To Fall Creek belongs the distinction of being the first in Madison county to be settled by white men. In a previous chapter mention has been made of John Rogers as the first white man to locate in the county. An old diary left by him is authority for the statement that he settled in what is now Fall Creek township on December 29, 1818, about two miles east of the present town of Pendleton. More than likely the vicinity of the falls had been visited by white men before that time, but none of them attempted to form a permanent settlement. A year or so after Mr. Rogers came, Judge Stanfield and a man named Burras settled upon the prairie north of Pendleton. In 1820 came the colony from Clarke county, Ohio, consisting of William Curtis, Israel Cox, Moses Corwin, Thomas and William McCartney, Saul Shaul, Manly Richards and Elias Hollingsworth. Mrs. Hollingsworth accompanied her husband and was the first white woman in that settlement, if not in



FALLS AT PENDLETON

Madison county. Moses Corwin was the only unmarried man in the colony. After selecting lands the married men returned to Ohio and brought out their families, traveling with four pack horses and a wagon drawn by a team of oxen. That wagon was doubtless the first ever brought to the county. Manly Richards evidently settled in what is now Adams township, or soon afterward removed there, as the records show that some of the early elections in Adams township were held at his residence.

Among the next settlers to come into the township were Isaac Jones, Conrad Crossley, Adam Dobson, William, Isaac and Henry Seybert, William Neal, Jacob Shaul, Thomas and William Silver, Palmer Patrick, Kilbourn Morley, John Gunse, Nathaniel Richmond and Adam Winsell, the last named becoming one of the first associate judges when the county was organized in 1823. About that time there was a large influx of immigration to Fall Creek township, and F. M. Richmond, Moses Whitecotton, Thomas and James Scott, Enos Adamson, Thomas Snyder, Joseph Carter, George Nicholson, Martin Chapman, Isaac and

Thomas Busby, James Irish, Dr. Lewis Bordwell, Thomas Bell, Dr. Henry Wyman and Thomas M. Pendleton, for whom the town of Pendleton was named, and a number of others located at various points along the Fall creek valley.

One of these pioneers—Moses Whitecotton—was an eccentric character who preferred poetry to prose. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Fall Creek and it is said kept his court docket in rhyme. Unfortunately his old records have disappeared. Once, when his stock of provisions ran low, he addressed the following pathetic appeal to his neighbor, John Rogers:

“My family is sick, with nothing to eat,
I pray you the loan of two bushels of wheat;
This favor, if granted, shall ne’er be forgotten,
As long as my name is Moses Whitecotton.”

Mr. Rogers responded to the plea, as any good neighbor would have done in those pioneer days, and in acknowledgment of his obligation Mr. Whitecotton executed a note in the following strain:

“One day after date I promise to pay
To old John Rogers, without delay,
One hundred weight of hemp when I make it and break it,
One dollar I shall not deny;
Witness my name this 4th of July.

Moses Whitecotton.”

One of the first land entries was made by Saul Shaul, who took up a part of section 30, about two miles southwest of Pendleton, where he developed a farm and planted what was probably the first orchard in the county. Nathaniel Richmond, Adam Winsell, John Gunse and John Rogers had all planted orchards by 1824, their trees having been brought from Henry county. Early in the '30s William Williams established a nursery on his farm about three miles east of Pendleton, the first nursery in Madison county.

The first white child born in the township, and also the first in Madison county, was E. P. Hollingsworth, a son of Elias Hollingsworth and his wife, the date of his birth having been November 7, 1820. Electa Shaul, daughter of Jacob Shaul, born the same night, was the first white female child born in the county.

Stephen Corwin and Miss Hannah Ellsworth were united in marriage in 1821, which was the first wedding in the township. As Madison county had not yet been organized, Mr. Corwin made the journey on horseback to Connersville to procure a marriage license. Furniture was scarce at that time in frontier settlements like the one on Fall creek and it is said that a door was lifted from its hinges and converted into a table, upon which the wedding banquet was served.

The first deaths were those of a man named Martin and his wife, both of whom were stricken with fever in the fall of 1821 and it is supposed died about the same time, but as they were alone in their home at

the time it is not known which one died first. Their neighbors knew nothing of their illness and they had been dead for several days before the fact was discovered. Their bodies were buried in the same grave, immediately west of the present town of Pendleton. This first visit of the Grim Destroyer, and the fact that his victims died unattended, cast a gloom over the little settlement, where it was part of each man's religion to minister to the wants of his neighbor in times of sickness and distress.

A corn mill was built by Thomas McCartney on the south side of Fall creek at the falls in 1821, the first in the township. It was a crude affair, as Mr. McCartney dressed the stone and constructed most of the machinery himself, but primitive as it was it proved a great boon to the settlers, who were thus given an opportunity to have their corn ground at home, but for wheat flour they were still compelled to go some distance to the mills in the older settlements. Mr. McCartney also kept a small stock of goods, consisting of a few staple articles in demand among the pioneers, and a line of trinkets—beads, cheap jewelry, small looking glasses, etc.—adapted to trade with the Indians. He likewise started a tannery in 1827.

In course of time the McCartney mill gave way to a larger and better appointed one, built by Thomas Bell on the opposite side of the creek and equipped for grinding both corn and wheat. The falls are situated upon section 16, set apart by Congress for school purposes, but that portion of the section including the falls was bought by James M. Irish of the county treasurer at a sale of school lands, and later Mr. Irish became the owner of the mill erected by Mr. Bell. Sometime in the '30s he transferred the property to his son, Samuel D. Irish, and went to Texas. In 1848 he returned to Madison county, where he remained for about a year, when he again went to Texas and died there. He was a man of progressive ideas, very dark complexioned, on account of which he was called "Black Hawk" by his neighbors. This mill, known as the "Cataract Mills," was destroyed by fire on July 13, 1882.

About 1850 a movement was started to restore the falls property to the school fund, but the period of twenty years peaceable possession had about expired and definite action in the matter was postponed until it was too late.

Most of the early settlers were of a religious turn of mind and soon after locating in the township they took the necessary steps for the establishment of church organizations. The first Methodist church had its beginning in 1823, though no house of worship was erected until 1839. Antioch Methodist church, at Menden, was organized in 1831; a Baptist church about 1830; the society of Friends or Quakers in 1834; the United Brethren in 1836, and the Universalists in 1859. An account of these different congregations will be found in the chapter on Church History.

In a grove a short distance below the falls, Frederick Douglass, a negro of national reputation, in 1843 undertook to deliver a public address on the subject of slavery. He was at that time making a tour of the western states, stopping at places where there were a number of Friends, who were universally recognized as abolitionists. Unable to



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secure a hall, a platform was erected in the grove, but Mr. Douglass had been speaking but a short time when a man named Rix walked up to the stand and called upon his associates—Duke Scott, Thomas Collins, Peter Runnels and some others—to “come and help clean him out.” Douglass was alarmed and tried to escape by climbing over a fence immediately back of the platform, but before he could do so was struck by a stone and severely injured. His friends took him to the home of Neal Hardy, where he remained until he recovered and it was deemed safe for him to leave the neighborhood.

The incident caused considerable excitement. Some of the leaders of the mob were arrested, but while the sheriff was conducting them to Anderson he was met by a company of men who demanded the release of the prisoners. For a time it looked as though serious trouble was imminent. The release of Runnels was finally agreed to and the mob disbanded. The other prisoners were taken to Anderson and lodged in jail, but were subsequently released. Since that time public opinion has changed and a colored man is as free from assault or insult in Madison county as anywhere in the United States.

Just when and where the first schoolhouse in Fall Creek township was erected is largely a matter of conjecture. The early settlers believed in education, however, and subscription schools were maintained until after the enactment of the school law of 1851. Then a number of frame school houses were built, one of which was still in use as late as 1880. In 1876 two brick school houses were erected—one in district No. 1 and the other in district No. 5. In 1912 there were eleven districts in the township outside of Pendleton, but as several of these had been consolidated there were but nine teachers employed in 1912-13, a number of the old houses standing vacant. The amount paid in teachers' salaries for the year was \$5,188.78.

Pendleton, a little west of the center, and Huntsville, about a mile up Fall creek from Pendleton, are the only towns of importance in Fall Creek township. At the intersection of two public highways, three and a half miles south of Pendleton, was once the village of Menden. A general store was established there by Thomas Jordan at an early day and the village grew up around the store. Jordan sold out to Morgan Drury and about that time a postoffice was established there with Mr. Drury as the first postmaster. The postoffice was discontinued in 1851, Jonathan Wiseman then being in charge of the office as postmaster. Public school No. 11, the United Brethren church, the cemetery and one dwelling constitute all that is left of the old village.

GREEN TOWNSHIP

Green township occupies the southwest corner of the county, is four miles in width from east to west, six miles long from north to south, and contains an area of twenty-four square miles, or 15,360 acres, nearly all of which is capable of being cultivated. It is bounded on the north by Stony Creek township; on the east by Fall Creek township; on the south by Hancock county, and on the west by the county of Hamilton. The source of its name is uncertain. Many think it was

named for Nathaniel Greene, one of the leading generals in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, but as the name of the township always appears in the records without the final "e," it is quite likely that it was derived from the verdure of the forests that practically covered the entire surface at the time the township was organized in 1826.

The first white man to settle within the present limits of the township was Jacob Hiday, who in 1821 came from Ohio with his wife, four children—Catharine, Henry, Susan and Mary—and a grandson, Thomas Hiday. Mr. Hiday settled on the south side of Lick creek, on section 2, township 17, range 6, not far from where the village of Alfont was afterward laid out. He was a man of strong character and, though old enough to be a grandfather at the time he came to Madison county, took an active part in public affairs. He was one of the early justices of the peace and was a leader in securing many of the improvements in the township in early days.

Samuel Holliday, who was one of the first associate judges of the county, came from Kentucky in 1822 and located about half a mile north of Mr. Hiday. He was in all probability the second settler. Judge Holliday was a well educated man and as associate judge made a good record. His son, William A., became a Presbyterian minister of note, and Joseph, another son, served with distinction in the Mexican war and later represented Blackford county in the Indiana legislature. After serving as associate judge for several years, Samuel Holliday removed to Hamilton county and died there in 1835.

The settlement of the township was slow for a few years. In 1825 William Huston came from Virginia and Richard Kinnaman from South Carolina. The next year witnessed the arrival of Abraham Cottrell, a native of Ohio, and during the next five years there were a number of newcomers. Among them were Andrew Shanklin, Walter Kinnaman, John and Charles Doty, Peter Colerick, John Cottrell, John Huston, Thomas Scott, Elijah Bolinger, Samuel Gibson, William A. Williamson, William Nicholson, Robert Fausset, James Jones, William Alfont, George Keffer and Washington W. Pettigrew.

Most of these early settlers were from Virginia, South Carolina or Tennessee, though the Dotys came from Pennsylvania and William Nicholson from Ohio. Near the close of the Mexican war Mr. Nicholson raised a company of volunteers, but the war closed before his company could be accepted and mustered in. At the time of the Civil war he was captain of a company of home-guards and was one of the first militia officers in the state to tender the services of himself and his men to repel the invasion of the notorious Confederate guerrilla, General John H. Morgan.

One of the most prominent of these pioneers of Green township was Andrew Shanklin, who came from Virginia with his family in 1830 and located on section 13, in the northeastern part of the township. He soon became a leader in the little community; was elected justice of the peace in 1840; was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1850, and two years later was elected to represent Madison county in the lower branch of the state legislature. Samuel Gibson, a Tennessean,

was also a prominent citizen of Green and served as justice of the peace for a number of years.

The first orchard was planted by Richard Kinnaman in 1826. Jacob Hiday, Samuel Holliday, George Keffer, Abraham Cottrell and James Scott all planted orchards a little later, obtaining their trees at Malory's nursery in Hamilton county, not far from Noblesville.

The first distillery was established by Richard Kinnaman in 1840, and the first tan-yard by Captain William Nicholson four years later. Kinnaman's distillery was located on section 21, near the western boundary, and Nicholson's tan-yard was on the northeast quarter of the same section.

The first school house was built in 1829, on the farm of James Jones, and a fund was raised by subscription to employ John Wilson, as the first teacher. He taught three months in the winter of 1829-30, which was the first school ever taught in the township. The second school house was built in 1837, on section 25, near the eastern boundary, and John Lewark taught the first school in this house the ensuing winter. A frame house was afterward built on the site. In 1912 there were seven brick school buildings valued at \$14,000, and the nine teachers employed during the school year of 1912-13 received in salaries the sum of \$4,936.

Ingalls is the only town of importance in the township. The village of Alfont, a short distance west of Ingalls, was laid out by William Alfont about 1850. Some fifteen years before that time Mr. Alfont had established a small sawmill on Lick creek, from which power was procured to run the mill. This mill was burned in 1847, but was replaced by a steam mill, which did a successful business for a number of years. A few persons settled in the immediate vicinity and when the old Bellefontaine (now the Cleveland division of the Big Four) railroad was completed across the southeast corner of Green township, Mr. Alfont had a town regularly platted and named it after himself. For a time the venture prospered. A postoffice was established with William Molden as postmaster. Mr. Molden was also engaged in business as a general merchant. A warehouse was erected and a considerable quantity of grain was shipped. Other business enterprises came in, but when Fortville, two miles west, came into prominence it proved to be the greater attraction and the growth of Alfont suffered a decided check thereby. With the establishment of Ingalls, only half a mile away, in 1893, Alfont passed into history.

CHAPTER VI

TOWNSHIP HISTORY, CONTINUED

JACKSON — LAFAYETTE — MONROE — PIPE CREEK — RICHLAND — STONY CREEK—UNION—VAN BUREN—SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF EACH—EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—MENTION OF PROMINENT PIONEERS—PRIMITIVE INDUSTRIES AND ROADS—EXTINCT TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ETC.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Jackson is the middle township of the western tier. It is bounded on the north by Pipe Creek and Lafayette townships; on the east by Lafayette and Anderson; on the south by Stony Creek township, and on the west by Hamilton county, and contains an area of twenty-eight square miles. The White river flows across the township from east to west in the southern part, the northwestern part is watered by Pipe creek and its tributaries, and Stony creek has its source in the southeast corner. Along the streams the surface is rather hilly, but farther back it is so level that artificial drainage is necessary in order to bring the exceedingly fertile soil under cultivation. Jackson is one of the first five townships to be organized in the county and was named after General Andrew Jackson, who was president of the United States from 1829 to 1837.

Sometime in the year 1821 two men named Dewey and Kinser, with their families, came to what is now Jackson township. Mr. Dewey built his cabin on the south side of the White river, opposite the present village of Perkinsville, and Kinser located about a mile and half farther up the river. Neither of these men entered land, nor did they remain long in the county. In the spring of 1822 Daniel Wise came from Ross county, Ohio, and the following October entered four hundred acres of land on the south side of the river, including the cabin that had been occupied by Kinser the preceding year. This was the first entry of land made in the township. Prior to that time, however, Benoni Freeland had cleared land and built a cabin opposite Perkinsville, not far from the Dewey cabin, and it is believed that he was the first actual settler.

Others who came during the year 1822 were the Montgomerys—David, William and John—George Cunningham and Robert Blair, all from Ohio. During the next three years a number of pioneers located lands in the township. Among them were Thomas Forkner, James White, the two John Connors (senior and junior), Matthew Connor, James, Alexander and George McClintock, Lemuel Auter, Joseph Lee

and William Parkins. The last named, with his wife and seven children, came in the fall of 1825 and pitched his tent on the north bank of the White river, where Perkinsville now stands, and remained there until he leased a tract of land from Daniel Wise and built a cabin, into which he moved his family about Christmas. Mr. Parkins preached the first funeral sermon in the township over the remains of a young man who was killed by the falling of a burning tree in a clearing. He was also a blacksmith, as well as a preacher, and soon after becoming settled in his cabin on the Wise farm he opened the first blacksmith shop in the township.

About 1825 the Indianapolis & Fort Wayne road was surveyed through this region, and during the following fall and winter was cut



SCENE NEAR PERKINSVILLE

out by the settlers. It was the first road through this portion of Madison county.

In the spring of 1826 John Ashby brought his family from Ross county, Ohio, and settled near the present village of Halford, where he died about two years later. His son, John Ashby, Jr., who was about eighteen years of age when the family settled in Jackson township, assisted in supporting the family and in 1842 opened the first tavern in Hamilton (now Halford). Among others who settled in the vicinity of Halford about this time were Joel White, Robert Cather, Joseph Miller, Joel Epperly, and the Robinett, Harless and Benefiel families.

The first white child born in Jackson township was Sarah, daughter of Lemuel Auter, but the date of her birth is not known. The first marriage was in 1825, when Isaac Shelton and Delilah Crist were made man and wife. The first death was that of William Montgomery. The

first brick house was erected in 1827 by Robert Blair on his farm opposite Perkinsville.

One of the great needs of the early settlers was a mill of some description. It was fourteen miles by the nearest route from the settlement near Perkinsville to the McCartney mill at Pendleton, which was the nearest place where corn could be converted into meal. No roads had as yet been opened and the task of going to mill was one to be dreaded. In this emergency William Parkins set his ingenuity and industry to work and constructed a small mill, to be operated by hand power. The stones, which he dressed himself, were of native limestone, and the remainder of the "machinery" consisted principally of round poles. By the exercise of sufficient "elbow grease" this mill would grind about a bushel of meal an hour. It did not lack for patronage, as the settlers within a radius of several miles brought their corn and frequently furnished the power to grind their own grists. As the population increased in numbers, the old hand mill became inadequate to supply the demand. Again Mr. Parkins came to the rescue. With the assistance of his neighbors he constructed a dam across the White river in front of where Perkinsville now stands and built a small mill to be run by water power. The dam was made chiefly of logs and brush, weighted down with stones. The mill was a little log building containing one run of buhrs, or stones, which were fashioned by Mr. Parkins and his son James out of glacial boulders, or "nigger heads." Such a mill would be regarded as insignificant in this day, but at that time it was looked upon as a triumph of mechanical genius. Subsequently a run of buhrs was added for grinding wheat, the flour being bolted upon a machine operated by hand.

Some years later this mill property was purchased by Andrew Jackson, of Anderson, who in 1846 erected a large frame building, in which he installed the best milling machinery that day afforded. A sawmill was added in 1854. Mr. Jackson subscribed for stock in the old Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company and through this deal the mill passed into the hands of the railroad company, which afterward sold it to James M. and David B. Jackson, sons of the former owner. After operating it for some years, they sold it to Jacob Zeller, who in turn sold it to Alfred Clark. On the night of August 19, 1884, the building, with all its machinery and a large quantity of grain, was totally destroyed by fire and has never been rebuilt.

Kingman's History of Madison County is authority for the statement that the first school in the township was taught in the year 1825, in the cabin that had been erected by Mr. Dewey some four years before, and that the teacher was a man named Williams. Among the scholars were three or four of the Wise boys, about the same number of the McClintock boys and Joseph Lee. The second school house was built a year or two later on section 34, on the Wise farm, a third was built a little later on the north side of the White river. Both were small log buildings of the usual frontier type, and the schools taught in them were subscription or "pay" schools. After the introduction of the public school system, better school houses were erected. In 1912 Jack-

son had six brick buildings, valued at \$10,000. During the school year of 1912-13 nine teachers were employed and received in salaries the sum of \$3,636.75.

About 1824 a Methodist class was organized, with Benoni Freeland as the first class leader, and the first regular services were held in the Dewey cabin. Sometime in the '40s a United Brethren church was organized at the house of Samuel Gentry, a short distance from Perkinsville. A Christian church was organized at Hamilton about 1857 by Rev. Carey Harrison, but no house of worship was ever erected by the congregation, and in April, 1866, a Methodist Protestant church was organized at Hamilton with eight members.

Perkinsville, on the north side of the White river near the western boundary, and Halford, on the south side of the river, about four miles east of Perkinsville, are the only villages in the township. In what is known as the McClintock neighborhood, near the site of an old Indian village and burying ground, was once a little hamlet called Nancytown, but it is now extinct and the ground where it stood is used for farming purposes.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP

This township is centrally located and is the only civil township in the county whose boundaries coincide with the Congressional township lines, it being six miles square and embracing township No. 20 north of range 7 east. On the north it is bounded by the townships of Monroe and Pipe Creek; on the east by Richland; on the south by Anderson and Jackson, and on the west by Jackson and Pipe Creek. The surface being generally level, the lands were originally too wet to carry on farming successfully, but in 1875 an extensive system of artificial drainage was inaugurated that has made this township one of the most desirable in the county for agricultural purposes.

In 1831 Henry Ry brought his family from North Carolina and settled on section 36, in the extreme southeast corner of the township, where North Anderson now stands. There he built a cabin of round logs, the first civilized habitation in the township. During his ten years' residence here he made many substantial improvements, but about 1841 he sold his farm and removed to Randolph county, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life.

In the spring of 1832 John Croan, who had previously settled in Anderson township, in 1828, removed with his family to section 35, in what is now Lafayette township and established a new home, about half a mile north of Henry Ry's cabin. Later in the same year Reuben Junks, George Mustard and John B. Penniston came from Ross county, Ohio, and founded homes in this township. James Baily also came from Ohio in this year, but soon became dissatisfied and returned to the Buckeye State. Reed Wilson, of Wayne county, Indiana, came in the spring of 1834 and settled on what was later known as the Pierce farm, and about the same time Jordan Newton came from Ohio and settled on the Stanley farm. The next year (1835) there was a considerable tide of immigration to the township, Isaac Jones, William Lower, James

Finney, Samuel Fetty, John Maggart, David Gooding and Mrs. Margaret Shinkle all entering lands and becoming permanent residents. Gooding was a Kentuckian, who had served as an aide-de-camp under Colonel Richard M. Johnson in the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of the Thames, where Colonel Johnson was wounded by the famous Shawnee chief, Tecumseh.

In July, 1836, James Hollingsworth settled upon the farm where he lived for many years, and soon after his arrival he built a carding machine, which he conducted successfully until it was destroyed by a flood in 1838. He had not been in the township very long before he started the movement for its organization. He circulated the petition, which was signed by himself, John B. Penniston, John Croan, Isaac Jones, Reuben Junks, Reed Wilson, Henry Ry, Jordan Newton, George Mustard, George Moore, William Lower, Enos Mustard, John Maggart, George Rains, Samuel Fetty, David Gooding and James Finney—the entire voting population living within the territory it was proposed to incorporate in the new township. The petition was duly presented to the county commissioners, who on November 9, 1836, issued the order for the erection of the township, as shown by the following entry taken from the records of that date:

“Ordered by the board that a new township be stricken off from the townships of Richland, Jackson and Pipe Creek, said new township shall include all of Congressional township 20, north of range 7 east, and no more, and that all elections shall be held at the house of John Maggart therein, and the said new township shall be known and designated by the name and style of Lafayette township.”

The name was suggested by James Hollingsworth, in honor of the Marquis de La Fayette, the gallant French general who rendered such timely and efficient aid to the struggling armies of the American colonies in the war for independence. Mr. Hollingsworth was also inspector of the first election, which was held at the house of John Maggart, as directed by the commissioners, on January 17, 1837. On that occasion no ballot-box had been provided and the inspector used his hat as a receptacle for the tickets. At that election John Maggart received a majority of the votes for justice of the peace and Enos Mustard was chosen township clerk.

Almost immediately following the organization of the township there was a decided increase in the population. By 1840 the following persons had founded homes and were developing farms: Daniel Sigler, Allen Simmons, Lewis and George Baily, Thomas G. Clark, Matthew Taylor, Samuel Moore, Henry Purgett, John Ridgeway, Washington Trotter, Zail and George Rains, Caleb Dehority, James Closser, Francis Colburn, Nathaniel G. Lewis, John Clock, James Wier, Joseph Van Meter, Samuel Westerfield, George Hilligoss, Sr., Robert and Samuel Gooding, John Burk and James Stover.

Annis Croan, daughter of John and Sarah Croan, who was born in 1834, was the first white child born in Lafayette township. The first marriage was celebrated on March 19, 1838, the contracting parties being James Hollingsworth and Miss Elizabeth Shinkle, and the first death was that of Reuben Junks.

George Mustard planted the first orchard in the township soon after settling there, procuring his trees from Dempsy Wilson, of Anderson township. The first mill was built by George Millspaugh and James Stevenson in 1851. It was a small steam sawmill and was first located on the farm of Patrick Ryan, but subsequently was removed elsewhere. In 1870 Roadcap & Van Winkle built a steam sawmill where the village of Florida is now situated. Two months after it went into operation the boiler exploded, completely wrecking the mill, killing Perry Moore and a man named Wolf and severely injuring the engineer, Solomon Muck.

A small log school house was erected in 1840, near the site afterward occupied by public school No. 7, and the first school in the township was taught there in the fall of that year by John Penniston. The first frame school house was built in the same locality in 1857 and was the first to be erected as a public school. In 1912 there were eleven districts, each provided with a modern brick building, the estimated value of the eleven houses being \$22,000. Sixteen teachers were employed during the school years of 1912-13, receiving \$7,666 in salaries.

A Methodist society was organized at the house of William Lower in the fall of 1836, by Rev. Robert Burns. A Christian church was formed in May, 1869, and the New Lights and United Brethren also established churches in the township. Accounts of these organizations will be found in the chapter on Church History.

Florida, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Pan Handle) Railroad, and Linwood, on the Michigan division of the Big Four, are the only villages of consequence. The town of Frankton is situated near the boundary line between Lafayette and Pipe Creek townships. Soon after the Pan Handle railroad was built in 1856, a warehouse was established on the road a mile and a half northwest of Florida and a general store was also opened there. For a time the trains stopped at Keller's Station, as the place was called, John Keller being the owner of the land upon which the station was situated. Owing to an insufficient patronage the store-keeper disposed of his stock of goods and the warehouse was likewise an unprofitable venture. Trains ceased to stop there and Keller's Station is now only a memory.

MONROE TOWNSHIP

This township is the largest in Madison county. It is six miles in width from north to south; the northern boundary is nine miles and the southern eight miles in length, and the area of the township is fifty-one square miles, or 32,640 acres. Pipe Creek flows a southwesterly course across the township, entering near the northeast corner and crossing the western boundary a little south of the center. The southeastern portion is drained by Little Pipe and Killbuck creeks and the northwestern part by Mud and Lilly creeks. Along Pipe creek the surface is somewhat undulating, but the greater part of the township is generally level. The soil is fertile and some of the finest farms in the county are in Monroe township.

The first white settlers to locate in what is now Monroe township

were George Marsh and Micajah Chamness, who in the spring of 1831 came from North Carolina and made the first land entries in that part of the county. Chamness entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 19 and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24, all of which now lies within the corporate limits of the city of Alexandria. His cabin, erected on this tract, was the first habitation established by a white man within the present limits of the township. Sometime during the following year, James M. James entered a part of section 25, about a mile down the creek from the Chamness cabin. Morgan James settled on Little Pipe creek, a short distance south of Alexandria, and Annon James entered land near the mouth of Mud creek.

In 1833 William Chamness and James Tomlinson, the former from North Carolina and the latter from Clermont county, Ohio, both settled in the neighborhood and during the next two years a number of immigrants founded homes in the township. Among them were Jesse Vermillion, from Lawrence county, Ohio, Thornberry Moffit, from Rush county, Indiana, David L. Pickard, from Maine, Stephen and John Marsh, Peter Edwards and Stephen Fenimore. The descendants of some of these pioneers still reside in Madison county.

One agency that materially aided the settlement of this portion of the county was the opening of two public highways in 1830. One of these was the Indianapolis & Fort Wayne road and the other was the road from Fort Wayne to Shelbyville. These two roads, which form a junction near the northern line of the present township of Monroe, were the first opened through that section of the county. Over them were carried the early mails and they served as a stimulus to the white man to move in and occupy a district in which the Indian had, up to that time, been the only inhabitant. Compared with some of the improved highways of the present day, they were poor affairs. At the present time the township is well supplied with good country roads, while the Big Four and Lake Erie & Western railroads and the lines of the Indiana Union Traction Company furnish unsurpassed transportation facilities to all parts of the township.

By the close of the year 1835 the population was considered sufficiently large to justify the organization of a new township. A petition was accordingly prepared and circulated, and it was signed by practically every voter residing within the territory it was proposed to include. At the January term of the commissioners' court in 1836 the following action was taken by the board:

"On petition filed, it is ordered that the following described territory be stricken from Richland township, to wit: Commencing on the country line, where the township line dividing townships 20 and 21 north crosses the same; running thence north with the county line to the northeast corner of Madison county; thence west with the north line of said county to the northeast corner of Pipe Creek township; thence south with the east line of Pipe Creek township to the line dividing townships 20 and 21 north; thence east on said line to the place of beginning, and that said territory so stricken off be organized into a separate township to be known and designated by the name of Monroe

township. All elections are ordered to be held at the residence of Micajah Chamness until otherwise ordered."

As established by this order, Monroe township included all of the present township of Van Buren and the eastern half of Boone township. The township was named in honor of James Monroe, the sixth president of the United States. The first election was held at the designated place in April, 1836, and David L. Pickard was elected justice of the peace. Mr. Pickard seems to have been one of the most prominent pioneers. Besides being the first justice of the peace in Monroe township, he was the first postmaster at Alexandria when the office was established, and was the first hotel keeper in that town. His hotel was built in 1838, though previous to that time he had been accustomed to entertaining travelers at his residence.

About the time the township was organized, or soon afterward, the population was augmented by the arrival of John Banks, Evan Ellis, John Brunt, Elijah Williamson, John Cree, Joseph Hall, Jacob Price, John Chitwood, Lorenzo Carver, Hildria Lee, Baxter Davis and some others.

The first school was taught by John Brunt in 1837. Twelve pupils were enrolled in this school, but the exact location where it was taught is uncertain. David L. Pickard built the first regular school house in 1839. Richard Edwards was one of the pioneer teachers. In 1912 there were sixteen school districts in the township, outside of the city of Alexandria. Ten of these districts were provided with brick buildings and six houses were frame, the value of all being estimated at \$33,400. During the school year of 1912-13 there were twenty-six teachers employed in the township schools and the payroll for the year amounted to \$7,852.

The first brick house in the township was built by Peter Edwards, who came in 1835 and settled on the land afterward known as the Abram Miller farm, where he erected a brick residence soon afterward. The first deaths were two members of the Hyatt family and the third was that of Micajah Chamness.

There is a rumor, but it is not well founded, that a small corn mill was built on Pipe creek, about a mile northeast of Alexandria, soon after the first settlers located in that vicinity. The first mill of which there is any authentic record was a saw and grist-mill built by James M. James on Pipe creek, about a mile west of Alexandria, in 1834. A few years later Henry Huff established a saw-mill about two miles farther up the creek. In the early days Pipe creek abounded in fish and old settlers have been heard to relate how they would fish at James' mill of nights, with the wolves howling in the woods around them.

Alexandria, located a little west of the center of the township, at the junction of the Big Four and Lake Erie & Western railroads, is the most important town. Orestes, formerly known as Lowry Station, is situated on the Lake Erie & Western, two and a half miles west of Alexandria. On the same line of railway, near the eastern boundary of the county, is the station of Gilman, and the old village of Osceola is situated in the northwest part, on section 4 of range 7. Osceola was laid out in 1855 and was named for the celebrated Seminole chief. At

one time it promised to become a place of some importance. E. M. Trowbridge opened a general store there soon after the town was laid out and when the postoffice was established he was appointed the first postmaster. David Perry established the first blacksmith shop and Absalom Webb was the first shoemaker. A large steam saw-mill was built, but after the most valuable timber had been manufactured into lumber the mill was taken away. The loss of the mill, the building of railroads through other parts of the county, and the discontinuance of the postoffice, all had a tendency to check the growth and prosperity of Osceola, and about all that remains is the public school and a few residences.

The first religious organization in the township was the Little Killbuck Old School Baptist church, which was formed on June 18, 1842, at the house of Moses Maynard, with ten members. About the same time a Methodist congregation was organized at Alexandria. The Lilly Creek Christian church was established also in 1842; the Alexandria Christian church in 1852; the Lilly Creek Baptist church in 1868, and in more recent years the Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of Alexandria have been organized and neat houses of worship have been erected.

By far the greater part of the history of Monroe township centers about the city of Alexandria and many of the important events will be treated in the chapter on cities and towns.

PIPE CREEK TOWNSHIP

Next to Monroe, Pipe Creek township is the largest in the county, having an area of forty-three square miles, or 27,520 acres. It is bounded on the north by Boone and Duck Creek townships; on the east by Monroe and Lafayette; on the south by Lafayette and Jackson, and on the west by the counties of Tipton and Hamilton. It is the most irregularly shaped township in the county, having seven outside and three inside corners. Pipe creek, the stream that gave name to the township, enters near the northeast corner of section 21 of range 7, flows a southwesterly direction past the city of Elwood, and crosses the southern boundary about two miles east of the Hamilton county line. Its principal tributary in the township is the Big Branch, which flows through the central portion, and the northwestern part is watered by the Big and Little Duck creeks. The surface is quite level and the soil is exceedingly fertile, though the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in the construction of ditches was necessary before agriculture could be carried on successfully. The township is now thoroughly drained and produces excellent crops.

In 1830 Joseph Shell settled on section 11, township 20, range 6, near the southern border of the township and about two and a half miles east of the county line. He had come from Ohio in 1826 and had spent the intervening years in Jackson township. Settlement was slow for about two years after Mr. Shell's arrival, but in 1832 several persons located near where the town of Frankton now stands. Among them were Walter and William Etchison, from North Carolina, Reuben

Kelly, from Virginia, Samuel Howard, from Wayne county, Indiana, John, Peter and Job Chamness. In 1833 John Beeson, from Wayne county, Indiana, and Jacob Sigler, from Virginia, entered the land upon which Frankton is now situated. Elijah Dwiggins also settled in the township this year.

On May 13, 1833, the board of county commissioners passed the following order for the erection of the township:

"Ordered that there be a new township organized and stricken off from Jackson township as follows, to wit: Beginning on the county line at the southwest corner of section 9, in township No. 20, in range 6 east; running thence east on the section line to the southeast corner of section No. 8, township 20, range 7 east; thence north to the county line; thence west to the northwest corner of the county, thence south along the county line to the place of beginning; to be known and designated by the name and style of Pipe Creek township. It is also ordered that the sheriff notify citizens of said township, that they, on the last Saturday in June next, proceed to elect one justice of the peace in said township, and that all elections in said township be holden at the house of Walter Etchison until otherwise ordered by the board."

Pursuant to this order, the first election was held on June 29, 1833 (the last Saturday in the month), at the house of Walter Etchison and James Beeson was elected the first justice of the peace for the township of Pipe Creek.

As originally established, Pipe Creek township included all its present area except three square miles; four square miles in what is now the northwest corner of Lafayette township; all of Duck Creek, and ten square miles of the western part of what is now the township of Boone. Two years later—at the May term in 1835—a strip two miles wide and extending the full length of the township, was taken from Richland and added to the east side of Pipe Creek, giving the latter township an area of 104 square miles, or almost the northwestern one-fourth of the county. At the same time Jesse Harris was appointed constable; James French and Jesse Etchison, supervisors; William Flint and Jacob Sigler, overseers of the poor; Robin Erwin and Jeremiah Derry, fence viewers; and an order was issued for an election to be held on the first Monday in June, for the purpose of electing an additional justice of the peace.

From the organization of the township to 1840, a large number of new settlers came in. Among the best known, or those who afterward became prominently identified with township affairs, were Noah Waymire, John and Daniel Dwiggins, Henry Plummer, James and William Montgomery, James Barrow, Caleb Canaday, Dr. W. H. Ebert, Benjamin and Hezekiah Denny, Edmund Johnson, James French, Jonathan Reeder, John Benefiel, James M. Dehority, Hezekiah and Sterling Kidwell, Arthur Legg, Joseph and Jonathan Miller, James Tharp, Davis Wilborn, Lindsey Blue, John Hardy, Jacob French, Frank Dennis, Robin Erwin and Jeremiah Derry. Several of these pioneers held positions of trust and responsibility and some of their descendants still reside in the township.

About 1839 or 1840 a small corn mill was put up on the Big Branch,

near the point where that stream is now crossed by the Pan Handle Railroad. It was not much of a mill and was called a "wet weather corn cracker," because it could run successfully only when there was a good stage of water in the creek. However, it made a good quality of corn meal and saved the adjacent settlers many a weary journey through the woods and over almost impassable roads to the mills at Perkinsville and Anderson, whither they had gone before the mill on the Big Branch was erected. A saw-mill was established about the same time on Pipe creek, three miles above Frankton, by Joseph and Daniel Franklin.

Elijah Dwiggins opened the first store in the township in 1837, a short distance west of Frankton. His stock of goods consisted mainly of such staples as sugar, coffee, salt, calico, etc. Money was rare on the frontier and coonskins and other peltries were made to perform, to a large extent, the functions of currency.

The first school was taught by a Mr. Perry in 1836, in a house erected for the purpose on Jacob Sigler's farm, near the present town of Frankton. Other pioneer teachers were Hezekiah Denny, Tilghman Armfield, John Ring and Joseph Sigler. The last named taught for a number of years. In 1854 he was elected county auditor and held the office for eight years. In 1912 the fifteen brick school houses in the township were valued at \$40,000 and the number of teachers employed was thirteen, two houses having no school on account of a consolidation of districts. The amount paid in teachers' salaries was \$5,474. This does not include the schools in the corporations of Elwood and Frankton.

Sometime in the summer of 1836 a Methodist church was organized at the house of Reuben Kelly. This was probably the first religious society in the township. The Frankton Christian church was formed in 1839, a Methodist Protestant congregation was organized at Elwood about the close of the Civil war in 1865, and after the discovery of natural gas several new church organizations sprang into existence.

New Madison was the first village in Pipe Creek township. It was laid out by John Chamness on December 3, 1849, and was situated on Pipe creek, about two miles above Frankton. It was also called Chamnesstown. About two years later James Hilldrup and a man named Sanders laid out a town called Monticello, about two miles northwest of Frankton. Mr. Hilldrup opened a store there, and at one time the town boasted, besides the store, a blacksmith shop, a school house and six or seven residences. Neither of these old towns is any longer on the map.

Elwood, the second largest city in Madison county, is situated in the northwest corner of this township, at the junction of the Pan Handle and the Lake Erie & Western railroads. Frankton, on the Pan Handle railroad, five miles southeast of Elwood, is an incorporated town of importance. In the chapter relating to Cities and Towns may be found the history of Elwood and Frankton, together with numerous events pertaining to those sections of the township.

Four and a half miles east of Elwood on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, is the village of Dundee. The first settler here was Riley

Etchison, who opened a store "in the woods" in the early '50s and like Elijah Dwiggins traded staples for coonskins, ginseng, etc. His store was not on any road, but the settlers found their way through the woods and the proprietor did a thriving business. When the railroad was built past his place in the '70s, the town of Dundee, like Topsy in Uncle Tom's Cabin, "just grew." At first the place was called "Mudsock," on account of the character of the soil, but on December 6, 1883, Mr. Etchison filed a plat of the village with the county recorder under the name of Dundee, which name had been given to the post-office established there on December 26, 1876, with A. S. Wood as the first postmaster.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

On March 4, 1834, the county commissioners issued the following order, as shown by the records of that date: "It is ordered by this board that there be a new township organized in the county of Madison, to be known by the name of Richland, to be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 33, township 20, range 7 east; running thence east with the line dividing townships 19 and 20 north to the east line of said county; thence north with the county line to the northeast corner of township 21 and said line; thence west to the northeast corner of section 4, township 21 north, range 7 east; thence south to the place of beginning."

As thus established, Richland included all the present township bearing that name, all of Monroe except three square miles in the north-western part, the eastern half of Lafayette and a strip half a mile wide across the north end of Union. With the organization of Monroe and Lafayette townships in 1836 and a change in the north line of Union, Richland was reduced to its present area of twenty-eight and one half square miles. It is bounded on the north by Monroe township; on the east by Delaware county; on the south by the townships of Union and Anderson, and on the west by Lafayette. The name Richland was conferred on it because of the fertility of the soil. Killbuck creek enters the township near the northeast corner and flows a southwesterly direction, crossing the southern boundary near the southwest corner. Just before leaving the township it received the waters of the Little Killbuck creek, which flows southward through the western part.

When erected in March, 1834, the township was divided into three road districts and it was ordered that all elections be held at the house of Peter Ehrhart until otherwise directed by the board. At the first election Matthew Fenimore was chosen as the first justice of the peace, but soon afterward removed from the township and an election was ordered for the first Saturday in February, 1835, to select his successor.

About four years before the township was organized, or in 1830, William Curtis entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 31, in the southwest corner, near the Killbuck creek and just west of the road now leading from Anderson to Alexandria. There he built the first log cabin ever erected for a white man's habitation in the

township. In the fall of that year David Penisten located on section 30, directly north of Mr. Curtis. About that time the Shelbyville & Fort Wayne state road was laid out and passed through what is now Richland township. This had a tendency to encourage the settlement of territory, in which, up to that time, the Indian had held undisputed sway, and before the close of the year 1831 a number of pioneers had settled within convenient distance of the new road. Among them were John Shinkle, Joseph Brown, Isaac Jones, Adam Pence, Joseph Bennett, John Beal, William McClosky, Peter Keicher, J. R. Holston, Thomas Thornburg, Samuel Stephens, John Coburn, Jacob and Michael Bronnenberg, Jonathan Dillon, Christian Lower, John Hunt, Jesse Forkner, Randolph Chambers, Jacob Stover and Weems Heagy. John Parker's daughter, born in 1832, was the first white child born in the township.

In 1833 Matthew Fenimore built a saw-mill on the Killbuck creek, near the southwest corner of the township, and a little later William Curtis and James Barnes built a grist-mill near by, getting their water power from the same dam as Mr. Fenimore. After the saw-mill was abandoned Robert Adams, an Englishman, bought out Curtis & Barnes and in 1850 converted the grist-mill into a woolen factory. It was destroyed by fire in 1876.

About three miles farther up the creek, Benjamin Walker built a saw-mill soon after the settlement of that section began, and in 1840 added a carding machine. Near this mill John B. Purcell established a woolen factory, which he operated for a few years, when he sold out to Stephen Broadbent. After his death some years ago the factory was abandoned and the machinery sold piecemeal by the administrator of his estate. The old, dismantled building is still standing, but is rapidly falling to pieces. With the erection of steam mills, equipped with improved machinery, in various parts of the county, most of the old water power mills went out of business.

Three churches have been organized in Richland township—two of the Methodist and one of the Christian denomination. The Methodist church known as the Wesley Chapel is situated in the northwestern part, and the Asbury Methodist church is situated on the Killbuck creek in the southern part. A mile and a half east of this church is the Chambers Christian church, so called from some of the leading members of the congregation at the time it was organized in 1854. Near the Wesley Chapel, on the farm once owned by J. R. Holston, were the grounds of the Wesleyan Camp Meeting Association, where for many years camp meetings were held annually and were attended by people from all parts of the country.

The first school house was built in the fall of 1831, on what is known as the Harrison Canaday farm, near the southwest corner of the township, and the first school was taught there by an Irishman, whose name appears to have been forgotten. John Treadway was one of the early teachers in this house. In 1912 the seven brick school houses of the township were valued at \$20,000, and the seven teachers employed received in salaries the sum of \$2,858.

Several villages have been projected at divers times in Richland

township, but none has ever grown to any considerable proportions and most of them have entirely disappeared. The oldest of these villages was Moonville, which was laid out by Zimri Moon in 1835. It was located on section 15, about a mile and a half west of the county line and on the road later known as the Killbuck pike. During the period from 1838 to 1840, while the old Indiana Central canal was under construction, Moonville did a thriving business. Among those engaged in various lines of activity there were Nathan Williams, James Trimble, Abraham Adamson, John Winslow, Samuel and Joseph Pence, James Swaar, Riley Moore, John C. Gustin and Dr. John W. Westerfield. The last named was the only resident physician. With the suspension of work on the canal Moonville began to decline and, as one old settler expresses it, finally died of "dry rot." The site it once occupied is now a farm.

About 1838 the village of Pittsborough was laid out by John Beal and others on the road leading from Anderson to Alexandria, near the western boundary, and about three miles south of the northwest corner of the township. Several lots were sold soon after the town was laid out. Among the purchasers were Nineveh Berry, William Coburn, James Carroll, Lewis Maynard, Isaac Snelson and Mrs. Martha Shinn. The records of the county commissioners' court for the March term in 1839 show that

"On petition presented and duly supported by a competent number of freeholders, it is ordered that Jeremiah Judd be allowed a license to vend groceries and liquors by the small in the town of Pittsborough, in said county, for the term of one year from date."

Local option had not been adopted anywhere, and almost every neighborhood had a place where liquors were sold, while small distilleries were common. Although "Jerry" Judd's license entitled him to sell groceries, it is quite probable that most of his profits were derived from selling "liquors by the small." Pittsborough was a canal town and old settlers used to tell of the fights that occurred there among the men employed on the canal, especially upon or immediately after pay day, when they could get the inspiration for a fight at Judd's "tavern." Besides Judd's establishment, there were several stores and residences, most of them log structures common to that period. When the canal was abandoned most of the inhabitants "moved on" and Pittsborough ceased to exist.

Another canal town was Mount Pleasant, which was laid out in 1839 on section 32, near the southern border of the township, on land belonging to Joshua Shinkle. John Thornburg bought a lot and built a dwelling house, the only one ever erected in the town. Work on the canal was suspended about the time the village was laid out and Mount Pleasant was short-lived. No trace of it remains to tell the story of its existence or the ambitions of its founders.

Prosperity, situated in the southwest corner of section 18, on the Anderson & Alexandria pike, was founded by John Beal and Hiram Louder, who opened the first store there about the time the canal was being built. A postoffice was established soon after and for a time the village flourished, a fact which is probably responsible for the name. When the turnpike was built in 1858, a toll gate was placed

at Prosperity. The death of the canal was a severe blow to the village, the discontinuance of the postoffice added to the decline, and with the inauguration of the free gravel road system even the toll gate was abolished. Three or four houses remain to tell of the good times of the bygone days, when Prosperity was a bustling little place.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP

The first mention of this township to be found in the public records, is in the minutes of the commissioners' court for March, 1851, when Thomas McAllister was appointed assistant appraiser of real estate, "under a law of the legislature at the last session," to appraise the lands in district No. 1, consisting of the townships of Adams, Fall Creek, Green and Stony Creek.

It is one of the western tier and is bounded on the north by Jackson township; on the east by Anderson and Fall Creek; on the south by Fall Creek and Green, and on the west by the county of Hamilton. Its area is twenty-eight square miles and it takes its name from Stony creek, which flows a southwesterly course across the northwest corner. The southern part is watered by Sand creek and its small tributaries. This creek forms an outlet for a number of neighborhood ditches in that portion of the county. Originally the township was covered with a heavy forest growth, but the ax and the saw-mill have done their deadly work and but little valuable timber is left.

A portion of this township was once known as the "Dismal." It was a tract of land, several miles in extent, heavily timbered, with a dense growth of underbrush that gave it a dismal and forbidding appearance. Wild animals found a certain security in this wilderness and for many years the "Dismal" was a favorite hunting ground, not only for the pioneers, but there is also a tradition that the Indian tribes as far north as the Wabash river came here on hunting expeditions before the advent of the white man. Human skeletons and Indian relics found in this part of the county bear out the tradition. But the "Dismal" is no longer a place with which to frighten timid children. The dense forest has been cut away, the land drained, and where once the savage Indian pursued the wild beast are some of the most productive farms in the county.

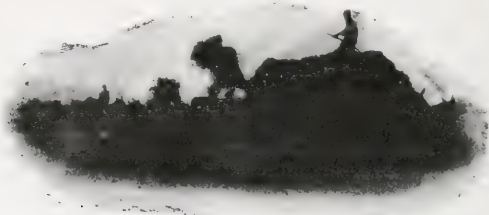
The first white settlement in the township was made near the present village of Fishersburg, in 1823, when Thomas Busby, George Reddick, John Anderson, Benjamin Fisher, the Studleys and a few others settled along Stony creek in that locality. Benjamin Fisher was killed by the Indians while felling a tree near where the village of Strawtown, Hamilton county, now stands, and his widow afterward became the wife of Benoni Freel, who is credited with having built the first log cabin in what is now Jackson township.

Among those who settled in the township during the decade beginning with 1823, were Henry Shetterly and John Fisher, both from Ohio. The former came in 1828 and the latter in 1831. Other early settlers were James and Jesse Gwinn, W. A. Aldred, Peter Ellis, Newton Webb, Isaac Milburn, Noah Huntzinger and Arbuckle Nelson.

The Gwinns came about 1835 and settled on section 23, about two miles northeast of Fishersburg, where members of the family still live. They were from Virginia, where one of their ancestors settled in colonial times and took up a large tract of land. By some means this land passed out of the control of the Gwinn family and later was leased to a coal company. When rich deposits of coal were found, suit was filed to recover the land and after five years of litigation the case was decided in the summer of 1913 in favor of the Gwinn heirs, giving them possession of 440 acres of coal lands, valued at \$50,000. The Gwinns of Stony Creek township shared in this good fortune.

The first death in the township was that of George Shetterly, about 1830, and the first marriage was between Samuel Shetterly and Jane Freel on July 8, 1834. She was a daughter of Benoni Freel, the pioneer, and the ceremony was performed by Ancil Beach, a deacon in the Methodist church.

The first road opened through the township was the one from Pendleton to Strawtown, which was laid out in 1832. In 1865 that portion between Pendleton and Fishersburg became a toll road known as the



HARVESTING SCENE NEAR LAPEL

Pendleton & Fishersburg turnpike and remained thus until purchased by the county and made a free gravel road in 1888. There are now nearly fifty miles of public highway in the township, and one line of railroad (the Central Indiana), which crosses the eastern boundary about a mile south of the northeast corner and runs a southwesterly direction past Lapel, leaving the township about half a mile south of Fishersburg.

About 1835 a log school house, the first in the township, was built near Stony creek, a short distance southeast of Fishersburg. Three years later it passed into the hands of a man named Rogers, who converted it into a blacksmith shop, which it is claimed was the first in the township. With the introduction of the free school system, better buildings were erected for educational purposes, and in 1912 there were nine school houses, all of brick, valued at \$12,000. The nine teachers employed in the public schools during the year 1912-13 received \$4,324 in salaries.

Of the churches in Stony Creek township, the Methodists organized a society at Fishersburg about 1838, the Baptists formed a congrega-

tion there in 1843, the Forest Chapel Christian church, in the southeastern part, was founded in 1860, and the Methodists, Friends and United Brethren have churches in Lapel.

Fishersburg, near the western boundary, and Lapel, about a mile southeast of Fishersburg, are the only towns of importance. The latter is incorporated. Shortly after the completion of the Central Indiana railroad through the township a postoffice called Bruin was established at Graber's Station on March 6, 1878, with Marion Graber as postmaster. A few days later another postoffice was established at Johnson's Crossing, about one mile east of Graber's Station, with John J. Johnson as postmaster. Both these offices have since been discontinued and the people who once received mail there are now supplied by rural carrier.

UNION TOWNSHIP

Union is the smallest civil township in Madison county, though when created in 1830 it embraced a much larger territory than at present. The order for its erection was issued by the board of county commissioners on May 3, 1830, and in the records for that date it appears as follows:

"Ordered by the board that there a new township be laid off from Anderson township, beginning at the corner of section 23, township 19, range 8; thence north to the north corner of the county; thence west three miles to the northwest corner of section 4, township 22; thence south to the southwest corner of section 12, township 19, range 8; thence east to the place of beginning, to be known and designated by the name of Union."

The commissioners' clerk evidently made two mistakes in entering this order in the records. First, the northwest corner of section 4, township 22, is in Grant county, one mile north of the Madison county line. It is probable that the northwest corner of section 9 or the southwest corner of section 4 was intended, as those two corners join on the county line just three miles west of the northeast corner of the county. Second, to run a line from that point south to the southwest corner of section 12, township 19, range 8, would be a geographical impossibility, for the reason that section 12 lies in Delaware county, the southwest corner of it being one mile east of Chesterfield and two miles due north of the starting point. Transposing the figures gives section 21, which was doubtless the one meant, the southwest corner of that section being exactly three miles west of the "place of beginning."

As at first organized, with the boundaries as above indicated, Union township was twenty-one miles long from north to south and three miles wide from east to west. The organization of Richland, Monroe and Van Buren absorbed all the northern part—in fact all of the township except nine square miles of the southern end. Subsequently six square miles were added on the south, carrying the southern boundary down to the line separating townships 18 and 19, and the northern boundary was fixed at the middle of sections 33, 34 and 35 of township 20, giving Union its present area of nineteen and one-half square miles.

It is bounded on the north by Richland township; on the east by Delaware county; on the south by Adams township, and on the west by the townships of Anderson and Richland.

In the original order for the organization of the township it was specified that the first election should be held on the second Saturday in June, 1830, at the house of Thomas Vananda, in the town of West Union (now Chesterfield), for one justice of the peace. At the August term the commissioners appointed William Bodle constable for the new township.

It is claimed by some that the township was named on account of its being situated opposite the point where the counties of Henry, Delaware and Madison form a "union," but in view of the great extent of territory included at the beginning, it is more than likely that the name was adopted out of regard for the Federal Union of states.

The White river enters the township from Delaware county about a mile and a half south of the northeast corner and flows westward for



AN EARLY DWELLING IN UNION TOWNSHIP

two miles, when it turns southward and crosses the western boundary a little south of the center. Its principal tributaries in Union are the Turkey creek from the north and Mill creek from the south, both of which empty into the river near Chesterfield. Sly Fork, an affluent of Fall creek, flows southward in the southeastern portion. The surface is generally level, except along the White river, where there are some bluffs and hills. On the south side of this stream in Union township, half a mile east of the western border, are the celebrated mounds described in Chapter II.

When the first white men came to this part of the county they found the ground covered with a dense forest, consisting of black walnut, oak, hickory, ash, poplar, beech, and other varieties of trees, but most of the valuable timber has disappeared. The soil is fertile, much of it being a black, sandy loam with clay subsoil and well adapted to agricultural

purposes. The county infirmary is in this township, about half a mile west of Chesterfield.

William Dilts, who came from Montgomery county, Ohio, in March, 1821, and settled on the east side of Mill creek, is credited with being the first white man to erect a cabin in what is now Union township. Here he dwelt for about three years, when, being without sufficient means to enter the land, the place he had selected for a home was entered from under him by Joshua Baxter. Mr. Dilts then went to Delaware county, but in 1829 he returned and entered 160 acres just east of where he had first located. Upon this tract he built a double log house, which he opened as a hotel, the first in that part of the county. In 1835 he erected a brick house, the first of its kind in the township, near the log house. This building was also conducted as a hotel for many years.

About three months after Mr. Dilts settled on Mill creek in 1821, Frederick Bronnenberg came into the township. He was from Richland county, Ohio, on his way to Sangamon county, Illinois, with an ox team, when one of his oxen gave out near Mr. Dilts' place, upon whom he called for assistance. Upon being informed that there were no roads to speak of farther west, Mr. Bronnenberg decided to locate in the neighborhood. He first moved his family into an abandoned cabin that had been erected by an Indian trader named McChester, but the following spring built a cabin of his own on section 16. This section was school land, which was afterward purchased by Mr. Bronnenberg, and which is still owned by his descendants.

Prior to the organization of the township in 1830, the following persons settled within its present limits: Isaac K. Errick, from New York; John Suman, from Maryland, an unmarried man who made his home with Mr. Dilts; Daniel Noland and his four sons-in-law—William Woods, John Martin, Jason Hudson and Joseph Carpenter—from North Carolina; Amasa Makepeace, from Massachusetts; David Croan and a Mrs. Shimer, from Ohio; Bazil Neely, from Virginia; John Pugh, and some others.

Michael, son of Frederick Bronnenberg, born on November 21, 1821, was the first white child born in the township, and the second white male child in the county. The first wedding was on December 29, 1825, when Nancy Shimer became the wife of Allen Makepeace, and the second was that of John Pugh and Celia Bracken in September, 1829.

For the first four years after the settlement of the township was begun, the settlers had to take their corn to the mill at the falls of Fall creek to have it ground into meal. In 1825 Amasa Makepeace offered to build a mill on Mill creek, a short distance above the mouth, if the neighbors would construct a race for the water necessary to run it. They cheerfully agreed and before the close of that year the Makepeace mill was a landmark in that section of the county. Soon after the mill was completed, Allen Makepeace, a son of Amasa, opened the first store in a log cabin near by, hauling his goods from Cincinnati in wagons. This was the first mercantile establishment in Union township.

A saw-mill was built on the White river by Frederick Bronnenberg in 1837. Later buhrs for grinding both wheat and corn were added,

and still later a carding machine. The entire plant was destroyed by fire in 1847. When the Indianapolis & Bellfontaine (now the Big Four) Railroad was completed through the township, Brazleton Noland built a large flour mill at Chesterfield and not long afterward J. B. Anderson established a saw-mill there. Both these mills have passed away.

Samuel Suman started the first distillery in the township, on his farm on the north side of the White river, at an early date, and Frederick Bronnenberg afterward built a distillery on his farm. Like his mill, this distillery was destroyed by fire.

The first school house was built in 1829, near where the town of Chesterfield now stands, and the first school was taught that winter by Jason Hudson. The six brick school houses in the township in 1912 were valued at \$5,000, and the seven teachers employed in the public schools received \$3,680 in salaries.

The United Brethren church organized in Chesterfield in 1840 was the first religious society. This church was followed by the Baptists in 1868, and in 1870 a Methodist congregation was organized. In 1890 the Spiritualist camp grounds were established near Chesterfield and meeting have been held annually since that time, usually in the month of August.

Union township has about forty miles of public highway and two lines of railroad. The Big Four runs from southwest to northeast through the central part and the Pan Handle from northwest to southeast through the southern part. Chesterfield, on the Big Four, is the only railroad station in the township. When the Pan Handle was completed a station called Slyfork was started near the place where the railroad crosses the stream of that name, and a postoffice called Branson was established by the government. Ballingall & Tucker opened a store, a sawmill was built, and for a time Slyfork gave evidences of having "come to stay." But the machinery of the mill was taken to another location, the postoffice was discontinued, and finally the stock of goods was removed and the building torn down. Nothing is left to mark the place where this promising hamlet once stood.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP

This township occupies the northeast corner of the county and is five miles square, with an area of twenty-five square miles, or sixteen thousand acres. It was named in honor of Martin Van Buren, who was inaugurated president of the United States on March 4, 1837, and two days later the township was organized, as shown by the following entry in the records of the commissioners' court for that date:

"On petition filed, and due deliberation thereupon had, it is ordered by the Board that Congressional township No. 22 north, of range 8 east, in Madison county, be organized into a township to be known and designated by the name and style of Van Buren township, and it is also ordered that they hold an election in said township, at the house of Hiram Palmer therein, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace."

Hiram Palmer was appointed inspector of the election and it was further ordered that all elections in the township should be held at his house until the board might otherwise direct. From the published accounts of that first election it is clear that Mr. Palmer did not serve as inspector. He and Samuel Fenimore were the opposing candidates for the office of justice of the peace. Early on the morning of the election Mr. Fenimore and three of his friends appeared at the polls and cast four votes for Fenimore for "squire." No other votes were cast until just before the time for closing the polls, when Palmer and four others came up and cast five votes for Palmer, electing him by a majority of one vote. The Fenimore crowd no doubt felt somewhat crest-fallen, when they realized their defeat, especially as they had made no effort during the day to bring out other voters and then had to witness the victory snatched from them when it was too late.

The surface of this township is generally level and was once heavily timbered. The soil is principally a black loam in the level portions and clay where the surface is rolling. It is all highly productive and, now that the level lands are thoroughly drained, some of the largest crops in the county are produced in Van Buren, especially of wheat and corn. Pipe creek, which flows across the southeast corner, and Mud creek, which has its source near Summitville are the only water courses.

There is some question as to who the first settlers were, or just when they located in the township. From sources believed to be reliable it is learned that about 1830 Jacob Davis, John and Hiram Palmer and Thomas Gordon, came from Virginia and located a little north of where the town of Summitville now stands. Between that time and the organization of the township quite a number of immigrants came in and entered lands. Among them were John and William Kelsey, who settled on section 8, near the Grant county line; John Cree and Robert Robb, on section 17, immediately south of the Kelseys; Samuel Fenimore, on section 20, near those who came in 1830; Thomas Cartwright and James Blades, on section 31, in the southwest corner; John Moore, who came from North Carolina and settled near Samuel Fenimore.

Others who came in during this period and settled in various parts of the township were Ephraim and Madison Broyles (father and son), John Shields, Zachariah Robinson, David Culberson and John M. Zedeker. Some of these remained but a short time. Believing that better opportunities could be found in Illinois or Iowa which were just then being settled, they moved on westward to find farms on the prairies, where the arduous labor of "making a clearing" could be avoided.

After the organization of the township settlement increased steadily. By 1839 there was considerable travel over the old Indianapolis & Fort Wayne state road and in that year Samuel Fenimore built an addition to his cabin and opened a tavern for the accommodation of travelers who might pass over the "Fort Wayne trace," as the road was called, and who might need a "square meal" or a night's lodging. This was the first hotel in the township. The first saw-mill was built by Moore, Wellington & Harold in 1854, to which a run of buhrs for grinding corn was afterward added. The first store was opened by Robert Robb in

1838, and the first postoffice was kept by John Kelsey. The first blacksmith shop was started by Jasper Webb and the first shoemaker was a man named Snelling. In 1868 the first flour mill was built at Summitville by Columbus Moore.

It is believed that the first school house in Van Buren township was a small log cabin, about a mile and half north of Summitville, but the date when it was built or when the first school was taught there cannot be definitely ascertained. George Doyle was the first teacher. In 1912 there were eight brick school houses, exclusive of the building in the incorporated town of Summitville, and the value of these eight houses was estimated at \$10,000. Ten teachers were employed in the township schools during the school years of 1912-13 and the amount paid to them in salaries was \$4,204.

Probably the first religious society to be organized was a German Baptist church, which was established at an early date. A Christian congregation was organized about 1859, the Zion Baptist church in 1874, the Wesleyan Methodist church at Summitville the same year, and the Baptists and Presbyterians also have churches in Summitville.

Van Buren township has transportation facilities above the average. Over forty miles of public highway traverse all sections of the township, and a large proportion of these roads consists of graveled roadways of the most approved type. The Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad runs north and south through the western part, through Summitville, and is paralleled by a line of the Indiana Union Traction Company, over which electric trains run every hour. Summitville is the only town.

CHAPTER VII

THE CITY OF ANDERSON

LOCATION—FIRST KNOWN AS ANDERSONTOWN—FIRST INCORPORATION—CHANGE OF NAME—SECOND INCORPORATION—BECOMES A CITY—FIRST CITY OFFICIALS—PUBLIC UTILITIES—WATER WORKS—ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT—FIRE DEPARTMENT—POLICE DEPARTMENT—SEWERAGE SYSTEM—STREET RAILWAY—THE "MULE MOTOR"—ELECTRIC LINES—ILLUMINATING GAS—POSTOFFICE—SOME HISTORIC HOTELS—FIRST NEWSPAPER—A POLITICAL DRUG STORE—BOARD OF TRADE—FIRST CITY DIRECTORY—SKETCHES OF THE MAYORS—STATISTICS AND COMMENT.

Anderson, the county seat of Madison county, is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the south side of the White river, about five miles southeast of the geographical center of the county and thirty-nine miles northeast of Indianapolis, the capital of the state. It is located upon the site formerly occupied by the Delaware chief, Kikthawenund, or Captain Anderson, for whom the city was named. The records show that the original site in section 12, embracing 320 acres, was entered by William Conner previous to the organization of the county. He afterward sold it to John Berry, who in 1823 laid out the first plat of the town and on November 7, 1827, conveyed a considerable portion of it to the county in consideration of the seat of justice being permanently located there. The following year the business of the county was removed from Pendleton, which prior to that time had been the seat of justice by common consent.

During the first ten years of its existence the growth of Andersontown, as the place was at first called, was rather slow. In 1837 the population did not exceed two hundred people. That year witnessed the introduction of the system of internal improvements throughout the state and "Andersontown" began to wake up. One of the enterprises projected by the board of internal improvements was the Indiana Central canal (a branch of the Wabash & Erie), which was to leave the main canal "at the most suitable point between Fort Wayne and Logansport, running thence to Muncietown, thence to Indianapolis," etc. As this branch of the canal system would pass Anderson it had the effect of almost doubling the population within two years. It was during this period that the subject of incorporating the town first came up for consideration, and, although there was considerable opposition to such a proceeding, the legislature that met in December, 1838, passed an act "to incorporate the town of Andersontown, in Madison county, containing 350 inhabitants."

Pursuant to this act, the county commissioners, at their January session in 1839 ordered "That an election be held at the court-house in said town, by the citizens of said town, on Monday, the 21st day of January, instant, for the purpose of electing trustees and appointing officers to govern the town, and upon the citizens complying with this order, the said town is hereby and thereafter to be considered an incorporated town."

Almost immediately after the town was incorporated came the discouraging news that the work of internal improvements projected by the state was suspended, and that the canal which had promised material growth and prosperity to the budding city was never to become a reality. A decline in population followed and with it a decline in the interests of town corporation, which lost its vitality and finally died a natural death. Anderson was then a village for about fifteen years, or until the summer of 1853, when it was incorporated for the second time.

In the meantime Robert N. Williams, county auditor, and James Hazlett, county clerk, on behalf of the citizens, went before the legislature of 1844-45 and presented a request to have the name of the town changed to Anderson, dropping the last syllable of the old name of "Andersontown," on the ground that the name was too cumbersome and did not sound well. The petition was granted by the general assembly and since that time the official name of the place has been "Anderson," though many years elapsed before the old settlers could break themselves of the habit of using the old name.

With the completion of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad through Madison county, and the establishment of a station at Anderson in 1852, the town soon began to manifest signs of increased business activity and the necessity for a town government became apparent. Consequently a public meeting was called for the evening of April 25, 1853, at the court-house, for the purpose of considering the question of incorporation. At that meeting Samuel Myers presided and P. H. Lemon acted as secretary. After some discussion, Dr. Townsend Ryan offered a resolution declaring that it was the sense of the meeting that Anderson should be incorporated as a town under the laws of the state of Indiana. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously and on motion of Milton S. Robinson, John Davis, Townsend Ryan and Nineveh Berry were appointed a committee to fix the town boundaries. Armstrong Taylor was appointed to take a census of the population. Steps were also taken for the circulation of a petition to be presented to the board of county commissioners at the next regular session.

The commissioners met on June 6, 1853 (the first Monday), and on Thursday following John Davis, J. C. Thompson and J. W. Sansberry appeared before the board and filed an application for the incorporation of the town, which application was accompanied by a map or plat, showing the bounds as surveyed by Nineveh Berry. After the application and plat had been examined by the commissioners, the following action was taken:

"And the board being satisfied that the requirements of the statutes, in such case made and provided, have been fully complied with, it is therefore ordered that the said territory included and embodied in the

survey, to wit: (Then follows a description of the boundaries), be incorporated as the Town of Anderson. . . . And the qualified voters of the said territory to be incorporated are hereby notified to meet at the courthouse in said town on Saturday the 16th day of July next to determine whether said territory shall be incorporated," etc.

For some reason not apparent, the election was held on Tuesday, June 28, 1853, instead of on the date fixed by the commissioners. James W. Sansberry, Burket Eads and S. B. Mattox were the election inspectors. The result was thirty-six votes in favor of incorporation and one against the proposition. The town government established at this time lasted for about twelve years, when some of the leading citizens, believing that Anderson had outgrown a municipal organization of that nature, took steps to organize a city government. For some time the subject was canvassed and on August 28, 1865, an election was held to decide whether the old form of government should continue or Anderson should become incorporated as a city. At that election 217 votes were cast, 207 of which were in favor of a city government and only ten in the negative. The next step was to comply with the requirements of the state laws and obtain a charter. When this was done the city was divided into three wards and the first election for city officers was held with the following results: Mayor, Robert N. Williams; clerk, C. D. Thompson; treasurer, Joseph Fulton; marshal, M. N. Harriman; city prosecutor, E. V. Long; councilmen—First ward, John D. Mershon and Stephen Noland; second ward, Eli B. Goodykoontz and George Nichol; third ward, Winburn R. Pierse and Benjamin Sebrell.

Following is a list of the city officials in 1913: Frank P. Foster, mayor; Maurice Collins, clerk; John C. Williams, controller; Otis P. Crim, treasurer; Charles T. Sansberry, city attorney; George A. Lanphear, city engineer; Charles G. Alford, chief of the fire department; John B. Pritchard, superintendent of police; Henry C. Brown and Edward F. Staton, councilmen-at-large; J. H. Mellette, councilman first ward; Fred T. Barber, councilman second ward; Edgar Tupman, councilman third ward. The board of public works is composed of H. C. Brown, F. T. Barber and Edgar Tupman, and the board of health of Drs. E. W. Chittenden, W. A. Lail and J. A. Long.

In the matter of electric light and water works, Anderson has successfully solved the problem of municipal ownership. Prior to 1885 the city was without fire protection and after several disastrous fires had occurred the citizens decided in favor of the establishment of some system of water works. An appropriation of \$20,000 was made as a starter, and L. J. Burr, T. M. Norton and H. J. Bronnenberg were appointed trustees. On account of an injury received in an accident on August 22, 1888, Mr. Bronnenberg resigned and was succeeded by Harrison Canaday. A building was erected and two pumps—each having a capacity of one million gallons daily—were installed. About five miles of mains were laid and forty-five hydrants placed in position by July, 1886, when the pumps were started for the first time. It was thought when this plant was erected and equipped that it would be sufficient to supply the city's needs for the next twenty-five years. But the water works had but fairly started when natural gas was discov-

ered at Anderson and the city began to spread over new territory, which demanded that mains be laid to supply the inhabitants with water.

Meetings of the water works trustees and the city council were called to consider what was best to be done in the emergency, and in the spring of 1892 an appropriation of \$65,000 for enlarging the plant was made. It was soon discovered that the entire works would have to be practically rebuilt. The mains were too small to deliver a larger supply of water than they were already delivering; new buildings were necessary to accommodate the large pumps and boilers necessary to meet the demand, and the result was a bond issue of about \$150,000 to secure the funds for the purpose of putting in a water works system that would be large enough to supply the constantly increasing demand for water. Larger mains were laid from the pumping station and the old ones used in a secondary capacity. Two duplex compound pumps with a daily capacity of eight million gallons were purchased and installed in a new building and the boiler capacity was increased in proportion. According to the report of Henry Drach, superintendent of the water works, for the year ending on December 31, 1912, the value of the buildings and machinery was, in round numbers \$112,220, and the amount of water furnished to consumers during the year was 501,451,250 gallons. During the year about three miles of new mains were laid.

Soon after the present plant went into operation the water works trustees and the city authorities agreed upon the plan of charging the city \$1,500 a month for water furnished to the fire hydrants, public buildings, etc., that amount to be paid from the general fund. This plan was followed until 1912, when the charges were reduced to \$1,250 per month, or \$15,000 for the year. This is no more than the city would have had to pay a private corporation for water, and by this method the water works have been placed upon a paying basis. Bonds to the amount of \$20,000 were redeemed during the year 1912 from the earnings of the system, leaving bonds outstanding to the amount of \$37,000, which the board expects to redeem from the earnings of 1913. In addition to this all the operating expenses, salaries, etc., were paid from the earnings and at the close of the year there was a net balance on hand of over \$7,000. Notwithstanding this, the rate to consumers is much below that usually charged in cities the size of Anderson, the average rate for a family occupying a house of eight rooms being about \$8.50 annually, large consumers being supplied at a somewhat lower rate.

In 1903 there were a number of cases of typhoid fever in the city that were charged to the water furnished by the water works, the supply coming from the White river and being delivered to consumers without being filtered or purified in any way. To obviate this difficulty, a Continental-Jewell filtering system was put in at a cost of about \$66,000, and since then there have been no more typhoid cases traceable to the city water. There are now nearly forty-five miles of mains, 379 fire hydrants and about 3,200 private consumers.

The first electric lighting plant in Anderson was started by Isaac D. Bosworth, in connection with his planing mill on Meridian street, be-

tween Tenth and Eleventh streets, in 1885. He made a contract with the city to furnish current to the arc lights in the streets and alleys, but made no effort to secure private consumers. In 1892 Charles L. Henry acquired the street railway interests and changed the old mule power to electricity. About the same time he purchased Mr. Bosworth's plant, contracts and good will and continued to supply the city with street light until 1896. He then built the first interurban line from Anderson to Alexandria and offered the electric lighting plant to the city. His offer was accepted and the purchase price of \$48,000 was paid in notes, all of which have since been paid from the earnings, so that the municipal electric lighting plant has really cost the taxpayers of the city nothing.

At the time this deal was made and the city took over the plant



MERIDIAN STREET, SOUTH FROM TENTH STREET

natural gas was in the zenith of its glory. The price of gas was so low that many people preferred to use it for lighting purposes on account of the cost. There were then two hundred arc lights in the streets, and for keeping these supplied with current and in good repair the city paid \$18,000 annually from the general fund—about what it would have cost to have taken light from a private corporation. This charge was reduced to \$15,000 for the year 1913. Although the charge to the city was reduced \$3,000 for that year, there were then 325 arc lights, or 125 more than when the first charge of \$18,000 a year was taken from the general fund to pay for street lighting. In 1903 notes to the amount of \$60,000 were issued to rebuild the plant and these notes have all been paid from the earnings, the transmission has been greatly improved and the cost of service has been reduced. The total receipts of the lighting department for the year 1912 were, in round numbers, \$127,000, and there was a net balance of over \$20,000 on hand at the close of the

year, though nearly \$15,000 in bonds were paid from the year's earnings. The department also holds \$32,500 of Anderson city bonds as an investment. Edmund Burke is the superintendent of the plant. Through the successful management of the municipal lighting and water departments the city tax rate has been reduced from \$1.08 in 1905 to 65 cents in 1913. It is estimated by the city controller that the net earnings of the lighting plant for the year 1913 will reach \$70,000.

The first effort to organize a fire department for the city was made in the early '70s, when John P. Barnes and Charles T. Doxey, then members of the city council, urged upon that body the necessity of providing some protection against loss by fire. Through their influence the council was induced to authorize the purchase of a Silsby engine at a cost of \$7,000. After the engine arrived it was useless without an adequate water supply and some of the citizens, seeing that a large expenditure of money would have to be made in erecting buildings, constructing cisterns, etc., applied to the circuit court for an injunction. A temporary restraining order was granted by the court and pending further hearing the engine was locked up in a building on West Eighth street, where it remained until the case was decided against the council by the circuit court of Henry county, where it had been taken on a change of venue. Such was the manner in which the first attempt to establish a fire department ended in failure.

Some years later, while James Hazlett was mayor, he and H. H. Conrad, a member of the city council, after much argument, prevailed upon the council to purchase a small hand engine and a hook and ladder apparatus at a cost of \$600. A shed was erected by order of the council on east Eighth street, at the first alley east of the public square, where the engine was kept for several years. There was no organized department, the citizens turning out on an alarm of fire to man the engine, and at one time this little machine saved the east side of the public square from destruction when a fire broke out in the Grunewald building.

In 1886, while the water works were under construction, a petition was presented to the city council asking for the organization of a volunteer fire department. On August 13, 1886, a meeting was held in the mayor's office and fifty-seven men enrolled themselves as members of the volunteer department. By-laws, rules and regulations were adopted for the government of the department; Amos Coburn was elected chief; C. K. McCullough, assistant chief; S. A. Towell, secretary; Bart Proud, captain of Hose Company No. 1; Jesse Talmage, captain of Hose Company No. 2; John Ewing, captain of the Hook and Ladder Company. Headquarters were secured in the basement of the court-house and the first Friday in each month was selected as the time for holding regular meetings. Soon after the organization was perfected the city council furnished the members with rubber coats, boots, fire hats, etc. The citizens gave the volunteers a banquet, which encouraged them to do their best, and the movement was pronounced a success. At last Anderson had a fire department.

At the time this department was organized the fire fighting apparatus consisted of two hand reels, 1,000 feet of hose, the old hand engine and a hook and ladder truck. Better hose was soon afterward provided by

the city council and members of the department were allowed two dollars each for attendance at a fire. In the spring of 1887 Amos Coburn resigned as chief and was succeeded by Samuel A. Towell. A year later two horses were purchased and Edward Wilcox was employed as a regular driver—the first paid man in the department. Three additional men were placed on the pay roll at forty dollars a month in 1889; the chief's salary was fixed at \$100 per annum; the two old hand reels were replaced by a one-horse reel, and further improvements were added. The Ganewell alarm system was installed in 1890, a hose wagon was purchased and the building at the corner of Central avenue and Eighth street was erected for the use of the department. As soon as the building was completed two new members were added to the department and the salary of firemen was fixed at forty-five dollars a month. The chief's salary was also increased. Three years later the department was converted into a full paid force of thirteen men. This was done on motion of John L. Forkner, who at that time represented the Second ward in the city council. The same year a building was erected at the corner of Seventeenth street and Madison avenue and Hose Company No. 2 was there stationed.

In 1913 the department consisted of Charles G. Alford, chief; Philip Hollingsworth, assistant chief; four captains; two lieutenants; three laddermen, and twelve pipemen. The city now owns four buildings, viz.: The Central Station at the corner of Eighth street and Central avenue, where a chemical engine and the hook and ladder truck are stationed, and where the chief maintains his headquarters; Hose Company No. 2, at the corner of Madison avenue and Seventeenth street; Hose Company No. 3, at the corner of Columbus avenue and Twenty-first street; and Hose Company No. 4, at the corner of Third and Hendricks streets.

In his report for the year ending on December 31, 1912, Chief Alford said: "I wish to call your attention to the automobile fire apparatus. A great many cities are installing it with a view of increasing the efficiency as well as decreasing the cost of maintenance." Acting upon his suggestion, the city purchased an automobile chemical engine in the summer of 1913 at a cost of about \$2,200. This engine is an Anderson product, having been built by the Nyberg Automobile Works expressly for the city fire department.

When Anderson was first incorporated as a city in 1865, the only police officer was the city marshal. In 1889 the marshal's office was abolished by an act of the state legislature and the metropolitan police system was introduced. Under the operations of this system the duty of keeping order and enforcing the ordinances and laws is vested in a board of three commissioners. At the close of the year 1912 the board of police commissioners was composed of Carl K. Stephens, Ralph B. Clark and Fred Mustard. Carl K. Stephens is president and John B. Pritchard, who is also superintendent of the police force, is secretary. The police force proper is made up of the superintendent, one captain, one sergeant, a clerk, a humane officer, a bailiff, a motorcycle man, a detective, and seven patrolmen. In addition to this regular force there are four special patrolmen with full police powers at the American Steel and Wire Works, two at Mounds Park and two at the Remy Electric

Works. During the year 1912 the pay roll of the department amounted to \$15,384.

No effort was ever made to dispose of Anderson's sewage until after the discovery of natural gas. This is no reflection upon the city nor upon the character of its inhabitants, as it has long been a custom in country towns and smaller cities to let the sewage "take care of itself." At the time natural gas was discovered the population of the city was estimated at about 6,000. The United States census for 1890—three years later showed it to be 10,741. With this phenomenal increase in population it became evident that some sanitary precautions were necessary if the health of the people was to be preserved and their comfort taken into consideration.

In January, 1891, the city engineer, Henry Rawie, was instructed to investigate the subject and report upon the plan of a sewerage system and the cost of its construction. Mr. Rawie at once opened a correspondence with George E. Warring, of Newport, Rhode Island, a sanitary engineer of national reputation, and after a consultation with Mr. Warring the council instructed the city engineer to make a map of the city, showing its topography and the location of the proposed sewers. When this map was completed it was submitted to the city council for consideration. That body approved the plans of the city engineer and advertised for sealed proposals for the construction of the sewers as shown on the map. On July 15, 1891, a contract was entered into between the city and the firm of Kinser and Tuhey, of Terre Haute, Indiana, for the installation of a sewerage system, the contract price being \$71,900.

The contractors began immediately and prosecuted the work so well that before the close of the year 1892 the entire system was pronounced complete, accepted by the city and paid for according to the contract. The cost of the sewerage system was assessed against the lots benefited thereby and was paid for by the property holders under what was known as the Barrett law, which gave them the privilege of making their payments in ten annual installments.

Mr. Rawie's plan was at first severely criticised as being too elaborate and expensive, but he was a man of progressive ideas who believed in building for the future as well as the present. The system of sewers built under his supervision as city engineer has been in use for more than twenty years, and even those who were most free with their criticisms now acknowledge that he was right. The members of the city council who favored the scheme also came in for a share of the condemnation, but after almost another generation has come upon the scene of action they feel that their course has been fully sustained by the city's sanitary condition during that period. No trouble has ever been experienced with any of Anderson's sewers, for the reason that they were constructed according to the most approved methods known, and it is quite probable that few cities of the same class have as good a system.

Along with other municipal improvements that followed the discovery of natural gas was a street railway system. As soon as Anderson began her great strides forward in 1887, several persons of a speculative turn of mind visited the city to look over the field with a view to the establish-

ment of street car traffic on the principal streets and to the outlying suburbs. On August 19, 1887, the city council granted a twelve-years' franchise to Seldon R. and D. C. Williams, of Lebanon, Tennessee, authorizing them to construct and maintain a street railway in Anderson. Work was commenced soon afterward upon the line on Meridian street, running from the Big Four to the Pan Handle passenger stations. In order to accommodate travelers by enabling them to reach the principal hotels, changes were made in the route as originally intended, the line running from the Big Four station north on Meridian street to Tenth, east on Tenth to Main, north on Main to Ninth, west on Ninth to Meridian,



OLD HORSE CAR

north on Meridian to Fifth and east on that street to the Pan Handle station.

On the morning of September 6, 1888, the citizens of Anderson were treated to the unusual spectacle of a street car, drawn by mules, passing over the route above described. That evening the road was formally opened, the railway company engaging the Riverside Park band and inviting a number of prominent citizens to enjoy a free ride. The company had but two cars, each with a capacity of about twenty people. In the front car was the band, closely followed by the second car in which were the guests. Along the route the sidewalks were crowded with people to congratulate themselves and the city that the "walking days were over."

Branch lines were later built from the main line to the railroad junction in the southwestern part, and a third line to the northwestern

portion. The service, however, was not what the people had been led to expect and it is doubtful if dividends were ever realized upon the investment while the "mule motor" was in use. Under these conditions the founders of the system were glad when an opportunity presented itself for them to dispose of their interests to the Anderson Electric Street Railway Company, which was organized early in 1892 by Charles L. Henry, of Anderson, and Philip Matter, of Marion, Indiana. As soon as the new company came into possession of the street railway electric power was installed, and the first electric car made its appearance on the streets of Anderson at 2 o'clock p. m. on March 12, 1892.

It has been said that capital is timid and not likely to seek investment unless it is fully protected. But in this case the reverse is true. At the time the mules were discarded and electric power introduced by



FIRST TROLLEY CAR

the new company it had no franchise for the use of the streets. Messrs. Henry, Matter and their associates felt confident that the people would appreciate the improvement in the service and that the city council would be willing to grant them a franchise upon liberal terms. They were not mistaken, for on May 30, 1892, the council granted the new company a franchise for thirty years. As soon as this was done the company began the work of rebuilding the lines. The old iron rails were taken up and heavy steel rails were put in their place. Old lines were extended and new ones constructed. A large power house was built and a better class of cars was put into service. Anderson was the first city in the gas belt to boast of an electric street railway, and it is a matter for congratulation that the company was composed of local capitalists whose interests were identical with those of the people. In

1896 Mr. Henry constructed the electric line from Anderson to Alexandria, which was the beginning of central Indiana's great interurban system of electric railways now operated by the Union Traction Company.

Long before the discovery of natural gas or the introduction of electric lights, Anderson was lighted by artificial, or manufactured gas. Soon after the city was incorporated in 1865 Milton N. Harriman, then city marshal, and John P. Barnes, a member of the city council, secured the erection of iron posts through the business section, upon each of which was placed a kerosene lamp. These were Anderson's first street lights. In 1875 the city made a contract with G. F. Good, of Astabula, Ohio, and H. C. Bardwell, of New York, to light the streets with gas and gave them the use of the streets for a period of twenty years. The gas plant—a comparatively small affair—was completed on July 2, 1875, and on the evening of the 3d gas was used for lighting purposes for the first time in Anderson. The gas was of good quality and was so far superior to any light that had preceded it that in a short time the company was taxed to its full capacity to supply the demand.

About a year later N. C. McCullough, one of the most energetic and progressive of Anderson's citizens, saw that the enterprise was a paying proposition and purchased the plant of the original builders. He continued the manufacture of illuminating gas successfully until the discovery of natural gas in 1887. In the summer of that year Mr. McCullough merged his interests in the Anderson Gas and Oil Company. The first gas plant stood at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets and remained there until Mr. McCullough sank a gas well in what was then known as McCullough Park, at the east end of Eighth street. This gas well, known as "Vesuvius," was the largest ever opened in the Madison county gas field, having a capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet per day. Mr. McCullough then removed the gas plant to East Eighth street, enlarged the capacity to meet the demands of the community, and for a year thereafter mixed natural gas with the manufactured product, furnishing the citizens with gas for lighting purposes at a cheap rate until the consolidation of the artificial and natural gas interests. Charles T. Doxey then became a stockholder and the Anderson Gas and Oil Company absorbed the artificial plant, which was consolidated with the Citizens' Gas Company and the artificial plant passed out of existence. The old plant, that stood idle for many years, with its franchise, was purchased by the late C. W. Hooven and is now a part of the system operated by the Central Indiana Gas Company, though the old retorts and buildings have been dismantled and a new plant erected.

A postoffice was established at Anderson in 1831 and Robert N. Williams was appointed postmaster. He was also auditor and clerk of the county and kept the postoffice in the clerk's office. At that time Anderson was a station on the mail route running from Indianapolis to Centerville, via Noblesville, Perkinsville, Anderson and Newcastle. The mails were carried on horseback, the post-rider making two trips a week. In 1839 Mr. Williams was succeeded by Nineveh Berry. It is said that when a mail would arrive Colonel Berry would place the letters in his hat and start out to deliver them to the persons to whom they were addressed. From this fact he is credited with being the first postmaster

to introduce the free delivery system in Indiana, but the actual free delivery system in Anderson was introduced by Postmaster H. J. Daniels on June 3, 1890, when four carriers appointed by him and confirmed by the government went into service. Shortly after that the number was increased by the addition of two carriers and in 1893 four more were added.

For many years the postoffice was kept in such buildings as could be secured at a reasonable rental. In May, 1841, the county commissioners rented a room in the court-house to Postmaster Berry, for which he was to pay three dollars a month "so long as he remains in the same." The present postoffice building at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets was erected by the Federal government at a cost of \$85,000, and was opened for business in August, 1906. In 1913 the



ANDERSON POSTOFFICE

persons employed in the office were the postmaster, assistant postmaster, fifteen clerks, two substitute clerks, fifteen city carriers, two substitute carriers for the city and thirteen rural carriers. The receipts of the office for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1913, were \$91,100.03. During the year the office issued domestic money orders amounting to \$146,692.95 and international orders amounting to \$18,484.82. The orders paid during the same period amounted to \$215,340.90 for the domestic and \$2,817.20 for the international—quite a change from the good old days when Colonel Berry carried around the receipts of an entire mail in his hat. The present postmaster is Henry P. Hardie.

The first hotel—or tavern, as houses of entertainment were called in those days—in Anderson was kept by John Berry, the founder of the town, in a hewed log house on the west side of the public square. It

was the boast of the proprietor that his house had the best beds in the United States, though he admitted that there might be more imposing hotels in New York and a few other large cities. Berry's house was a favorite stopping place for the lawyers who followed the sessions of the court from one county seat to another on the circuit.

"Uncle Billy" Myers was the second hotel keeper in the town. His tavern was a two-story log house on the south side of the square. The building was burned in 1851 and the same day Mr. Myers purchased the property at the southwest corner of Main and Tenth streets and immediately resumed business. Some years later he bought a two-story building on the east side of the square and here he conducted the "Myers House" until old age compelled him to retire.

Another famous hostelry of the pioneer days was the "One Mile House," which was built in 1839 by the widow of David Harris. It



ONE MILE HOUSE

stood on the bank of Green's branch, on the Strawtown road, or about where Eighth street now crosses Green's branch. David Harris and his wife came to Madison county about 1826. His death occurred about a year later and his body was interred in the old Indian burying ground on East Ninth street. It is thought that his bones were taken away by the Pan Handle Railroad Company when it opened a gravel pit on the site of the old graveyard. The One Mile House was a two-story log structure, with a one-story wing extending to the rear and for many years it was the principal stopping place in the vicinity of Anderson for immigrants going westward over the Strawtown road. Another hotel of note in early times was the Antrim House, which stood on the site now occupied by the Williams block on Meridian street, opposite the Union building.

In 1852 Alfred Makepeace erected a three-story brick building at the southwest corner of Main and Ninth streets, which was really the first pretentious hotel in the town. It was long known as the "United States Hotel" and was one of the best known houses of entertainment

in central Indiana. After the death of Mr. Makepeace in 1875 the building was torn down and a business block was erected upon the site.

The Doxey House, which is still doing business at the northeast corner of Ninth and Main streets, was erected by Col. Thomas N. Stilwell and was opened to the public as the "Stilwell House" in 1871 by John Elliott, of Richmond, Indiana. The property was purchased by N. C. McCullough in April, 1875, from the administrator of the Stilwell estate and a year later Mr. McCullough sold it to Maj. Charles T. Doxey, whose name it still bears.

In 1878 the Windsor Hotel was built by Cal. Lee at the northwest corner of Seventh and Meridian, and in 1880 the Griffith House was erected by George R. Griffith at the southeast corner of Tenth and Meridian. Both these hotels have gone out of business. A business block occupies the site of the Windsor and the Anderson Trust Company has its place on the corner where the Griffith once dispensed good cheer.

After the discovery of natural gas J. W. Lovett and Dr. H. E. Jones built the Hotel Anderson on North Meridian street between Sixth and Seventh. It is now owned and occupied by the Loyal Order of Moose for the supreme offices and as a club house.

The first newspaper published in the city was the *Federal Union*, which was likewise the first paper publisher in Madison county. It was started by T. J. Langdon in 1834, but was discontinued after a few months. A more complete account of the newspapers and periodicals of the present day will be found in the chapter on Educational Development.

The first drug store was started by Dr. J. W. Westerfield in 1843, on the south side of the public square, where he continued in business until 1846, when he sold out to Atticus Siddall. The store was destroyed by the big fire of 1851, which consumed the entire south side of the square. About the beginning of the Civil war Dr. Westerfield again became the proprietor of the store, and during the war the firm was Westerfield & Menefee. Subsequently the place of business—on the east side of the square—became widely known as the Henderson drug store. This concern has been mentioned because it was one of the famous places of rendezvous of the Madison county politicians. Many times have the "pins been set up" at Henderson's drug store for the nomination of some individual for an office, or for the defeat of another who was not looked upon with favor. The old building is still standing and were the walls endowed with the power of speech they could doubtless tell of many a political intrigue of bygone days.

Shortly after Anderson started on its natural gas boom some of the business men began to advocate some sort of an organization for the purpose of advertising the advantages of Anderson as a location for new factories and in other ways advancing the material interests of the city. The result of this agitation was that on the evening of May 24, 1887, a meeting was held at the court house for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. George Nichol presided and E. E. Hendee was chosen secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, by-laws and articles of association, which it seems had been prepared in advance,

as they were adopted the same evening. At a second meeting, held at Chipman & Chipman's law office on the evening of May 31, 1887, George Nichol was elected president and M. A. Chipman, secretary.

At this meeting a communication in the nature of a proposal from a prominent glass manufacturer was read and discussed, but no definite action was taken to secure the location of the plant. Later in the year the board became more active and a number of new industries were established in Anderson under its influence.

An interesting relic of Anderson's early days is now owned by John L. Forkner. For want of a better name it might be called the first city directory. It was compiled by Eli P. Brown in 1876 and is written out with a pen in an old account book, the names being arranged in alphabetical order by wards. On the front page is the inscription: "Centennial Census, July, 1876, by Eli P. Brown." Opposite the name of each person of foreign birth is written in the margin his nationality, and the recapitulation shows 652 Irish, 266 Germans, 21 English, 12 French, 3,116 native born, and 51 colored—a total of 4,118. Of this population 1,195 were children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and 527 were children under the age of six years.

Following is a list of the mayors of Anderson from the time it was incorporated as a city to the present, with the year in which each assumed the duties of the office: Robert N. Williams, 1865; John C. Jones, 1866; Wesley Dunham, 1868; Simeon C. Martindale, 1870; William Roach, 1872; William L. Brown, 1874; Byron H. Dyson, 1876; James Hazlett, 1878; Wesley Dunham, 1882; John F. McClure, 1886; John H. Terhune, 1890; Morey H. Dunlap, 1894; John L. Forkner, 1902; John H. Terhune, 1905; Henry P. Hardie (acting), 1909; Frank P. Foster, 1909.

Robert N. Williams, the first mayor, was elected soon after the city was incorporated in the summer of 1865 and served until the next general election in the spring of 1866. His administration was uneventful as there but little to be done except to preside over the deliberations of the city council and occasionally impose a fine upon some offender who might be brought before him as judge of the city court. He was the first postmaster of Anderson, served as county clerk, auditor and recorder, and was at one time a large holder of Anderson real estate. He was also one of the leading members of the Madison county bar for many years. Mr. Williams was a Republican in politics, but by his popularity as a citizen was chosen the first mayor by common consent, without opposition. The first political contest for the mayoralty was when the next general election took place in 1866, at which John C. Jones defeated Mayor Williams for reelection.

John C. Jones, the second mayor, was a Virginian by birth, but came to Madison county a few years before the beginning of the Civil war and was one of the pioneers of Boone township. His first appearance in politics was as deputy sheriff under his brother-in-law, Benjamin Sebrell, who was elected in 1860. While in this office he made many acquaintances and was elected mayor in 1866. His administration of two years, like that of his predecessor, was uneventful. Mayor Jones

was good-natured and good-hearted, and frequently sent some poor man to his home after a lecture instead of imposing a fine.

Wesley Dunham was elected in 1868 and served until 1870. During his administration the first street in the city to be improved on an established grade was made passable. This was Water street (now Central avenue). He believed in municipal progress in the way of public works, and though this led to some criticism he was again elected mayor in 1882 and reëlected in 1884. After retiring from the mayor's office he served several years as justice of the peace.

Simeon C. Martindale, who served as mayor from 1870 to 1872, was the first Republican to be elected to that office, as such, defeating Wesley Dunham and Andrew Jackson. He was born in Henry county, was admitted to the bar in 1860 and was for many years a prominent figure as a member of the bar of Madison county.

William Roach succeeded Mayor Martindale in 1872 and served one term. He had previously served as deputy sheriff and sheriff of the county and had a wide circle of acquaintances. He was one of the pioneer merchants of Huntsville, in Fall Creek township, and was recognized as a sterling citizen. In 1874, when he was a candidate for reëlection, the temperance crusade, which swept over the country, struck Anderson. Women paraded the streets and erected booths in front of every saloon, where they held prayer meetings from the opening to the closing hours, keeping tab on all who entered the places. Although Mayor Roach was a temperance man, he yielded to the importunities of the business men and issued a proclamation prohibiting public demonstrations upon the streets or the holding of prayer meetings in front of the saloons. Then the guns of the crusaders were turned upon the mayor with such effect that he was defeated for reëlection.

William L. Brown, the temperance candidate, was elected in 1874 and served for two years. In 1875 he took all the members of the city council and a number of the leading citizens to Union City, Indiana, to inspect the water works that had recently been established in that city, with a view of awakening sufficient interest to induce Anderson to follow the example. Nothing came of the effort, however, and it was not until eleven years later that the Anderson water works were constructed. Mr. Brown was public-spirited and was instrumental in securing the building of the road from the Pan Handle tracks to the cemetery, as well as other public improvements. He subsequently removed to Sterling, Kansas, where he died.

Byron H. Dyson succeeded Mayor Brown in 1876, being the youngest man ever elected to the office in Anderson. At the time of his election he was just from college and was a law student in the office of Judge W. R. Pierse. As mayor he presided with dignity and tact and was in all respects a good chief executive. After serving two years as mayor he entered the field of journalism, was connected with the local press and served as correspondent for some of the metropolitan papers. In the early '90s he collaborated with John L. Forkner in the compilation of a work entitled "Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County."

James Hazlett was mayor from 1878 to 1882, serving two terms.

He has been credited with being one of the smoothest politicians Madison county ever produced. William C. Fleming, editor of the Democratic organ of the county and a warm personal friend of Mr. Hazlett, was wont to allude to him as the "smoothing iron" of the Republican party. Mr. Hazlett also held the offices of county clerk, county treasurer and county commissioner at different times. At one time he was a large property holder and was once a partner with William Crim in the grain business. Hazlett's addition, in the northwestern part of the city, is upon land once owned by him. About 1888 he removed to Riverside, California, where he died some years later.

John F. McClure was elected mayor in 1886 and at the close of his first term in 1888 was reelected. It was during his two administrations that Anderson made her phenomenal growth following the discovery of natural gas. Mayor McClure was one of the active spirits in organizing the board of trade and was one of the first men to advocate the paving of the streets with brick. After retiring from the mayor's office he was a member of the city council; was twice elected judge of the Madison Circuit Court, and is now serving as a member of the Indiana Railroad Commission.

John H. Terhune, who was elected mayor in 1890, 1892 and in 1905 for a four-year term, was one of Anderson's largest manufacturers. He was a man of fine executive ability, a shrewd business man and just as shrewd in politics as he was in business matters. He was the owner of several business blocks and was always ready to contribute of his time and means for the promotion of Anderson's interests. As a member of the Indiana legislature he acquitted himself with credit, and his administration as mayor were marked by that progressive spirit which was so characteristic of the man. His death occurred in 1909, before he had completed his last term.

Morey M. Dunlap, who was elected mayor in 1894, was the only man who has ever served eight successive years as mayor of Anderson. Before locating in Anderson he had served for one term as mayor of Bloomington, Indiana. He was always alert to every movement for the benefit of the city, was public spirited and companionable and his administrations have passed into history as clean and business like in all respects.

John L. Forkner was elected mayor in 1902 and at the close of his first term was reelected. His administrations are notable for the rebuilding of the electric lighting plant, the improvements of the water works by the installation of the filtration system, etc. Mayor Forkner was fortunate in having a city council composed of men who were always ready to lay aside political differences when the welfare of the city was concerned.

Henry P. Hardie was appointed city controller by Mayor Terhune and upon the death of the mayor early in 1909 Mr. Hardie became mayor by virtue of his office. He served out the unexpired term in a manner that was entirely acceptable to the people, but at the end of the term did not ask to be elected to the office as many expected and hoped. Mr. Hardie was at one time one of the police commissioners and is now postmaster.

Frank P. Foster, the present incumbent, is a graduate of the In-

diana State University and one of the prominent members of the bar of Madison county, having been engaged in the practice of law for many years. As Madison county's representative in the lower branch of the state legislature his counsel was sought on all important measures that came before that body and he has been a factor in the public and political life of Anderson ever since becoming a resident of the city. He was elected mayor in 1909 for a term of four years, which expires in January, 1914.

According to the United States census for 1910, Anderson is the seventh city in Indiana in population, being exceeded in that respect only by Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend and Muncie, in the order named. In 1910 the population of Anderson was 22,476, an increase of nearly 12 per cent. during the preceding decade. The city has 6 banking institutions, 29 religious organizations, lodges of all the leading fraternal orders, 10 public school buildings, the high school building being one of the finest in the country, several good hotels, a large number of well stocked mercantile establishments, several fine office buildings, well paved streets and concrete sidewalks, neat residences, a public park, which was dedicated on July 4, 1913, a fine public library building, and a number of large manufacturing concerns described in another chapter. The property of the city was assessed for tax purposes in 1913 at \$10,226,745.

One thing that impresses the visitor to Anderson is the large number of shade trees that line the streets. From the tower of the courthouse the city looks like one vast grove, with here and there a house visible among the trees. Cleveland, Ohio, once rejoiced in the name of the "Forest City," but never in her history was the streets of that city as well shaded as those of the residence sections of Anderson at the present time. Among the residents there is a spirit of friendly rivalry as to who can keep their lawns and shade trees in the best condition, giving the city an air of comfort and prosperity.

CHAPTER VIII

CITIES AND TOWNS

EXTINCT TOWNS AND VILLAGES—INCORPORATED TOWNS—ELWOOD—ALEXANDRIA — PENDLETON — SUMMITVILLE — FRANKTON — LAPEL — CHESTERFIELD — MARKLEVILLE — INGALLS — ORESTES — SMALLER VILLAGES — ALLIANCE — EMPORIA — OVID — LEISURE — HUNTSVILLE —HALFORD—PERKINSVILLE—FLORIDA—LINWOOD—FISHERSBURG—LIST OF POSTOFFICES IN THE COUNTY—RURAL ROUTES.

Since the formation of Madison county as a separate political division of the state in 1823, a number of towns or villages have been established or projected within her borders. Some of these have survived and have become industrial centers of considerable importance; others move along in "the even tenor of their way" as neighborhood trading points or post-villages, and still others have succumbed to the inevitable and are no longer in existence. In the chapters on township history will be found mention of most of these extinct towns, as well as a few of the minor villages still on the map, but for the convenience of the reader a list of these places is here given, to wit:

Victoria, Rockport and Omaha, in Anderson township; Independence, Forrestville and Clarktown, in Boone; Menden, in Fall Creek; Alfont, in Green; Nancytown, an Indian village, in Jackson; Keller's Station, in Lafayette; Gilman and Osceola, in Monroe; Dundee, Monticello and New Madison, in Pipe Creek; Moonville, Pittsborough, Mount Pleasant and Prosperity, in Richland; Graber's Station and Johnson's Crossing, in Stony Creek; Slyfork or Branson, in Union.

Anderson, the county seat and largest city, is treated in the preceding chapter. Next to Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria, in the order named are the largest and most important centers of population. Other incorporated towns are Chesterfield, Frankton, Ingalls, Lapel, Markleville, Orestes, Pendleton and Summitville.

ELWOOD

Elwood had its beginning in 1852, when William Barton opened a general store there. On March 1, 1853, the town was regularly laid out by James Anderson, J. B. Frazer and Mark Simmons and named Quincy by the founders. Soon after that a postoffice was established with William Barton as postmaster. As there was already one post-office in the state (in Owen county) called Quincy, the one at Elwood

was named Duck Creek. The confusion arising from having one name for the town and another for the postoffice often was the cause of both ludicrous and serious embarrassments, but the condition continued for more than fifteen years, when Captain F. M. Hunter, who was then postmaster, enlisted the coöperation of some of the citizens in a movement to change the name of both town and postoffice to Elwood, the new name becoming effective on July 21, 1869.

In December, 1872, Elwood was incorporated as a town with the following officers: G. W. Rupp, John Ross and Huston Clendenen,



CITY BUILDING, ELWOOD

trustees; J. H. Hunter, clerk; George Ross, treasurer; J. M. Parsons, marshal. The population was then between three hundred and four hundred and the principal articles of export were lumber and cooperage materials. The town boasted a brick school house, a fine flour mill, a hotel, several well appointed stores and a bank. The last named institution had been established by William Barton in 1870, about two years before the incorporation.

Although Elwood continued to grow steadily, its development was comparatively slow until after the discovery of natural gas in the immediate vicinity in 1887. Then it experienced a boom. Within two years the population and business interests had increased to such an extent that some of the more enterprising and progressive citizens began

to advocate the establishment of a city government. As a result of the agitation an election was called for April 27, 1891, to give the voters an opportunity to express themselves for or against the incorporation of Elwood as a city. The whole number of votes cast at the election was 523, of which 377 were in favor of the proposition and 146 against it, a majority of 231 in favor of a city government. As soon as the customary preliminaries were complied with, the city was divided into four wards and an election for city officers was ordered for the 9th of June.

To William A. Dehority belongs the distinction of having been Elwood's first mayor. He was born in Elwood (or Quincy, as it was then called), on October 24, 1868, and was therefore in his twenty-third year when called by his fellow townsmen to be the city's first chief executive. At the time of his election he was the youngest mayor in the state of Indiana, but his energy, fine educational qualifications and inherent executive ability soon made it manifest that no mistake had been committed by the people when they intrusted him with the important duty of inaugurating the new municipal regime. Mr. Dehority was also Indiana's first chief state accountant, appointed by Governor Marshall.

The other officers elected at the same time as Mayor Dehority were O. A. Armfield, clerk; T. L. Dehority, treasurer; F. M. Hunter, Jr., marshal; G. W. Boyer and Jacob Kraus, councilmen for the first ward; Martin E. Goode and Hugh Lyst, for the second; Daniel Heck and S. H. Cochran, for the third; and John Frith and W. B. Willets, for the fourth.

One of the first acts of the new city administration was the passage of an ordinance granting a franchise to a company to put in a system of water works. This ordinance was approved by the mayor on July 27, 1891, work was commenced on the plant immediately afterward, and water was supplied to a part of the city by the close of the year. The source of supply is fourteen, eight-inch deep wells. A reservoir with a capacity of one million and six hundred thousand gallons forms part of the system, the water being forced through the mains for ordinary purposes at a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, which may be increased to one hundred pounds in case of fire. The quality of the water is above the average for cities of Elwood's size, and the quantity has always been sufficient to supply the demands.

About the time the franchise was granted to the water company an electric lighting company was also granted a charter. Some years later the equipment of this company, with patronage and good will, was transferred to the Indiana Service Company, which controls electric light and power plants in a number of cities through central Indiana.

When natural gas was first struck near Elwood, the people were so elated over the prospect of securing cheap light and fuel that a company was formed and mains laid through the streets and alleys at pleasure, without the formality of asking for a franchise. After the city government had been in operation for some time, this company sought and obtained a franchise giving it the right to extend its mains, etc., and also regulating the rates to be charged for gas.

The first electric cars appeared upon the streets of Elwood in the

summer of 1893. The privilege of laying tracks upon certain streets had been granted by the city authorities some time before, but the work was delayed by the opposition of both the Lake Erie & Western and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, which tried to prevent the street railway lines from crossing their tracks. The street railway system is now owned by the Indiana Union Traction Company.

On April 1, 1892, the first Elwood fire department was organized. It consisted of two regular men, eight volunteers, one wagon and two horses. In 1895 six paid men were added to the department, which was still further strengthened by the addition of two more in 1899, after which time volunteers ceased to form part of the department. The city now has two hose wagons and a hook and ladder truck, housed in good buildings and provided with everything that contributes to efficiency. The working force consists of a chief, an assistant chief and eight men who give their entire time to the city and are always ready to answer calls.

Soon after the inauguration of the city government the marshal gave way to an organized police department, which in 1913 consisted of a chief, a sergeant and seven patrolmen.

In 1899 a city hall was erected at a cost of \$35,000. In the basement are located the heating plant and cells for the city's prisoners. The main floor is occupied by the municipal offices and the mayor's court, and in the south wing quarters are provided for the hook and ladder truck and one of the hose wagons. The inscription on the corner-stone shows that at the time the building was erected F. M. Harbit was the mayor; J. J. Davis, city clerk; W. A. Hupp, city treasurer; John Finan, city engineer; Phil Hamm, J. L. Ringo, Lute Douge and William Davis, councilmen; T. F. Harnack and E. Rummel, building committee, and that J. E. Alexander & Son were the architects who designed the building.

The city government in 1913 was composed of Austin Brumbaugh, mayor; John Nearom, city clerk; V. M. Maines, city treasurer; A. R. Foland, chief of police; Frank Toler, sergeant; Herman Barber, chief of the fire department; J. H. Snyder, assistant chief, and the council was composed of five members instead of eight as when the city was first incorporated. At one time Elwood was divided into five wards, but in recent years the number has been reduced to three, each of which elects a councilman and there are two councilmen at large. The present council is made up of C. C. Haworth and Edmon H. Peters, councilmen at large; Albert L. Klapp, representing the first ward; W. E. Clymer, the second, and E. B. Weismantel, the third. These officers retire in January, 1914, except the members of the fire and police departments.

From the little Duck Creek postoffice, established on February 5, 1855, with William Barton as postmaster, the postal business of Elwood has grown to such proportions as to justify the erection of a special building by the Federal government for its accommodation. Accordingly, an appropriation was made for that purpose by Congress and work on the building was commenced on April 22, 1912. On July 21, 1913, it was opened to the public. The new postoffice is located at the

corner of North A and Anderson streets, near the business center of the city, and was completed at a cost of \$57,555. Besides the postmaster and assistant postmaster, the office employs five clerks and six carriers in the city and six rural carriers deliver mail from the Elwood office to the surrounding country.

Since the incorporation of Elwood as a city, several clubs or associations have been formed by the business men for the promotion of the material welfare of the city and its industries. The present Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club was organized on September 13, 1911, and numbers ninety-eight members. The officers for 1913 were: M. J. Fogarty, president; B. H. Campbell, vice president; R. J. Weber, secretary; W. E. Harting, treasurer.

The Elwood of today has twelve miles of brick streets, five modern public school buildings, twelve churches, a free public library, a central heating plant that supplies hot water heat to over one hundred buildings, lodges of all the leading fraternal organizations, four of which own their homes, two daily newspapers, three banks and one trust company with deposits of about \$1,500,000, good hotels and theaters, two large grain elevators, a well equipped flour mill, several important manufacturing establishments, over one hundred retail mercantile houses, and is surrounded by one of the best agricultural districts in the state. Excellent transportation and shipping facilities are afforded by the Lake Erie & Western and Pan Handle railroads and the Indiana Union Traction Company. In 1910 the population, according to the United States census, was 11,028, and the assessed value of the property in 1912 was \$3,188,690.

The business development of Elwood, bringing it up from a mere village to a city of large proportions, is largely due to the enterprise and loyalty of the Dehority family and the Callaways. These two families were in business in Elwood when it was but a "speck" on the map, and they both prospered to such an extent that when the moment came to make strides toward making Elwood a city, they were there, ready to lead the procession. No proposition for the betterment of Elwood has ever presented itself that did not receive their hearty support.

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria, the third city of the county in population, is situated on Pipe creek, near the center of Monroe township, ten miles north of Anderson, with which city it is connected by the Michigan division of the Big Four railway, and a line of the Indiana Union Traction system. The first white settler in Monroe township, Micajah Chamness, located here in 1831. Others came soon after and quite a settlement had grown up in the vicinity before the town was formally laid out. Soon after the passage of the internal improvement act by the state legislature of 1836, John D. Stephenson and William Connor came to the conclusion that the Indiana Central canal must pass near this settlement and conceived the idea of starting a town on the banks of Pipe creek. They therefore purchased of Micajah Chamness the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24 and employed Nineveh Berry, at that time county surveyor, to lay out the town. The survey and plat were completed on June 3, 1836,

and on the next day was held the first sale of lots. News of the canal had spread and a large number of buyers were present, the prices of lots ranging from ten to fifty-three dollars.

Thus the town started off under favorable auspices. Soon after it was laid out Nineveh Berry erected a log house at the southeast corner of what are now Berry and Clinton streets and, as the agent of Conner & Stephenson, put in a stock of general merchandise. This was the first mercantile establishment in Monroe township. In a few months Colonel Berry's official duties as surveyor called him to Anderson and David L. Pickard became his successor as manager of the store. About this time a postoffice was established and Mr. Pickard was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Nathan E. Tomlinson, who came from Yorktown, Delaware county, in 1839 as manager of the store of Burner & Company.

The first hotel in the town was opened by David L. Pickard in 1838, in a log house weather-boarded on the outside, located at the corner of Harrison and Berry streets, where it remained standing for fifty years or more as one of Alexandria's landmarks. In that day there were no railroads, and, as most of the travel was on horseback, the frontier hotels were generally prepared to furnish "entertainment for both man and beast." For this service Mr. Pickard's rates were sixty cents per day.

Connor and Stephenson had judged rightly when they anticipated that the canal would pass Alexandria, and when it was located in 1838 the town enjoyed an era of prosperity that lasted until the canal project was abandoned about two years later. For the twenty years from 1840 to 1860 the growth of Alexandria was rather slow. Among the enterprises established during this period were the mercantile houses of William Calloway (1845) and William T. Scott (1847), and the fanning mill factory of Wolfe & Sherman in 1850. At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861 the population of Alexandria was about 350.

In 1875 two railroads—the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan and the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington—were completed through Alexandria. The former of these roads is now the Michigan division of the Big Four, and the latter is the Lake Erie & Western. With the advent of the railroads Alexandria experienced a marked increase in both population and business activity. So much so, indeed, that early in the summer of 1876 the town was incorporated with the following officers: Nathan E. Tomlinson, E. B. Chamness and Gideon Kiefer, trustees; J. M. Tomlinson, clerk; Seth B. Henshaw, treasurer; Marion Tuttle, marshal. The first meeting of the town board was held on July 5, 1876.

Attracted to the enterprising little town, Joseph Fenimore started the publication of the *Alexandria Bee* in 1877, but he "reckoned without his host," for the patronage was not equal to his expectations and after a somewhat precarious career of a few months the *Bee* was forced to suspend.

On March 27, 1887, the first natural gas well in Madison county, near the end of East Washington street came in with a strong pressure and for the third time Alexandria was due for a boom. The population was then about 800. The enterprising citizens were not slow to recognize the possibilities and offered flattering inducements to manufac-

turers to locate in Alexandria. The first window glass factory in the county was started by Harper & Cruzen in 1888. Within the next three years two large brick factories, four glass works, the Kelly Ax Works and the Union Steel Company, established themselves in Alexandria. The 3,500 men employed by these concerns, as well as a number employed by several smaller concerns, added materially to the population and it soon became evident that the old town government was too antiquated in form for a municipality that was going forward by leaps and bounds like Alexandria. Consequently Alexandria was incorporated as a city in 1893, with the following officers: John E. Sherman, mayor; L. J. Hernly, clerk; E. C. Robinson, treasurer; W. W. Fenimore, marshal; C. F. Heritage and John Reese, councilmen for the First ward; Joseph Brannum and Henry Herr, Second ward; T. W. Mullen and Peter Hartman, Third ward.

In 1913 the city government was administered by James H. Edwards, mayor; Bernard M. Madden, city clerk; Horace J. Inlow, treasurer; D.

Harrison Street Alexandria, Ind



ALEXANDRIA VIEW

A. Allman and John M. Walker, councilmen at large; George C. Harman, First ward; Charles F. Meyer, Second ward; John F. Kelly, Third ward; D. R. Jones, city attorney; S. E. Donahoo, chief of police; John F. Merker, chief of the fire department; Emmet N. Hollowell, assistant chief; Dr. E. J. Beardsley, health officer.

On the night of December 6, 1891, fire was discovered in Pauly's jewelry store about midnight and every building in that square was destroyed before the flames could be checked. All the buildings were frame except the one occupied by H. P. Williams' saloon. A few days after the fire the walls of this structure fell and buried John Fink and William Morley, the latter a boy about fifteen years old, in the ruins. Both were unconscious when rescued and died soon afterward. Another disastrous fire occurred on the night of January 21, 1893, starting in Clayton's grocery on the west side of Harrison street, between Church and Wood streets. Although the citizens rendered such aid as they could on both these occasions, it was apparent that the city needed some systematic protection against conflagrations. The city council was

appealed to by the citizens to establish a fire department, but the state of the public finances was such that nothing could be done by the municipal authorities.

In this emergency R. H. Hannah, A. E. Harlan, S. E. Young, Anthony Bertsche and J. P. Condo, five of the public spirited citizens, came forward with a proposition to furnish the money to purchase a hook and ladder truck, a two-horse chemical engine and a small fire extinguisher if the people would undertake to man them. The apparatus was purchased in Chicago and upon its arrival in Alexandria a meeting was held at the office of Mayor Sherman to organize a fire company. Forty men volunteered and Pink Varble, Joseph Brannum, Joseph Fulton and T. W. Mullen were elected a board of directors. This was the beginning of Alexandria's fire department. As the city possessed no suitable building for the chemical engine and hook and ladder truck, they were kept in a livery stable until more adequate quarters could be provided.

After the completion of the water works the chemical engine was dispensed with, and the department at the present time consists of a chief, assistant chief and four men, all paid by the city. The apparatus consists of a hook and ladder truck and a hose wagon, stationed in a building on Wayne street, just south of the city building.

On September 2, 1895, bonds to the amount of \$40,000 were issued for the purpose of constructing a water works system for the city. Mains were laid through all the principal streets, both in the business and residence districts, a large steel stand-pipe and pumping station were erected and a number of deep wells were sunk to furnish the water supply. All the bonds have been paid except \$4,000, which are not due until 1915. Alexandria has a modern water works system and a bountiful supply of good water and the entire plant is owned by the city.

In 1893 the Alexandria Electric Lighting Company was organized and within a comparatively short time had its plant in operation. This plant is now operated by the Indiana Service Company.

For more than ten years after the city was incorporated, the municipal officers occupied rented quarters, but in 1905 a lot was purchased at the southeast corner of Church and Wayne streets and James McGuire was employed to make plans for a city building. From the inscription on the corner stone it is learned that J. H. Edwards was then mayor; H. J. Inlow, city clerk; J. S. Wales, treasurer; J. W. Mountain, marshal; A. H. Jones, attorney; M. Miller, F. C. Jones, N. Booth, A. Schilling, J. F. Kelly and J. H. Frank, councilmen; O'Hara & Goodwin, contractors. The cost of the administration building was \$7,679 and the contract provided that it should be completed by May 1, 1906. Just south of this building is the city prison, or jail, which was erected about the same time at a cost of \$950, and south of the jail is a brick building for the use of the fire department, erected in 1905 at a cost of about \$3,000. With these buildings Alexandria is as well provided with municipal accommodations as any city of its size in the state. Immediately across Wayne street from the administration building is the Carnegie Library.

The citizens of Alexandria have always been alert to any and everything that would conduce to the material welfare and progress of their city. To this end the Alexandria Business Men's Association was organized on January 24, 1911, and now numbers seventy-five members, with the following officers: F. C. Jones, druggist, president; L. S. Mahony, shoe merchant, vice-president; William P. Snethen, tailoring, secretary; S. G. Phillips, banker, treasurer. This association assumes charge of celebrations, advertising, etc., and in other ways endeavors to promote the interests of the city and its people.

According to the United States census of 1910, the population of Alexandria was then 5,096. In 1912 the property of the city was assessed for taxes at \$1,159,275, or about \$225 for each man, woman and child living within the corporate limits. The city has four modern public school buildings, two banks, two newspapers, one of which issues a daily edition, fourteen religious organizations, adequate fire and police departments, a number of well stocked mercantile establishments, well paved streets over a large part of the city, good hotels, and although the industries of the city suffered great inconvenience through the failure of natural gas, there are still several large manufactories at Alexandria. The United States postoffice employs six persons in the office, four city and eight rural carriers and annually handles a large amount of mail. John C. Brattain was postmaster in 1913. The first lawyer to locate in Alexandria was Peter H. Lemon, who opened an office there in 1842. The first resident physician was a Dr. Spence, who established himself in the village soon after it was laid out and built the first brick house in the town. The city now has its full quota of lawyers and doctors.

PENDLETON

. This town has the distinction of being one of the oldest in the county. It is situated near the center of Fall Creek township, on the main line of the Big Four Railway, eight miles southwest of Anderson. In the early settlement of Fall Creek township a majority of the pioneers located along Fall creek, near the falls, and their houses were so near to each other that the settlement had the appearance of a town without ever having been laid out as such. Thomas M. Pendleton, who owned the land upon which the major portion of the town now stands, and for whom the place was named, seeing the desirability of the location, decided to found a town in the regular way. Accordingly, he employed a surveyor and on January 13, 1830, had his farm divided into lots and a copy of the plat filed with the county recorder.

When the county of Madison was erected in 1823, the seat of justice was established at Pendleton, the organic act providing that the sessions of the court should be held at the house of William McCartney, which stood near the falls of Fall Creek. Oliver H. Smith, in his "Early Reminiscences of Indiana," in giving an account of the famous trials of the white men for the Indian murders, says: "A new log building was erected at the north part of Pendleton, with two rooms, one for the court and one for the grand jury. The court room was about

twenty by thirty feet with a heavy 'puncheon' floor, a platform at one end, three feet high, a bench for the judges, a plain table for the clerk, in front, a long bench for the counsel, a little pen for the prisoners, a side bench for the witnesses, and a long pole in front, substantially supported, to separate the crowd from the bar."

This was doubtless the first courthouse ever erected in the county. The business of the county was transacted at Pendleton until after the passage of the act of January 26, 1827, which appointed a commission to select a location for a permanent county seat. A full account of the work of this commission, and the establishment of the seat of justice at Anderson, will be found in Chapter IV.

Thomas Silver had opened a store a year or two before the town was surveyed. He was the pioneer merchant and the brick building erected by him on the corner of State and Main streets was the first business building of that kind in Pendleton. Other early merchants were Palmer Patrick, James Gray, Joseph Bowman and William Silver. Palmer Patrick was associated for a time with Thomas Silver. James Gray came in 1833 and at the time of his death in 1850 was considered the leading merchant of the town. Joseph Bowman remained but a short time, when he removed to Middletown, where he finally died. William Silver came in 1838 and engaged in business alone. Ten years later he transferred his store to his son, J. R. Silver, who conducted it for many years.

The first tavern was a frame building on the south side of State street, a short distance west of Main. It was built by Jacob Mingle for a residence, but, the town being without a hotel, he opened it for the accommodation of travelers, chiefly immigrants seeking homes in "the new country."

James Bell, who came to Pendleton in 1833, conducted a hotel for awhile at the corner of State and Main streets, but later converted the building into a mercantile establishment. The "Madison House," a two-story frame building on the south side of Main street, west of State, was erected and opened as a hotel by Jesse Boston about 1835. He died two years later, but his widow continued to conduct the hotel until her death some years afterward, when the house was closed. The building occupied by James Gray's residence and store, at the northeast corner of State and Main streets, was converted into a hotel about 1852 and was first conducted by James H. Smithers, under the name of the Pendleton House. After several changes in ownership it passed into the hands of F. E. Ireland, who changed the name to the Commercial Hotel. This building was destroyed by fire on July 7, 1897.

During the first twenty years of its career, the growth of Pendleton was "slow but sure." In 1850 the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad (now the Big Four) was completed to Pendleton and proved a great stimulus to the town. On October 12, 1850, Nineveh Berry made a new survey of Pendleton and about the same time two or three additions were made to the original plat. A year or so later a movement was started for the incorporation of the town, and after the usual preliminaries in the way of circulating petitions, etc., an election was ordered for December 24, 1853, to determine the question. Nathaniel

Richmond, T. G. Mitchell and G. M. Rogers were the election inspectors, and upon canvassing the returns they found thirty-seven votes for the incorporation and only four against it. The first officers were as follows: Nathaniel Richmond, William Silver, Joseph Stephenson, M. Chapman and R. Clark, trustees; T. G. Mitchell, clerk; John Huston (or Houston), treasurer; David Bousman, marshal. The first meeting of the town board was held on March 31, 1854, when Nathaniel Richmond was elected president of the board.

The present town government is composed of William Swain, Fred Lantz, Stephen Hair, T. A. Baker and J. W. Linder, trustees; D. B. Cole, clerk and treasurer; Edward Burdette, marshal. The school board is made up of J. J. Rodger, president; Dr. L. E. Alexander, secretary; George P. Longnecker, treasurer.

In Harden's "Pioneer," published in 1895, is an article from the pen of Mrs. Caroline E. Russell, giving her early recollections of Pendleton. Mrs. Russell says that about 1831 the citizens decided to have a public well and a man by the name of Adam Anderson was employed to dig it. At the brick store, where many of the inhabitants were in the habit of loafing of evenings, a collection would be taken up each evening to pay Anderson for his day's work. If there was not enough to satisfy his demand he would cover up the well and wait until he received his wages before proceeding with the work. In time, however, the well was completed and was the principal source of water supply for the greater part of the town. Before it was dug the people carried water for some distance from two springs—one known as the "Spout Spring," which was located south of the central part of the town near the right of way of the Big Four Railroad, and the other north of Fall creek, not far from the Fishersburg pike.

In common with other Madison county towns, Pendleton enjoyed a prosperous career for a few years following the discovery of natural gas. Several new manufacturing establishments were located and for a time the town wore an atmosphere of industrial activity. With the failure of the gas supply most of the factories were discontinued or removed to other points, though there are still some industries of this nature in operation, mention of which is made in the chapter on Finance and Industries. Pendleton has a commercial club, of which A. B. Taylor is president and Charles Goodrich is secretary, the purpose of which is similar to that of such organizations in other towns—to advertise Pendleton and its advantages and by coöperating secure favorable freight rates, etc. The Big Four Railroad and one of the principal lines of the Indiana Union Traction Company afford excellent transportation and shipping facilities.

The Pendleton of the present day has a modern school building, four churches, a weekly newspaper, well paved streets, two banks, several well equipped mercantile establishments and a number of handsome residences. The population in 1910 was 1,293.

SUMMITVILLE

This town was laid out in 1867 by Aaron M. Williams, who was one of the pioneers in that section of the county. He established a tanyard,

which he operated in connection with his farm, kept a general store and also entertained travelers at his residence. A settlement grew up about the store and tannery and Mr. Williams sold several lots by metes and bounds before any regular plat of the town was made and recorded.

Summitville is located a little west of the center of Van Buren township, seventeen miles north of Anderson. It was first called "Skipperville," but when the surveyors marked the line of the old Indianapolis & Fort Wayne state road, some years before any settlement was made where Summitville now stands, they marked that point as the highest ground between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis. The name of Skipperville not being very dignified or euphonious, it was changed to Summitville, which name was adopted to correspond to the report of the surveyors. A short distance north of the town is the watershed that divides the valleys of the Wabash and the White river.

Among the early settlers in the vicinity of Summitville were Thomas Cartwright and his son, William T., who came from Wayne county, Indiana, early in the fall of 1835. Seven years before that the family had come from North Carolina and settled at Milton, Wayne county. Thomas Cartwright kept a tavern on the canal, just south of Summitville. He was one of the three trustees that ordered the erection of the second public schoolhouse in Van Buren township. His grandson, T. E. Cartwright, of Summitville, still has in possession the old clock brought to the settlement by his grandfather in 1835.

Other pioneers who located near where Summitville now stands were John Thurston, Sr., Asbury Chaplin, George M. and Henry Vinson, James Oldfield, Harrison McLain, Lemuel Jones, James M. Hundley, Isaac Woods, John M. Harris, John Allman, Aquila Moore, Aaron M. Williams and John Beck.

In November, 1867, Henry Roby opened a store—the first business enterprise to be established after the town was laid out—but soon afterward sold out to Aquila Moore & Son. Some time before that a postoffice had been established about two miles north of the town and William Knowland was the first postmaster. About the time Moore & Son purchased Mr. Roby's interests, the postoffice was removed to the store and Aquila Moore was appointed postmaster. The first mails were carried on horseback from Strawtown, Hamilton county, over "blazed" roads through the woods. Daniel Dwiggins was the first mail rider. Then Caleb May and Kuhn Slagle began running a stage line between Anderson and Marion and they carried the mails—north one day and south the next. Thomas Cranfill was the last man to carry the mails by vehicle prior to the completion of the railroad.

Dr. Cyrus Graul located at Summitville soon after the town was laid out, though Drs. S. B. Harriman, C. V. Garrett, John Wright, W. V. McMahan, S. T. Brunt, T. J. Clark and M. L. Cranfill had all practiced in the neighborhood before that time.

In 1876 the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad (now the Big Four) was completed to Summitville and a station was established there with J. P. Smith as agent. James H. Wooden erected a grain warehouse, several new business enterprises came in and Summitville experienced its first real boom. Such was the growth during the next few years that

on December 31, 1881, Summitville was incorporated by order of the board of county commissioners, though the town officers were not elected until May 1, 1882, when Joseph A. Allen, Moses Stone and George W. Fear were chosen trustees; Frank Hernley, clerk; W. H. Williams, treasurer; and J. M. Williams, marshal. In 1913 the officers were as follows: Isaac F. Wilbanks, William W. Bryson and Oscar A. Vinson, trustees; John M. Kaufman, clerk; Maurice Warner, treasurer; Lytle Bair, marshal.

The town's second boom came with the discovery of natural gas. In a short time after the first gas well was sunk Summitville became one of the thriftiest and most enterprising towns in the county. Among the industries established there during the gas era were three glass factories, a large brick factory and the Summitville Tile Works, as well as several smaller concerns. Some of these industries are still running. About 1890 or 1891 a question was raised as to the legality of the town's incorporation. Through the influence of J. M. Hundley, the legislature of 1895 passed an act legalizing the incorporation and all the acts of the town board.

The first water works in Summitville were put in by the Summitville Mining Company, which in reality was a natural gas company. Gas pressure was used to pump water from a deep well bored for gas, and after the pressure became too low to force the water through the pipes the water works were abandoned. The present electric light and water company was organized in 1903 by William Warner & Sons and R. C. Howard. About a year later the plants were sold to the town on a rental basis and were operated by the municipality until in 1911, when, the town deciding that it was unable to make the payments, they were turned back to the original company, which is now furnishing an ample water supply from deep wells, but the electric lighting plant is idle, the company purchasing its current from the Union Traction Company.

Summitville has a bank, a flour mill, a handsome public school building, five churches, several good mercantile establishments, about two and a half miles of paved streets, concrete sidewalks over the greater part of the town, first class transportation facilities through the Big Four Railroad and one of the Union Traction Company's lines, a good hotel, a weekly newspaper, and in 1910 reported a population of 1,387. North Summitville, formerly known as "Wrinkle," is the site of a large drain tile works, a general store, etc. It is located about three quarters of a mile north of the main town.

FRANKTON

Situated on the Pan Handle Railroad about ten miles northwest of Anderson, and on the boundary line between Lafayette and Pipe Creek townships, is the town of Frankton. It was laid out on March 3, 1853, by Alfred Makepeace and Francis Sigler. The first building had been erected there some five years before by John Hardy and was occupied as soon as completed by Alfred Makepeace with a stock of goods, brought in wagons from Cincinnati. As early as 1837 or 1838 a post-

office had been established at the house of William Taylor, about a mile east of Frankton, with Mr. Taylor as the postmaster. In 1855 it was removed to the village and the name of the office changed to Frankton.

The town was incorporated in 1871 with Dr. Stanley W. Edwins, William Cochran and Dr. R. Harvey as the first board of trustees. Three years before the incorporation the town had erected a two-story brick schoolhouse at a cost of about \$2,500. At the present time Frankton has a commissioned high school and employs seven teachers in the public schools. The first bank was started in 1876 by Cornelius Quick & Company.

Prior to 1887 the principal industries of Frankton were a sawmill and flour mill. With the discovery of natural gas in 1887 the town immediately began to look up. A number of new industrial concerns located there, among them being two brick manufacturing companies, two window glass companies, one of which erected two factories, three fence companies, a rolling mill and a novelty works. In a short time after the introduction of gas the population was estimated at 2,000. Three additions were made to the town by Joseph M. Watkins, and other additions were made by different persons until the town spread over a considerable territory. Several of the factories closed when the natural gas failed and there was a decline in population. Notwithstanding these losses, Frankton is still one of the active towns of the county. It has a number of well stocked mercantile houses, a bank, several factories, a fine public school building, neat church edifices representing the houses of worship of different denominations, lodges of some of the principal fraternal societies, and in 1910 reported a population of 936. Being located in the midst of a rich agricultural district, it is an important shipping point.

LAPEL

On the line of the Central Indiana Railroad, eight miles west of Anderson, lies the incorporated town of Lapel, the principal town of Stony Creek township. Probably the first settler here was Benoni Freel, who had previously settled near the present town of Perkinsville, Jackson township, but in 1828 erected a cabin upon the site of Lapel. This town is the outgrowth of the building of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis (now the Central Indiana) Railroad. Work was commenced on this road in 1873 and the first rail was laid late in the year 1875. On April 27, 1876, Samuel E. Busby and David Conrad laid out the town of Lapel. For several years the village consisted of a few scattering houses, a flour mill and a general store. Then a second flour mill was erected and after the discovery of natural gas the growth was more rapid. In a short time Lapel boasted—besides the two large flour mills—a planing mill, a flint bottle factory, a pump and gas regulator factory, tile mills and some minor industries.

In January, 1893, Lapel was incorporated with E. R. Rambo, O. C. Shetterly and James Armstrong as trustees, and J. C. McCarty as clerk. After the incorporation considerable attention was given to the

work of improving the streets and in other ways beautifying the town, with the result that Lapel has the reputation of being one of the prettiest places in Madison county. It has a fine public school building, a commissioned high school and employs eight teachers, there are several neat churches edifices, lodges of various orders, a number of handsome residences, some good stores, a bank and a few factories, among which are a flint bottle works and a large canning factory. Lapel is surrounded by a fertile country and is the principal shipping point on the Central Indiana Railroad between Anderson and Noblesville.

An incident that occurred at Lapel in the summer of 1886 attracted considerable attention. That was the incendiary fire that destroyed Woodward Brothers' large flour mill early on the morning of August 16th. Mrs. William Woodward discovered the fire and aroused her husband, who reached the window in time to see the incendiary watching, apparently to see if his work was well done. The town had no fire department and the mill, together with its contents—about 5,000 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour—was completely destroyed, the loss being given as \$15,000. Detectives were employed by the owners to discover and convict the guilty parties. Suspicion pointed to John Cottrell, who was soon afterward arrested at Pendleton and taken to jail. In a preliminary hearing before a justice of the peace he was bound over to the Madison circuit court. Thomas and George Ford, the son and nephew of James Ford, the rival miller, were also arrested, given a preliminary hearing and bound over to the circuit court.

Upon promise of immunity Cottrell turned state's evidence, testifying that a conspiracy was formed between him and the Fords by which he was to fire the mill. A change of venue was taken to the Hamilton county circuit court, where George Ford was found guilty at the December term in 1886 and sentenced to serve nine years in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$1,000. At the March term following Thomas Ford was found guilty as an accessory and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Cottrell was never punished for his part in the work. James Ford, the owner of the rival mill, an old and respected citizen, spent the greater part of the fortune he had accumulated in the defense of his son and nephew. No accusation was brought against him as having guilty knowledge of the affair and he had the sympathy of many citizens who had known him for years as an honorable and upright man.

CHESTERFIELD

This town dates back to about the year 1827, though it was not formally laid out until early in the year 1830 by Allen Makepeace. It was first called West Union and when the township of Union was organized in May, 1830, the first election was ordered to be held at the house of Thomas Vananda, who kept a grocery in the town of West Union. The county commissioners, at the September term in 1834, changed the name to Chesterfield upon a petition signed by a majority of the citizens and presented by Allen Makepeace.

In its early days Chesterfield was one of the prosperous towns of

the county and so far as trade was concerned bid fair to become a formidable rival to Anderson. When the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad was completed through Madison county in 1852, Chesterfield experienced several years of unusual business activity. Large shipments of agricultural products were made from the town and the merchants extended their trade over a large district of the surrounding country. Population increased to such an extent that in the late summer of the year 1857 a petition was circulated and signed by a large majority of the citizens, asking for the incorporation of the town. At the September term the county commissioners ordered an election for October 9, 1857 (the second Friday), at the schoolhouse, when the voters might have an opportunity to express themselves for or against the incorporation. For some reason that election was not held, and in December the board ordered a second election, to be held on January 2, 1858. This time the effort was productive of better results. Thirty-two votes were cast in favor of the incorporation and none against it. Proper returns of the election were filed with the commissioners, who, on March 11, 1858, issued the order for the incorporation of Chesterfield.

For some time after the town was incorporated it continued to prosper and improve. Harden, who wrote in 1874, said at that time—"It has, however, lost its prestige, and many of its houses are untenable." The principal reasons why Chesterfield thus declined were no doubt that other towns offered better inducements and some of the most active and successful business men of Chesterfield removed to other points. In 1910 the population of Chesterfield was 285, and the property in 1912 was assessed for tax purposes at \$107,560.

Since Harden alluded to Chesterfield in 1874 as having "lost its prestige," it is but justice to the town to say that in recent years it has again become a live, active place. The building of the interurban railway had the effect of stimulating industry and activity in mercantile pursuits. It is now one of the best villages in the county for country trade. The Indiana Spiritualist Association has a large tract of land adjoining the town, which makes for it a beautiful park and a meeting place for the annual gathering of those connected with the Spiritualistic faith. Allen Makepeace, who died at Chesterfield, was the wealthiest man in the county at the time of his death.

MARKLEVILLE

This town is located in Adams township, two miles from the Henry county line and the same distance north of Hancock county. It is on the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad, ten miles southeast of Anderson, and is the principal town in that section of the county. The Pendleton & Newcastle pike runs east and west through the town. Markleville was laid out by John Markle, from whom it derives its name, in 1852. Soon after the town was laid out a postoffice was established there with John Markle as postmaster.

Among the early merchants were Newton Busby, E. B. Garrison, Ralph Williams, David Johnson, J. W. Shimer and H. H. Markle.

Those of a later date were the firms of Sebrell & Blake and Hardy & Lewis. The latter firm about 1873 erected the finest business room in the town up to that time. Dr. Daniel Cook was probably the first resident physician. Other physicians in the early history of the town were William Hendricks, Jacob and William P. Harter and William Swain.

When the railroad was completed through the town in 1890, Markleville became a station of considerable importance for the southeastern part of the county. By 1910 the population had increased to 225 and some of the citizens began to advocate the incorporation of the town. Two years passed before anything definite was done, but on August 10, 1912, a petition to incorporate the town of Markleville, signed by more than one-third of the resident qualified voters, was presented to the board of county commissioners. An election was ordered for Tuesday, August 27, 1912, the polls to be open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. On the 31st I. N. Addison, B. F. Ham and B. L. Petro, inspectors of election, filed a certificate of the result with the commissioners, showing that sixty-seven votes had been cast, fifty-two of which were in favor of the incorporation and fifteen opposed.

Upon this showing, and it further appearing that all the requirements of the law had been complied with by the petitioners, the board "ordered and ordained that said town is legally and lawfully incorporated under and by the name of Markleville."

Markleville has the usual mercantile concerns and business interests found in towns of its size, churches of different faiths, a public school, a bank, lodges of some of the fraternal societies, and is a shipping point for a rich agricultural district.

INGALLS

This town, located near the southern boundary of the county in Green township, was laid out on June 5, 1893, by the Ingalls Land Company, of which J. H. Clark was president, and was named in honor of M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four Railroad Company. At that time natural gas was plentiful in Madison county and the liberal inducements offered by the founders of Ingalls led to the establishment there of a number of manufacturing concerns, one of which was known as the Zinc Works, which employed a large number of persons. A glass factory was established in 1895 and soon after the town was platted the railroad company erected a comfortable passenger station. At the March term in 1896 the county commissioners received a petition asking that Ingalls be incorporated. The petition was granted and an election ordered for April 7, 1896, for the purpose of giving the voters the privilege of recording themselves as in favor of or opposed to the incorporation of the town. John Manifold, Silas Baker and Henry Swain were the inspectors at this election. They reported sixty-five votes cast, only four of which were against the proposition to incorporate, and on May 1, 1896, the following town officers were elected: J. C. Manifold, George Laws and William Potter, town council; J. H. Lail, clerk; J. M. Manifold, treasurer; Chance Stewart, marshal.

Ingalls has never reached the magnitude anticipated by its projectors, though if the natural gas supply had continued the town might have been larger and more active than it is. In 1910 the population was 322. It is a trading point for the southeastern part of the county, but the proximity of Fortville, Hancock county, which is only a little over two miles distant, robs Ingalls of some of its prosperity.

ORESTES

Two miles west of Alexandria on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad is the incorporated town of Orestes. It was established as a station soon after the railroad was completed in 1876 and remained a small village until after the discovery of natural gas. Then a large glass factory and a tile works were located there and the population increased until two school buildings were required to accommodate the children of school age. It was about this time that the town was incorporated, the order of the commissioners to that effect being made late in the year 1894. With the decline of natural gas the town lost much of its prestige and much of the business formerly transacted there was transferred to Alexandria. Orestes still maintains a good public school, some general stores, a money order postoffice, etc., and in 1910 reported a population of 420.

SMALLER VILLAGES

Besides the ten incorporated cities and towns above mentioned in this chapter, there are a number of smaller towns and villages in the county. These are Alliance, Emporia and Ovid, in Adams township; Leisure, in Duck Creek township; Huntsville, in Fall Creek township; Halford and Perkinsville, in Jackson township; Florida and Linwood, in Lafayette township, and Fishersburg, in Stony Creek township.

Alliance is a station on the Big Four Railroad about five miles southeast of Anderson. A general store is located here and some shipping is done from Alliance, though it was considered too small by the census authorities in 1910 to give it a separate report as to population, its inhabitants being included with Adams township.

Emporia, a small station on the Big Four Railroad, is two miles southeast of Alliance. It was laid out soon after the southern extension of the railroad was completed in 1891. One of the first industries to be established there was the sawmill of William and Edward Trueblood. A postoffice was established here with William Trueblood as postmaster, but upon the introduction of the rural free delivery system the office was discontinued and the people now get their mail through the office at Markleville, two miles southeast. William Mauzy opened the first general store after the town was laid out. The population in 1910 was fifty.

Ovid, formerly called New Columbus, was laid out by Abraham Adams in 1834. It is pleasantly situated upon the high grounds just south of Fall Creek, seven miles south of Anderson and about half a mile west of the Big Four Railroad. When the postoffice was established in 1837 it was named Ovid, in order to avoid confusion with an

office at Columbus, Bartholomew county. William Miller was the first postmaster; Hiram Burch was the first merchant, and Dr. C. Horn was the first physician. Armstrong & Fort started a tannery in 1837, but it was not a financial success and was abandoned after a short time. Early in 1840 a petition was presented to the county commissioners praying for the incorporation of the town, whereupon the board took the following action: "On a petition of a majority of the citizens of New Columbus, Madison county, Indiana, it is ordered that the citizens of said town hold an election in said town on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing the proper officers to govern the said town as an incorporated town. And upon the citizens complying with this order the said town thereafter to be considered as incorporated."

The records do not show what became of the town government, but it is certain that for many years New Columbus has not appeared upon the tax duplicates of the county as an incorporated town. The postoffice has been discontinued and the people are supplied by rural carrier. The population was 110 in 1910. Ovid has a public school; some of the fraternal orders are represented by lodges, and the village is a trading point and rallying center for a rich and populous agricultural district.

Some of the most prominent men in Madison county, in former years, lived and thrived in Ovid. Among them may be mentioned Dr. Joel Pratt, Dr. Bear and Dr. Stanley W. Edwins, all prominent in their profession. Allen Makepeace and Abner Cory were among the early merchants. The defeating of a subsidy of \$6,000 asked for the southern extension of the Big Four Railroad through Adams township, was the death knell of Ovid. It was a mistake often since regretted, but it can never be corrected. The influence of Ovid was against the subsidy and for this reason the railroad avoided the town, causing other villages to be built up along the line.

Leisure is a small hamlet in the northwestern corner of Duck Creek township, five miles due north of Elwood. It has a church, a public school, a general store and a few dwellings. A postoffice was once maintained at Leisure, but it has been discontinued, the people now receiving mail by rural carrier from Elwood. In 1910 the village reported a population of one hundred.

Huntsville, situated about one mile northeast of Pendleton, is one of the old towns of the county, having been laid out on May 24, 1830, by Enos Adamson and Eleazer Hunt, who were among the early settlers in that locality. Other pioneers were Thomas and J. T. Swain, Abel Johnson, B. F. Gregory, John Montgomery, Dr. McCain, William Wright and John Jones. For several years Huntsville was a rival with Pendleton for commercial supremacy, but with the completion of the railroad through the latter town in the early '50s, Huntsville began to decline. In the early days the elections in Fall Creek township were held in Huntsville, but in 1838 the voting place was removed to Pendleton by the county commissioners. In 1890, when the township was divided into four precincts under the Australian ballot law, Huntsville again became a voting place.

Among the early industries were a tannery, started by A. S. Under-

wood in 1830; Enos Adamson's gristmill, which began operations the same year; James Hackney's hat shop, John Conrad's tailor shop, Robert Childers' distillery and Joseph Hair's shoe shop, all opened in 1831. Eleazer Hunt also opened a tannery in that year and conducted it for six years when he sold out to Isaac Wright. Adamson's mill continued in operation until 1848, when it was destroyed by fire. During the latter part of its existence a woolen mill and oil mill were conducted in connection with it. Not long after the burning of this mill Wilson, Wynn & Kocuin built a new one. Cook & Aimen afterward became the owners of this mill, as well as the sawmill a short distance east of it, and in 1872 Mr. Aimen became the sole owner. This mill, like its predecessor, was destroyed by fire and has never been rebuilt.

Benjamin Snodgrass was the first merchant in Huntsville. Simeon Lewis, John Tillson, Nathan Wilson, William Johnson, Dr. McCain, Benjamin Lukens and some others were also engaged in merchandising at Huntsville during the early days. A postoffice was established there at an early day, with David P. Hazleton as postmaster. Horace Lewis was the last postmaster, the office being discontinued while he held the position.

Halford, a small hamlet of Jackson township, is located on the south bank of the White river, about four miles west of Anderson. It was laid out in 1836 by Henry Devlin, who was the agent of Conner & Stephenson, of Noblesville, who were active in locating towns and opening stores along the line of the Indiana Central canal. When it was first laid out the name of Hamilton was conferred upon it, but the postoffice established there some years later was called Zinnsburg. Subsequently the name was changed to Halford, after Elijah Halford, an Indianapolis journalist. William King was the first merchant, and Dr. William Godell the first physician. John Ashby opened a tavern here in 1842 and for some years after that the town did a considerable volume of business. The postoffice has been abandoned and the inhabitants are supplied by rural carrier from Anderson.

Perkinsville, situated on the north bank of the White river in the western part of Jackson township and extending to the Hamilton county line, was laid out by Thomas L. and James Beckwith and Bicknell Cole on August 1, 1837. It was the intention of the founders to name the town in honor of William Parkins, who was one of the prominent pioneers, but the plat was recorded as "Perkinsville" through mistake. Thomas L. Beckwith opened a store here in 1835, and in 1838 was appointed the first postmaster, a position he held until 1877. The postoffice has since been discontinued. A large flour mill was one of the industries of Perkinsville for many years, but it was destroyed by fire in August, 1884, and has never been rebuilt. The town has a good public school building, the usual quota of general stores, churches, etc., for villages of its size, a hotel, and in 1910 reported a population of 318, according to the United States census for that year.

Florida is a station on the Pan Handle Railroad in Lafayette township, six miles northwest of Anderson. It was laid out in 1856 on the farm of Thomas G. Clark, and was at first known as Clark's Station. Henry Hendrick was the first merchant and George Craighead was the

first postmaster. Dr. Thomas B. Forkner was the first physician. A large tile mill was one of the early business concerns, but with the drainage of the lands in the vicinity the demand for tile decreased and the plant was converted into a brick factory. Florida is located in a fertile farming district and is a shipping point of some importance. During the era of natural gas Van Metre's addition was made to the original plat, but the town did not grow as expected and in 1910 the population was but 125. The postoffice has been discontinued and the village now receives mail by rural route from Anderson. Public school No. 10, of the township schools, is located at Florida. The village also has a Methodist church, a general store, etc.

Linwood, originally called Funk's Station, is located on the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad, about six miles north of Anderson. The name of Linwood was given the place when the postoffice was established there some years ago, with Samuel A. Towell as the first postmaster. Given & Bruce at one time conducted a general store and Charles Hartman a drug store. John C. May and a Mr. Thomas have made additions to the original plat. Linwood has a public school, a sawmill and lumber yard, a general store and a few minor business concerns. A line of the Union Traction system passed a short distance east of the main portion of the village and a station has been established opposite the town.

Fishersburg was laid out in May, 1837, by Rev. Fletcher Tevis. It is located on the right bank of Stony creek at the western boundary of the county. The first house in the village was built by a man named Rogers, who started the first blacksmith shop in that part of the county. William and Benjamin Sylvester were the first merchants, opening their store in 1844. A postoffice was established in 1853, with Charles Fisher, who had bought out the Sylvesters, as the first postmaster. The postoffice has been discontinued, the citizens now being supplied by rural route from Lapel. Prior to the building of the Central Indiana Railroad in 1876, the village of Fishersburg was the principal trading point for the western part of Stony Creek township and a large section of Hamilton county. When the railroad was completed the town of Lapel, three-fourths of a mile southeast, sprang up, and being on the railroad drew a large part of the trade. The United States census of 1910 gives the population of Fishersburg as two hundred. A good brick schoolhouse was erected here in 1874, and Methodist and Baptist churches were organized at an early date.

Over forty-five thousand of the citizens of Madison county reside in the cities, towns and villages. The postoffices of the county, according to the United States Postal Guide for July, 1913, were: Alexandria, Anderson, Chesterfield, Elwood, Frankton, Ingalls, Lapel, Linwood, Markleville, Orestes, Pendleton and Summitville. All these are money order offices, those at Alexandria, Anderson, Elwood, Frankton, Ingalls, Pendleton and Summitville being authorized to issue international money orders. Forty-four rural routes supply daily mail to all parts of the county.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC FINANCES—OUTSTANDING DEBT—GRAVEL ROAD BONDS—BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BOLD BANK ROBBERY—ANDERSON LOAN ASSOCIATION—EARLY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—NATURAL GAS ERA—NEW FACTORIES LOCATED—MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF CITIES AND TOWNS—“MADE IN ANDERSON” EXHIBIT—AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS—THE FARMER STILL KING.

The people of Madison county are to be congratulated upon the fact that the public revenues have always been managed in such a manner that at no time has the indebtedness been burdensome to the taxpayers. Bonds have been issued from time to time for specific purposes, but with each issue provisions have been made for meeting the obligations when they fell due. So carefully and conservatively has this policy been followed that at the beginning of the year 1905 the county was entirely free from debt. The great flood of that year swept away a number of bridges, and to meet the emergency the commissioners decided to borrow \$45,000 upon the county's notes, without issuing bonds. These notes were made payable one year after date, the county reserving the right to make payment sooner, if the revenues were in shape to do so. Plenty of men were found to loan money under these conditions, so that a regular bond issue was not necessary.

Shortly after the passage of the local option law by the state legislature, Madison county “went dry” and the saloon keepers asked a refund of the money they had paid for liquor licenses. That money had been turned into the public school fund, from which it could not be withdrawn and the county authorities borrowed, on notes, the sum of \$3,950 to refund the license fees.

In 1910 this debt of \$3,950 was paid, but in that year the county borrowed \$20,000 for current expenses, giving notes therefor. These notes were all paid in 1911, but the county in that year borrowed \$10,000 to meet current expenses. The total outstanding debt at the beginning of the year 1912 was therefore \$55,000, but during that year and the first half of 1913 notes to the amount of \$17,000 were paid and canceled, leaving an outstanding indebtedness on September 1, 1913, of \$38,000. Few counties in the state can show as clean a financial record.

In the purchase of the toll roads some years ago, and in the construction of new gravel roads, bonds aggregating about \$2,000,000 have been issued. These bonds are payable by the townships. The amount of gravel road bonds outstanding on September 1, 1913, was as follows:

Adams township	\$ 29,657.81
Anderson township	100,867.56
Boone township	60,288.45
Duck Creek township	32,092.00
Fall Creek township	53,987.20
Green township	27,196.00
Jackson township	39,220.83
Lafayette township	48,817.78
Monroe township	139,808.16
Pipe Creek township	206,269.75
Richland township	35,330.32
Stony Creek township	39,597.18
Union township	11,289.99
Van Buren township	26,620.56
Total	<u>\$851,043.59</u>

While these figures may seem large, when the reader stops to consider that Madison county has approximately five hundred miles of improved highway it will be seen that every dollar of gravel road bonds issued is a permanent investment, the profits of which can hardly be estimated.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS

The Citizens' Bank, of Anderson, which was founded in 1855 by Neal C. McCullough and Byron K. Elliott, is the oldest bank in Madison county. Judge Elliott retired in 1863 and in 1879 the bank was reorganized, W. T. Durbin and C. K. McCullough being then admitted as partners. In 1881 D. F. Mustard became a member of the banking firm, but withdrew in 1884. In the meantime the Madison County Bank had been organized by J. E. Corwin, L. J. Burr, N. R. Elliott, J. H. Terhune, John W. Pence and some other local capitalists, and subsequently was converted into a state bank. About the time Mr. Mustard left the Citizens' Bank he formed a partnership with A. J. Brunt and others and purchased the Madison County Bank, which was consolidated with the Citizens' in 1886.

A statement issued by this bank on April 9, 1913, shows the following officers: D. F. Mustard, president; George E. Nichol, vice-president; N. M. McCullough, cashier; F. E. Mustard, assistant cashier; W. T. Durbin, A. W. Brady, B. H. Gedge, J. W. Lovett, the president, vice-president and cashier, directors. The capital stock (paid in) is \$125,000; surplus \$40,000; total resources, \$720,870, and deposits, \$493,000.

The First National Bank, of Anderson, was organized in 1865. Prior to that time J. G. Stilwell and his son, Thomas N. Stilwell, had been engaged in doing a banking business upon a small scale and they were the principal factors in securing the organization of the First National in 1865, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The bank started off with brilliant prospects and for about eight years carried on a successful business. It was a correspondent of the banking house of Jay Cooke &

Company, of New York, and when the failure of that concern occurred in the early fall of 1873 it precipitated a wide-spread panic. Many of the depositors in the First National, knowing the relationship between that bank and Jay Cooke & Company, hastened to withdraw their money. These withdrawals so crippled the bank that on November 15, 1873, it was compelled to close its doors. At that time Colonel Thomas N. Stilwell was president and A. B. Kline, cashier.

Thomas McCullough, of Oxford, Ohio, was made receiver and issued a statement showing the resources of the bank to be \$164,563 and the liabilities, \$137,717. Upon this showing it was thought the bank would pay all obligations in full, but among the assets were Venezuelan bonds to the amount of \$100,000, of which Colonel Stilwell had acquired a large part while he was minister to that country, and these bonds turned out to be worthless, so that the depositors received only about forty cents on the dollar. The bonds were taken possession of by the comptroller of the currency at Washington and there are some who still believe that some time they will be paid.

Mr. McCullough soon resigned as receiver and Walter S. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., succeeded him, remaining until the business of the bank was settled. Among the heavy depositors was Weems Heagy, treasurer of Madison county, whose deposit at the time of the failure amounted to \$21,000. This is the only bank failure that has ever occurred in the county.

The Exchange Bank, of Anderson, was organized in 1866 by William Crim & Company, with Joseph Fulton as cashier. It was opened in what was known as the Adams block, the second door from Main street, at the northeast corner of the public square, where it continued in business until 1873, when it was moved to the northwest corner of the square, in the building now known as the Harter Hotel. In 1881 it was reorganized, T. J. McMahan, H. J. Daniels and John L. Forkner becoming interested. Three years later J. W. Sansberry purchased the interest of Mr. Daniels. On July 1, 1886, the bank was removed to the Doxey Hotel corner, at Ninth and Main streets, and in 1892 it was reorganized as the National Exchange Bank of Anderson. In October, 1909, it removed to its present location on the east side of Meridian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. J. W. Sansberry is the present president, Isaac E. May, vice-president, and George S. Parker, cashier. The capital stock of the bank is \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$35,000, and deposits, \$564,000.

On August 10, 1878, while conducted by William Crim & Company, this bank was robbed in a peculiarly daring manner. A few days before that time a well dressed man registered at the Doxey Hotel as "H. F. Tilden, Mound City, Iowa," and soon became acquainted with Joseph R. Cain, who was then cashier of the bank. Just at noon on the 10th, while Mr. Cain was in the bank alone, Tilden entered and requested silver for a \$20 bill. Mr. Cain counted out the money and just at that moment Tilden, who had a cloth around one of his fingers as though he had suffered some injury, requested the cashier to tie up his finger, saying he could not tie it himself with but one hand. While Mr. Cain was thus engaged, two of Tilden's confederates, wear-

ing soft-soled shoes, slipped around to the safe and made away with a considerable amount of money, which has been estimated all the way from \$5,000 to \$12,000. Another confederate stood on the outside to detain any person about to enter, and did detain Richard Thornburg with some insignificant inquiry until Tilden and the two sneak thieves made their "get away."

The absence of the money was discovered a few minutes later when Norval Crim went to the safe to get funds with which to cash a large check, and officers were soon hot on the trail. Tilden and his associates made at once for the Pan Handle station to the north-bound train due at 1:20 p. m. and the officers succeeded in boarding the same train. Tilden; J. C. Curtis, of Cleveland; John Ryan, of Fort Wayne; J. Ash and J. T. Bradley, of Pittsfield, were arrested before the train reached Elwood and were brought back for trial. At the preliminary hearing Ash and Curtis were released but the other three men were held on bail. Their friends came forward and put up a cash bond, which was forfeited and the criminals disappeared. About \$2,000 of the stolen money was found hidden in a stove yard at Elwood, where Ryan tried to make his escape after being arrested, and many believe that some kind of arrangement was made by which the bank recovered the greater portion of it, though the facts have never been made public. Mr. Cain was never censured, as it was always considered that he acted as any one else would have done under similar circumstances.

In February, 1890, the Anderson Banking Company was organized with a capital stock of \$60,000, which was held by the following persons: Dr. Braxton Baker, W. H. Quick, Jesse L. Vermillion, George F. Quick, Harrison Canaday, U. C. Vermillion, S. E. Young, A. J. Brunt and H. J. Daniels. Braxton Baker was the first president and Jesse L. Vermillion the first cashier. The officers in 1913 were: Jesse L. Vermillion, president; W. H. H. Quick, vice-president; Otto Buettner, cashier; Earle E. Young, assistant cashier. The board of directors consists of the president, vice-president, cashier, A. J. Brunt, E. F. Vermillion, George F. Quick, Harrison Canaday and Braxton Baker. The bank is located at the southwest corner of Ninth and Meridian streets. Its capital stock is now \$126,500; surplus, \$73,500, and deposits, \$650,000. It is regarded as one of the strongest banks in this section of the state.

The Anderson Trust Company, which conducts a general trust company and banking business at the southeast corner of Tenth and Meridian streets, was established in February, 1899, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Since it commenced business the company has increased its capital stock to \$100,000, accumulated a fund of over \$50,000 in surplus and undivided profits, and in June, 1913, carried deposits of nearly \$362,000. The present officers of the company are: Sanford M. Keltner, president; Thomas B. Orr, vice-president; Frank H. Schlater, secretary; B. B. McCandliss, assistant secretary. Besides the three principal officers, the board of directors includes J. L. Vermillion, A. J. Brunt, Henry C. Callaway and James M. Donnelly. William H. Heritage is in charge of the real estate and insurance department.

Just across Meridian street from the Anderson Trust Company is

the People's State National Bank. This institution was organized in 1905 by Joseph I. Schuhmacher as the People's State Bank and it opened its doors for business on the first day of November with a paid in capital of \$100,000. On November 26, 1912, it was reorganized as a national bank, with the name indicated above. The officers of the bank are: J. I. Schuhmacher, president; Stephan Markt, vice-president; C. A. Thayer, cashier. Some idea of the successful career of this bank may be gained from the fact that its surplus and undivided profits are over \$30,000 and its total resources nearly \$590,000. The deposits are over \$300,000.

There is one financial concern in Anderson that stands almost without a parallel in the financial history of the state. That is the Anderson Loan Association, which has an authorized capital of \$10,000,000. It was organized late in the year 1888, incorporated under the state laws,



ANDERSON LOAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING

and began business on January 1, 1889. For some time the association had no regular meeting place, using such locations as could be had without payment of rent. The first secretary received a salary of \$15 per month. After a time a regular meeting place was found in the commissioners' court room, for which the association paid a rental of \$12.50 per month. In 1894 the commissioners needed the room and the association was forced to look for a new home. The officials then rented a room in the basement of the courthouse for \$6.00 per month. In December, 1894, the lot where the Masonic Temple now stands, on Meridian street, was bought for \$6,400 and the association joined with the Masonic bodies of Anderson in the erection of a building, the north side of which belonged to the loan association. This building was first occupied on December 27, 1895.

In a few years it became apparent that more room would soon be needed for the transaction of the rapidly increasing business and the officers began to look for a more suitable location. In June, 1908, the

association purchased the lot at the southeast corner of Tenth and Jackson streets and began the erection of a building 72 by 144 feet, three stories high. Two business rooms front on Tenth street, the one in the corner (48 by 70 feet) being occupied by the association, and the east room by the Farmers' Trust Company. The second and third floors are divided into twenty-one apartments, modern in every respect. The cost of this building and the lot upon which it stands was \$90,000.

The original founders were Francis A. Walker, Charles H. Ewing and Thomas B. Orr, the last named being the present attorney for the association. In the beginning the capital authorized was \$1,000,000, which has been increased from time to time until it is now \$10,000,000, of which \$8,500,000 has been issued. The association has nearly 10,000 members, the greatest number of any institution of its kind in the State of Indiana. Members have removed to other states and even to foreign countries, but they still retain their holdings. The total assets of the institution aggregate over \$2,500,000, with a surplus of over \$120,000, and it has nearly \$2,000,000 loaned on real estate security, most of it in Madison county.

Anderson's youngest banking house is the Farmers' Trust Company, which began business on January 6, 1912, with J. J. Netterville as president; Edward H. Mathews, vice-president; George E. Nichol, secretary and treasurer; A. T. Dye, assistant secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of this company is \$100,000 and during the first sixteen months of its existence it accumulated a fund of \$5,391 in undivided profits. Its deposits are over \$150,000. It is located at No. 29 West Tenth street.

In Elwood, the second city of the county, there are four banks. The oldest of these is the Citizens' State Bank, which was organized in 1881 by B. T. and H. C. Callaway, with a capital of \$50,000. In 1908 it was incorporated under the laws of Indiana. Originally it was known as the Citizens' Exchange Bank, but at the time of the incorporation took its present name. The officers in 1913 were: H. C. Callaway, president; S. C. Spoor, vice-president; Charles Osborn, cashier. H. C. Callaway, S. C. Spoor, L. M. Gross, J. W. Callaway and Charles Osborn constitute the board of directors.

The First National Bank of Elwood was opened for business in 1882 as the Farmers' Bank. In 1892 it was reorganized under its present name and is No. 4,675 under the national banking laws. It has a capital stock of \$50,000; a circulation of \$50,000; a surplus of over \$20,000, and deposits of about \$300,000. In 1913 the officers of the bank were: E. C. Dehority, president; Charles Harvey, vice-president; C. D. Babbitt, cashier. In 1892 the building occupied by this bank was destroyed by fire and a new home for it was erected at the northwest corner of Main and Anderson streets, but this building was exchanged for the bank's present quarters a few years later.

In February, 1903, the Elwood State Bank was established with a capital of \$75,000, all paid up. In a short time this bank came to be generally recognized as one of the strong financial institutions of Madison county. The present officers are: O. B. Frazier, president; J. D. Armfield, vice-president; Charles C. Dehority, cashier. These three

officers, with N. J. Leisure and Wayne Leeson, compose the board of directors.

The Elwood Trust Company commenced its career on March 31, 1907, with a capital of \$25,000. It now has a surplus of about \$9,000 and deposits of over \$330,000. F. M. Harbit is the president of the company; J. T. Jessup, vice-president; J. D. Higbee, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors is composed of F. M. Harbit, W. E. Harting, S. B. Harting, R. A. McClure, F. H. Zahn, Harry Sells and J. T. Jessup. This company is incorporated under the laws of Indiana and is authorized to act as trustee, administrator, executor and receiver, as well as to transact a general banking business. The combined deposits of the four Elwood banks amount to over \$1,250,000.

The first bank in Alexandria was opened by Dr. Braxton Baker in McMahan & Company's drug store, years before it was thought the village would become one of the principal cities of the county. In 1888 it was formally organized as the Alexandria Bank by Dr. Baker and some local capitalists, and in 1892 it was reorganized under the national banking laws as the Alexandria National Bank, which afterward liquidated and the same persons resumed business as the Alexandria Bank. A statement issued by this bank at the close of its business on August 9, 1913, shows a capital stock paid in of \$11,500; a surplus of \$9,000, and deposits of over \$376,000. At that time the officers of the bank were as follows: S. G. Phillips, president; R. H. Hannah, vice-president; Isaac S. Kelly, cashier; J. S. Wales, assistant cashier. This bank is a private institution that has acquired a reputation for the reliable and conservative management of the funds intrusted to its care during its successful career of a quarter of a century, and today it enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

The Commercial Bank and Trust Company, of Alexandria, was first organized in 1893 by S. V. Free and Dr. B. T. Callaway as the Commercial Bank. In 1908 it was incorporated as the Commercial State Bank, and in 1912 was reorganized as the Commercial Bank and Trust Company. The capital of this institution is \$25,000; its surplus, about \$3,500, and its deposits, nearly \$175,000. Arthur E. Harlan is president; Harry M. Adams, vice-president; Vernon H. Day, secretary; Hugh A. Harlan, assistant secretary. The board of directors is composed of the three principal officers, J. C. Vinson, S. P. Brown and W. F. Wilson.

A. B. Taylor & Son organized the Pendleton Banking Company in 1872. Some years later they disposed of the bank by selling it to E. P. Rogers, who admitted Thomas M. Hardy to a partnership. In 1891 Aaron Morris became interested in the institution and about 1897 Mr. Rogers retired. This bank has a capital stock of \$25,000 and is incorporated as a state bank. Its surplus is over \$8,000 and its deposits nearly \$250,000. In August, 1913, the officers of the bank were: Thomas M. Hardy, president; R. A. Morris, vice-president; W. F. Morris, cashier; V. P. Wilson, assistant cashier.

The Pendleton Trust Company was organized in the spring of 1910, with a capital of \$25,000. Its officers in August, 1913, were as follows: A. C. Anderson, president; G. R. Mingle, vice-president; R. F. Thomas, secretary and treasurer. At that time its deposits amounted to about

\$60,000. Incorporated under the laws of Indiana, the company is authorized to transact all classes of business legally transacted by trust companies within the state.

The Summitville Bank and Trust Company was organized on April 14, 1913, by merging the two banks then in the town and the Summitville Realty Company into one institution. In 1892 the Summitville Bank was organized by A. J. Brunt and a Mr. Scott. Two years later William Warner became president and Maurice Warner cashier, and they remained at the head of the concern until the formation of the Summitville Bank and Trust Company. W. H. Dobson and others organized the Citizens' Bank, of Summitville, in 1893 and it continued under that name until in 1905 when it was changed to the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. In the consolidation of these two banks to form the Summitville Bank and Trust Company the capital stock was fixed at \$35,000, all of which is paid in. The deposits amount to about \$300,000. John F. P. Thurston is president of the institution; Jesse Vermillion, vice-president; Maurice Warner, secretary; C. M. Waltz and Frank M. Hundley, assistant secretaries. The trust company department is under the management of Robert McLain and John M. Kaufman. Soon after the bank was organized the directors purchased and remodeled the McNabney block, at the corner of Main and Mill streets, which the management claims is the largest and best equipped banking room in this section of the state.

In 1876 Cornelius Quick opened a private bank at Frankton, with his son, George Quick, as a partner. Some years later George Quick became interested in the Anderson Banking Company and is now a director in that institution. In 1909 this bank was reorganized as a state bank, with a capital stock of \$17,000, and in 1913 the deposits were about \$110,000. Charles C. Dehority is president; J. M. Farlow, vice-president, and J. O. Lee, cashier.

The State Bank of Lapel was organized under the laws of Indiana in 1898, with a capital stock of \$25,000, though it had been founded some years before by David Conrad and conducted as a private bank until incorporated. David Conrad is now president and D. E. Conrad, cashier. This bank has deposits of over \$100,000 and a surplus of about \$1,000.

On January 6, 1913, the Markleville Bank, a private institution, subject to the banking laws of the state, was organized at Markleville, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Of this bank C. W. Keach is president; J. F. Keach, vice-president; and Benjamin Keach, cashier.

The report of the State Bureau of Statistics for the year 1912 says of Madison county: "Before gas was discovered in 1887, agriculture was the county's leading industry; but since then manufacturing has grown rapidly, and now many hundreds of skilled workmen are employed in the numerous large plants, which produce nails, files, wire fence, cut, window and plate glass, decorative tile, carriages, refrigerators, electrical supplies, granite ware, tinplate, silos, automobiles, etc., worth millions of dollars."

While the above statement is true, it is equally true that considerable manufacturing was done in the county before the discovery of

natural gas. The earliest manufacturing establishments were flour mills. What were known as the Cataract mills were built at Pendleton as early as 1825. The Silver or Lower mills, were built at Pendleton in 1828, and the National mills in 1848. The latter were supplied with two Leffel turbine wheels and had a capacity of forty barrels of flour per day. In 1856 a large merchant mill was erected at Perkinsville by Jacob Zeller. The Germania mills, at Anderson, were established in 1867, by J. H. Carl & Son, in a building at the crossing of Fifth street and the Pan Handle Railroad that had been erected for a grain elevator by Mortimer Atherton twelve years before. These mills, now known as the Schalk mills, are still in operation, G. D. Schalk, of Hamilton, Ohio, having purchased the property in 1869 and made a number of improvements. In 1876 he was killed in this mill by the bursting of a buhr. His partner, James Wellington, took charge of the mill and with the minor sons of Mr. Schalk conducted the business and made further improvements. Subsequently, the sons of G. D. Schalk purchased Mr. Wellington's interest and have since operated the mill in their own name.

The Henderson mills, also at Anderson, were built by James M. Dickson in 1874, on the west side of Meridian street, just north of the Big Four Railroad. After several changes in ownership they became the property of Edgar Henderson in October, 1878. He operated the mills until they were destroyed by fire on October 22, 1881, when he sold the lot and removed to Kingman, Kansas, where he died some years later. Another concern of this kind is the Wellington mills, located at the junction of Central avenue and the Big Four tracks in Anderson.

A carding machine was established in connection with his mill near Chesterfield, about 1838, by Frederick Bronnenberg. James M. Irish erected a woolen mill at Pendleton a few years later. He transferred it to his sons and it was operated by them until destroyed by fire in 1865. The following year it was rebuilt and continued as a woolen mill until about 1870, when it was converted into a flour mill. There was also a woolen mill in the southern part of Richland township. It was built in the early '40s by John B. Purcell, who sold it to Stephen Broadbent. Mr. Broadbent continued to operate this mill until his death. It was the last woolen mill in active operation in the county.

In 1865, the year Anderson was incorporated as a city, James, A. J. and H. W. Quinn began the manufacture of carriages at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, near the Pan Handle station, under the firm name of James Quinn & Sons. James Quinn learned his trade in Ireland and his motto was apparently "Honesty is the best policy," as some of the vehicles made by him and his sons nearly half a century ago are still in use.

George Mathes and H. H. Conrad formed a partnership in 1866 and began the manufacture of wagons and carriages under the firm name of Conrad & Mathes. Two years later Mr. Mathes withdrew from the firm and engaged in business for himself on North Main street, not far from the Pan Handle freight house. In 1877 his brother, William Mathes, became a partner and the business of the new firm was enlarged until the Mathes wagon became one of the best known in central

Indiana. They also shipped a number of wagons to West Virginia and Ohio. This business is now conducted by Fred Mathes, a son of the late George Mathes, who in the spring of 1913 erected a new building and added a department for repairing automobiles. This is one of the oldest plants in the city of Anderson.

Jackson & Holloway established a chair factory at the corner of Eleventh and Meridian streets, in Anderson, in 1865; Anderson, Chittenden & Sisco started a factory in 1868 for the manufacture of spokes, hubs, etc., but five years later the founders were succeeded by the firm of Lafe J. Burr & Company; C. T. Doxey & Company engaged in the manufacture of heading and staves in 1870, their factory having been located on Jackson street near the Big Four tracks; and the Ralya stave factory, near the junction of the Big Four and Pan Handle tracks, was started by J. J. Ralya in 1877. All these concerns, in common with other wood working factories, were discontinued when the supply of timber suitable for their use was exhausted.

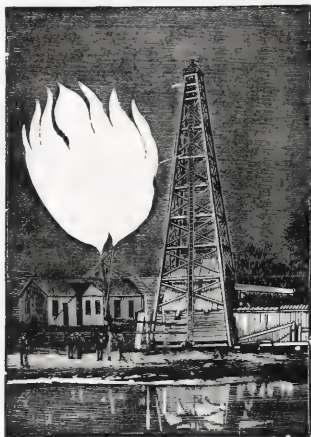
The Michner Machine Works was organized and incorporated in 1870, with D. W. Swank as president and John W. Westerfield as secretary and treasurer. A foundry and machine shop were erected at the north end of Jackson street. In 1875 the plant became the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works, under which name it is still in operation. Brick making machinery and gas engines are the leading products of the factory. As an interesting historical fact, the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works was the first factory to receive a subsidy for locating in the city of Anderson. The grounds upon which the plant stands were donated by James Hazlett and the city made an appropriation to induce the company to locate here.

Platter & Foreman started a pump factory on January 1, 1873, in buildings that had been erected for the purpose by some other parties in 1859. After several unsuccessful attempts to make pumps here by various parties the works were abandoned in 1870 and stood idle for nearly three years. Platter & Foreman infused new life into the project and a year after they began business, James Battreall was admitted as a partner. In a short time the porcelain-lined wooden pumps made by this firm were known all over northern and central Indiana, the southern peninsula of Michigan and western Ohio. Scarcity of timber was the principal cause of the suspension of this concern. Platter and Battreall are both now deceased.

THE NATURAL GAS ERA

It is believed that natural gas was first utilized in the United States at Fredonia, New York, in 1821, when a "pocket" was struck and the product was used for illuminating purposes. About forty years later, while developing the oil fields of western Pennsylvania, enough gas was discovered to serve as fuel under the boilers instead of coal, and in 1873 gas was first used in the manufacture of iron at Leechburg, Pennsylvania. Prospecting went on and in the early '80s a rich gas field was found in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1884 the first gas wells were drilled near Findlay, Ohio, opening the field in that state.

The first successful gas well was drilled in Indiana near Eaton, Delaware county, in 1886, and early the following year a well was drilled on the farm of Samuel Cassell, at Alexandria. This was the first well in Madison county. The second was sunk at Anderson, where a large flow of gas was found on March 31, 1887. The company that ordered the drilling of this well was organized at the courthouse on the evening of January 25, 1887, with a capital stock of \$20,000, and, inasmuch as its labor resulted in transforming Anderson from a sleepy little city of about 6,000 population into the seventh city of the state, it is deemed advisable to give the names of the men who had the courage to sub-



FIRST GAS WELL, ANDERSON

scribe for stock in an undertaking that might end in failure. They were: L. J. Burr, G. D. Searle, C. K. and Thomas McCullough, Harry Brelsford, H. J. Bronnenberg, F. W. Makepeace, H. J. Daniels, R. P. Grimes, George C. Forrey, W. A. Kittinger, E. P. Schlater, J. F. Wild, A. B. Buck, E. T. Brickley, James Wellington, B. L. Bing, W. L. Maynard, A. J. Brunt, Thomas J. McMahan, Peter Fromlet, Harrison Canaday, Joseph Schwabacher, Patrick Skehan, George Matthews, J. F. Brandon, Samuel Kiser, W. T. Durbin, L. D. Adams, Thomas M. Norton, J. L. Kilgore, I. E. May, J. A. Munchoff, N. C. McCullough, John H. Terhune, William Crim, Milton S. Robinson, and the firms of Nichol & Makepeace and Sansberry & Sansberry.

To promote the industrial interests of Anderson the board of trade was organized, but no effectual work was done toward the securing of new factories until late in the fall, when the Fowler Nut and Bolt Works, of Buffalo, New York, removed to Anderson. This concern

was followed by others, among which were the American Wire Nail Company, the Union Strawboard Company, the Anderson Flint Bottle Company and the Knife and Bar Works. By 1890 a number of new manufacturing concerns had located in the city, adding materially to the population and wealth of Anderson.

One of the largest of these concerns is the American Steel and Wire Company, which was originally organized at Covington, Kentucky, for the manufacture of wire nails. In 1888, attracted by natural gas, the plant was removed to Anderson and the capital stock increased from \$60,000 to \$300,000. This company makes all kinds of wire nails and tacks, wire rods, plain and barbed fence wire, steel springs of all kinds, wire rope, concrete reinforcement, wire hoops, etc. The main offices of the company are in Chicago. The Anderson plant employs 600 people and is one of the principal works of the company.

The Anderson Knife and Bar Company was first located at Dayton, Ohio, where it was established by Manning & Farmer. In September, 1888, it removed to Anderson. At that time the capital stock was fixed at \$25,000 and eighteen people were employed. The present number of employees is about thirty. This company manufactures all kinds of machine knives for wood-working and paper-cutting machinery, shear blades, fly bars, etc. The works are located in Hazelwood addition.

Mention has been made of the Fowler Nut and Bolt Works, which was the first factory to locate in Anderson after the discovery of gas. After the removal it took the name of the Anderson Bolt Company, under which name it was operated until 1895, when it changed owners and became the Schofield Bolt Works. When the supply of gas failed this factory was discontinued. A similar concern was the Anderson Iron and Bolt Company, organized by local capitalists, which was subsequently sold to a company in Louisville, Kentucky, and the works were removed to that city.

The National Tile Company, originally the Columbia Encaustic Tile Company, was organized by some Indianapolis men, who located a factory in the southeastern part of Anderson early in the days of the gas boom and began the manufacture of unglazed floor tiles, enameled tiles for hearths, mantels and wainscoting, and embossed tiles. George E. Lilly is the present president of the company. This concern ships several car loads of tile each week and maintains sales offices in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco. It is one of the leading manufacturing industries in Madison county, employing about 200 people.

In 1888 the Pennsylvania Glass Company was removed from Meadville, Pennsylvania, to Anderson and located near the south end of Meridian street. At the present time it is under the management of John Shies, president and general manager, John L. Forkner, secretary and treasurer, and is engaged in the manufacture of fruit jars, bottles and druggists' prescription ware. It employs 200 people.

Another Anderson factory of note is the Sefton Manufacturing Company, which makes all kinds of paper cartons, corrugated shipping cases, paper pails, mailing envelopes, etc. The company has plants at Anderson, Chicago and Brooklyn, the one at Anderson employing 500 or more people the year round.

In North Anderson is located the Wright Shovel Company, a part of the Ames Tool Company, manufacturers of shovel plate, manufacturing tools of various kinds, etc. This company also has a plant at Elwood. The works at Anderson employ about 175 men.

The Buckeye Manufacturing Company was formed at Union City, Ohio, where it was engaged in business for several years before removing to Anderson. When first started in the spring of 1884 the business was conducted under the firm name of Lambert Brothers & Company, with a small capital and was engaged in making neck yokes and buggy materials, with a force of six men and perhaps as many boys. For a while the firm was known as J. H. Osborne & Company, and under this name the manufacture of certain hardware specialties was added. Mr. Osborne withdrew in 1890 and the old name of Buckeye Manufacturing Company was resumed. In 1891 the plant was destroyed by fire, but was soon rebuilt upon a larger scale. The Lambert gasoline engine was patented in 1894 and the company was then reorganized and incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000; John W. Lambert, president; George Lambert, vice-president; C. A. Lambert, secretary and treasurer. In recent years the company has added the manufacture of automobiles, which has come to be the chief product of the factory. The company employs about 200 persons, most of whom are skilled workmen.

The first glass factory to locate in Anderson was the Anderson Flint Bottle Company, which was removed from Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1888. At the time of the removal the company was capitalized at \$60,000 and employed about 100 people, with Alexander P. McKee as secretary, treasurer and general manager. With the failure of the gas supply this company liquidated and went out of business.

In 1889 the Union Straw Board Company established a factory in Anderson. Subsequently the name was changed to the American Straw Board Company. The capital stock of this concern was \$500,000 and in its day it was one of the largest plants of its kind in the country. The buildings, near the north end of Delaware street, are now used by a roofing company.

The Arcade File Works, located in the southeastern part of the city, is one of the industries that has continued to prosper after natural gas was exhausted. This company makes all kinds of files, the Anderson plant being one of a chain of factories owned by the Nicholson File Company, the largest producers of files in the world. About 600 people are employed, most of them skilled workmen, and the pay roll of the file works is probably the largest of any manufacturing concern in the city. It was established in 1891.

In addition to the factories already mentioned that ceased to do business with the failure of natural gas, the following may be added to the list: Anderson Forging Company, Anderson Paint Company, Anderson Paper Company, Anderson Pottery Company, Cansfield Stationery Company, Cathedral Glass Company, Electric Power Company, Fisher Snath Company, Gould Steel Company, Haugh-Kurtz Steel Company, Indiana Box Company (removed to Elwood), National Tin Plate Company, Union Glass Company, Victor Window Glass Company, Wooley Foundry, and the Speed Changing Pulley Works.

A mere superficial glance at this list might convey the impression that, with the loss of all these factories, Anderson is a dead town. But such is not the case, for scarcely had one factory suspended than another came in and took its place. The report of the State Bureau of Inspection for the year 1912 gives the following list of Anderson manufacturing, with the general character of their business and the number of employees in each:

American Rotary Valve Company, compressors, motors, etc., 200; American Steel and Wire Company, all kinds of wire products, 600; Ames Shovel and Tool Company, shovel plate and manufacturing tools,



REMY ELECTRIC CO., ANDERSON

173; Anderson Brick Company, 91; Anderson Canning Company, corn, peas and tomatoes, 300; Anderson Carriage Manufacturing Company, 35; Anderson Foundry and Machine Company, clay working and tin plate machinery, 60; Anderson Gas Company, 25; Anderson Knife and Bar Company, machine knives and heavy cutlery, 30; Anderson Mattress Company, 8; Anderson Motor Company, 15; Anderson Plating Company, electro plating, 4; Anderson Rubber Works, rubber tires and specialties, 25; Anderson Tool Company, automatic computing scales, etc., 230; Arcade File Works, 550; Barber Manufacturing Company, bed springs, cushion springs, etc., 30; W. B. Brown & Company, gas and electric fixtures and supplies, 90; Buckeye Manufacturing Company, automobiles, gasoline engines, etc., 200; Bulletin Printing and Manufacturing Company, 23; Computing Cheese Cutter Company, 19; J. H. Cloud Company, automobile tops, 15; Crystal Ice Company, 15; Daniels, Lyst & Douglas, paving and concrete construction, 90; De Tamble Motors Company, automobiles, 160; Dwiggin Wire and Fence Company, 40; Fletcher Enamel Company, granite enameled kitchen

ware, 80; Frazer Stove Company, steel ranges, 75; Gedge Brothers Iron Roofing Company, iron roofing, corrugated siding, galvanized iron water tanks, etc., 15; Herald Publishing Company, 46; Hill Machine Company, pumping machinery, 42; Hill Standard Manufacturing Company, wire wheels and children's vehicles, 75; Indiana Brick Company, 90; Indiana Ice and Dairy Company, ice and dairy products, 26; Indiana Silo Company, silos, 52; Indiana Union Traction Company, 213; Lavelle Foundry Company, castings of all kinds, 16; National Tile Company, 270; Norton Brewing Company, brewers and bottlers, 40; Nyberg Automobile Works, 70; Oswalt Printing and Paper Box Manufacturing Company, 18; Pennsylvania Glass Company, 200; Philadelphia Quartz Company, silicate of soda and heavy chemicals, 25; Pierse Furniture Company, dining and library tables, 8; Remy Electric Company, magnetos, etc., 288; Reynolds Gas Regulator Company, 40; Sefton Manufacturing Company, 500; Shimer & Company, wire fencing and recutting files, 25; Spring Steel Fence and Wire Company, wire fencing and gates, 40; Star Foundry and Machine Works, machinery for canning factories, 51; Wright Rich Cut Glass Company, 40.

From this list it may be seen that over 5,000 persons are employed in the manufacturing establishments of Anderson, and it is quite probable that two-thirds of the city's population are supported by them. Lack of space forbids a detailed account of each one of these numerous factories, but there are a few that are deserving of more than passing mention. The Remy Electric Company was incorporated in October, 1901, and began business on First street. In 1904 the building now occupied, in the southwestern part of the city, was erected and a larger force of men employed. The magneto made by this company is used on many of the standard automobiles. The company also manufactures ignition for all kinds of motors, automatic starting motors and electric locomotive headlights.

The Nyberg Automobile Works, located on West First street, were originally started as the Rider-Lewis Automobile Company, but were purchased and enlarged by Henry Nyberg. The cars turned out at this factory have won a reputation all over the country—whether runabouts, touring cars or heavy trucks—and the factory is regarded as one of Anderson's most substantial concerns. While the report of the State Bureau of Inspection gives the number of employees as 70, that number has been increased to about 300 since the report was published.

Fifteen thousand small wire wheels per day is the capacity of the Hill-Standard Company, besides the large number of children's vehicles that is constantly being turned out. Who has not seen the little wagon known as "The Irish Mail?" It is an Anderson product that is sold all over the country, made by the Hill-Standard Company.

On Ohio avenue, in the southeastern part of the city is located the Wright Rich Cut Glass Company, of which Richard Wright is president; Hunter Richey, secretary; and Thomas W. Wright, treasurer. This is one of two cut glass factories reported in 1912 to the bureau of inspection, the other being located at Walkerton, St. Joseph county. The glass made by this company is sold all over the United States and compares favorably with the imported article.

The Indiana Silo Company, William Swain president, has two plants and several thousand silos in use. It is one of the Anderson industries that is advertising the city over a wide expanse of territory.

There are also a few factories in Anderson that did not make reports to the state inspection department in 1912. Among these may be mentioned the Anderson Art Glass Company, the Gospel Trumpet Company, the Koons Oil Furnace Company, the United States Electric Company, the Vulcanite Roofing Company and the Webb-Baxter Company. The Anderson Art Glass Company began business about 1888. It makes a specialty of fine colored and bevel plate designs for memorial windows in churches, etc. From twelve to fifteen men are constantly employed and the products of this little factory are shipped to all parts of the country. The Koons Oil Furnace Company is located at 639 Meridian street. It makes oil furnaces for annealing, etc. The United States Electric Company, located on West Tenth street, is owned and operated by F. P. and Martin Dunn and George Louiso. It makes novelties in the way of electric cigar lighters, clippers, etc. The Vulcanite Roofing Company is located in the old strawboard plant at the corner of Hazlett and Delaware streets and employs about seventy-five men in the manufacture of roofing materials. This company also has plants at Franklin, Ohio, Kansas City, Missouri, and San Francisco. In the old Neely Saw Works building on South Brown street is the establishment of the Webb-Baxter Company, which manufactures vacuum cleaning devices that are sold over a large part of the country.

The Gospel Trumpet publishing plant is one of the largest printing plants in the United States devoted exclusively to the publication of religious literature. The annual output is constantly and rapidly increasing. During recent years the company has sent out annually about twenty car-loads of books, tracts, weekly periodicals, and Sunday-school quarterlies. These are sent to all parts of North America, and to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, and the islands of the sea. The company maintains a German department, which edits German periodicals and publishes a large number of German books and tracts; also a department for the blind, which publishes books, tracts, and periodicals in Braille and New York point prints, and conducts a free library for the blind. Some of the literature of this faith is also published in Dano-Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Lettish, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Hindustani, and other languages. The company is not a communistic colony or institution, but a corporation acting as a publishing-center of the Church of God, with the sole object of publishing the religious truths taught in the Bible. Its publications are not issued for profit. The company is organized under the charitable laws of the State of Indiana. The corporation is self-perpetuating. At the annual meeting in June the trustees elect the directors and the officers for the following year.

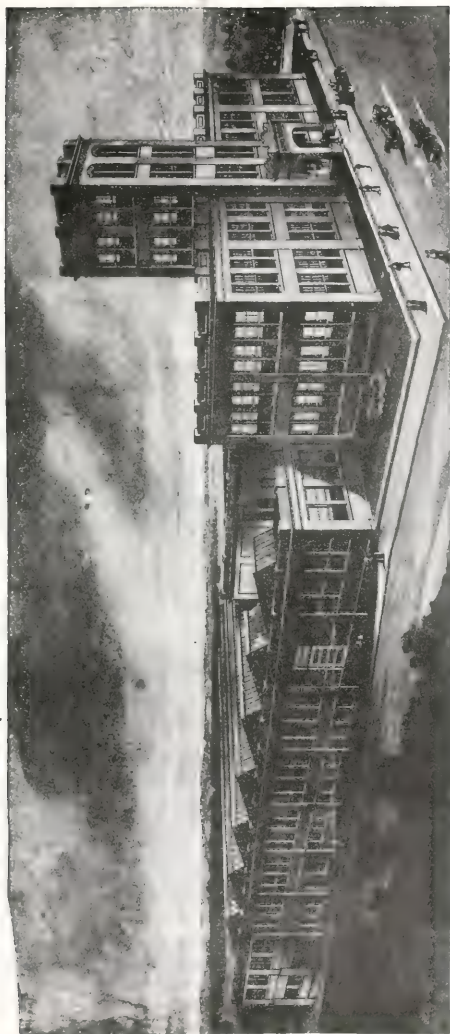
The business is conducted by up-to-date systematic methods. A well-organized working-force of about 225 persons is employed. This force is divided into about thirty departments with their respective heads. Over these are the division managers, general superintendent, executive committee, and finally the directors and trustees of the company.

A most interesting feature of this publishing-plant is that the employees, or "workers," as they call themselves, are not paid regular salaries. They donate their services, receiving only their board, clothing, and actual expenses. This applies to all, from the common laborers to the officers of the company. This plan, it is reported, has worked well for over thirty years. The workers and the church prefer that devotion to the cause, rather than desire for remuneration, be the motive for engaging in this publishing-work. A considerable number remain for eight, ten, or fifteen years, but most of them for a shorter time. In procuring the necessary funds as well as the labor, not even the mildest form of coercion is employed. Only free-will offerings are received. All profits and donations above the amount needed to operate the plant are used in sending out literature free, or in enlarging the plant and in extending the circulation of the publication. The company maintains a Free Literature Fund to which donations, large and small, are constantly being made by interested persons. Many thousands of dollars' worth of free literature is sent out each year to missionaries and ministers, and to inquirers in all parts of the world.

The Gospel Trumpet Home is a large, three-story cement-block structure situated near the publishing-house. It contains, besides kitchen, dining-room, laundry, etc., nearly one hundred living-rooms comfortably, though economically, furnished. Most of the married employees live in private cottages. The workers come from many different parts of the country, almost every state in the Union being represented. Aside from the object of donating their time and talents to the publication of the literature, many come to receive training and qualification for ministerial work. A number of classes for the study of different branches of knowledge are organized from time to time. Bible study and devotional exercises are given prominence. In the chapel of the Trumpet Home devotional services are held every day, and other public meetings at appointed times. A high standard of Christian conduct and experience is demanded of those who are regarded as permanent workers.

The Gospel Trumpet, the main periodical of the Gospel Trumpet Company, started on its career January 1, 1881, at Rome City, Indiana. Later the publishing-office was moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, and after several other moves, was located for thirteen years in Grand Junction, Mich. Here D. S. Warner, the former editor, died, and the present editor, E. E. Byrum, took charge. In 1898 another move was made to Moundsville, W. Va., and in 1906 the company located permanently in Anderson, Ind.

While the Gospel Trumpet office is not the headquarters of the church, a great deal of correspondence and other business for the Church of God is handled here. The Mission Board, both home and foreign, has its office in the publishing-house. The general camp-meeting, attended by several hundred ministers and workers and by several thousand laymen, is held here each year in June. This meeting is not an official or legislative body; but as it is the largest gathering of the church, ministers, and foreign missionaries, and others make it a point to attend as frequently as possible. Many visitors from all parts of the United States and from foreign lands visit The Trumpet office with the



GOSPEL TRUMPET PUBLISHING PLANT

object of obtaining spiritual help and instruction. Many also come for physical healing. Several hundred requests for prayer are received each week—cablegrams, telegrams, telephone messages, and letters.

The prominent doctrines taught by the Gospel Trumpet literature are: Conversion, or the new birth; sanctification, or the baptism of the Holy Spirit; baptism by immersion; the Lord's Supper; feet-washing; divine healing, and the unity of all believers. Special emphasis is laid on the doctrine of church unity. The church of God here represented is not an ecclesiastical organization as are other churches; it is not incorporated, has no church discipline but the Bible, has no roll of members, nor does it license its ministers. After feeling the divine call and meeting certain Biblical requirements, they are ordained by the laying on of hands of the elders. All the ministers are recognized as equal in authority; they have no bishops or presiding minister. Ministers preach where they feel led to go; they are not appointed to any particular circuit or district. The membership of the Church of God includes, according to their doctrine, all who have an experimental knowledge of conversion, or the new birth (St. John 3:3), and are living true Christian lives. The doctrine of divine healing, which is given much prominence, is they claim, quite different from Christian Science. The doctrine is founded on the example of Jesus Christ and on several texts of Scripture, the chief one among which, probably, is St. James 5: 14, 15: "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." Numerous instances of notable healings are published in The Gospel Trumpet literature.

As already stated, the first gas well in Madison county was on the farm of Samuel Cassell, near the eastern terminus of Washington street, Alexandria. It was sunk by the Alexandria Mining and Exploring Company and "came in" on March 27, 1887, only four days before gas was struck at Anderson. The people of Alexandria were not slow to take advantage of the discovery as a means of advertising their town, though the first well was comparatively weak—about 2,000,000 cubic feet per day—owing to the fact that the drillers were afraid to go too deep into the Trenton rock, for fear of striking salt water. A second well drilled by the same company went deeper into the gas-bearing rock and showed a flow of 6,000,000 cubic feet per day. Soon after that a Mr. Davis, of Indianapolis, located a large brick plant north of the town; Harper & Cruzen brought a window glass factory to Alexandria, the first to locate in Madison county; next came the Lippincott Glass Chimney Works, which at one time employed over 600 men, and which is still one of the large manufacturing concerns of Madison county; following the Lippincott Company came the Indiana Brick Company; the DePauw Plate Glass Company and the DePauw Window Glass Company were the next concerns to locate in Alexandria; then came the Kelly Ax Manufacturing Company and the Union Steel Company. With the introduction of these manufacturing concerns and their army of employees, Alexandria jumped from a little village of 800 to a city of

some 7,000 population within two years. In common with other places in the gas belt, the town suffered a period of comparative stagnation after the failure of the gas supply, but there are still a number of prosperous factories in or about the city, as may be seen from the following list taken from the report of the State Bureau of Inspection for 1912, showing the number of employees:

Alexandria Creamery Company, butter and dairy products; Alexandria Crushed Stone Company, crushed stone for paving, 26; Alexandria Paper Company, print and wrapping papers, 100; American Insulating Company, rock products, mineral wool, etc., 25; Art Printing Company, 5; Banner Rock Products Company, cold storage insulation, 26; Browning Milling Company, 4; Empire Mirror and Beveling Company, mirrors and beveled plate glass, 20; Hoosier Rock Wool Company, mineral wool, etc.; Imbler Fence Manufacturing Company, woven wire fencing, 10; Indiana Ice and Dairy Company, 26; Lippincott Glass Company, lamp chimneys, etc., 500; Penn-American Plate Glass Company, 470; Wells & Davis Boiler Shop, 5.

Although the loss of the DePauw Glass Works, the Kelly Ax Works and the Union Steel Company threw about 3,000 people out of employment, many of whom left the city, the factories of Alexandria still employ regularly from 1,200 to 1,500 persons at good wages. The products of the glass factories and the large refrigerators built by the American Insulating Company and the Banner Products Company are shipped to all parts of the country. The materials used by these factories in the preparation of mineral wool, packing, insulating, etc., come from the stone in the Pipe creek quarries. This line is comparatively new, but the business is growing in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Among the factories that closed when the gas gave out, the Kelly Ax Company was one of the best known. W. C. Kelly, the patentee of the ax manufactured, was president of the company, which employed at one time about 400 men, the axes being shipped in large quantities to the lumbering districts all over the civilized world. Another factory that is closed at present is the Steel Wheel Works. It is not abandoned entirely but merely suspended, awaiting developments. It is the hope of Alexandrians that some day soon it will open its doors and resume business.

Elwood was not far behind Alexandria and Anderson in boring for gas, and was as fortunate in striking it in large quantities. Within a short time a number of manufacturing plants were located in the city. Among them were the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Works, the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, the McCloy Glass Works, the Elwood Furniture Company, the Elwood Boiler and Engine Works, Crystal Ice Manufacturing Company, Superior Radiator Company, Elwood Window Glass Company, Nivisen & Weiskolp Bottle Works, Phil Hamm Boiler Works, Akron Steam Forge Works, Heffner Planing Mill Company, American Tin Plate Works, Elwood Box Factory, Elwood Iron Works and the Excelsior Works.

On the night of June 25, 1891, a destructive fire broke out in the Plate Glass Works. The Elwood fire department at that time was rather limited and word was sent to Anderson, Logansport and Kokomo ask-

ing for help. Logansport sent a fire engine, Kokomo two hose carts, and Anderson sent the hose wagon and hook and ladder truck by special train. Before any of the outside help arrived the fire was under control, but the plant was damaged about \$60,000. The burned portions were quickly rebuilt in a more substantial manner.

The Excelsior Works burned on December 20, 1888, the fire originating by the ignition of gas while making repairs. Adam Miller and Michael Glaspy, who were at work on the repairs in the engine room, were severely burned. The loss was about \$4,000.

A list of Elwood factories reporting to the State Bureau of Inspection in 1912, with the number of employees in each, is as follows: American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, 1,800; Ames Shovel and Tool Company, 141; Dawson Machine Works, foundry and machine work, 5; L. J. Diamond, plate, sheet and structural iron work, 15; J. P. Downs, abattoir, 7; Elwood Call-Leader, printing, 10; A. D. Moffett, printing, 6; Elwood Iron Works, tin plate machinery, 30; Elwood Lawn Mower Manufacturing Company, 50; Frazier Packing Company, catsup, chili sauce, canned vegetables, etc., 100; Home Storage and Manufacturing



TIN PLATE WORKS, ELWOOD

Company, ice and soft drinks, etc., 20; Indiana Box Company, wooden packing cases, 61 (This plant was partially destroyed by fire in August, 1913, but was immediately rebuilt); Irwin & Turner Canning Company; Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, pearl top chimneys, globes, flues and shades, 400; Ohio Oil Company, pumping station, 40; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company (pot works), glass pots, 25; G. I. Sellers & Sons Company, kitchen cabinets, 68; J. L. Small, gloves, 7; Tipton-Berry Cigar Company, 38; Hoosier Stogie Manufacturing Company, 23.

A comparison of this list with the one given above, of the factories that located in Elwood soon after the discovery of gas, will show that some of the early factories have been discontinued and that new ones have been established. Of the 11,028 inhabitants of Elwood, approximately 3,000 are employed in her factories—a larger proportion than any other city or town in the county.

Elwood also has the largest single plant of any kind in the county—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. This factory was opened on September 13, 1892, when William McKinley, chairman of the ways and means committee of Congress that reported the McKinley tariff bill and afterward president of the United States, visited Elwood and made a speech, in which he maintained that the increase in duty imposed by the new tariff made the establishment of tin plate mills in this country

possible. As at first established the plant consisted of four hot mills and a tinning department of six stacks, employing in all about 300 men, nearly all of whom had been brought from England and Wales. The original directors of the company were D. G. Reid, W. M. Leeds, J. M. Overshiner, P. G. Darlington, A. L. Conger, John F. Hazen and W. P. Hutton. For some time the plant worked under disadvantages, but in 1898 the American Tin Plate Company was formed, and with the absorption of the Elwood works by this company a new era was begun. Six more hot mills were brought to Elwood from Montpelier, making the plant one of the largest factories in Indiana.

On September 13, 1912, the works celebrated their twentieth anniversary. By that time the tin plate factory had grown to twenty-eight hot mills, the entire works covering thirty-four acres of ground and employing 1,800 men, many of whom own homes in the city.

Frankton, Lapel, Pendleton and Summitville also benefited by the discovery of natural gas, wells having been sunk in those towns soon after Alexandria, Anderson and Elwood were enjoying the benefits of nature's bounty in the way of cheap fuel.

At Frankton the Clyde Window Glass Company erected two factories. The Frankton Window Glass Company quickly followed. Then came the Wetherald Rolling Mill, the Hoosier Fence Company, the Frankton Brick Works, the Dwiggin's Fence Company, the Bradrick and Lineburg Fence Works, the Quick City Novelty Works and a few other concerns. Most of these factories have been discontinued, the only one reporting to the state bureau of inspection in 1912 being the Hoosier Fence Company, which employed 20 men, and the Frankton Canning Company, also employing 20 persons.

Two large flour mills, a bottle factory, a tile mill, a pump and gas regulator works, and some minor concerns were located at Lapel. The bottle factory is still running and in 1912 employed 120 people, and there is also a large canning factory at Lapel.

The Pendleton Window Glass Company was organized soon after gas was struck there, with B. F. Aiman at its head. This factory was situated on the north side of Fall creek and at one time employed a large number of men. On the south side of town was the Indiana Window Glass and Bottle Factory, and the Guptill Glass Works, which made a specialty of glass tubing for drains, conduits, etc., was located in the northern part of town, near the Big Four Railroad. There were also a wire fence factory, tile mill and brick factory. The buildings once occupied by the Pendleton Window Glass Company are now used as a canning factory. For a while the Motsinger Device Company, manufacturers of automobile accessories, was located in Pendleton. Among the present business concerns of the town is the Hardy Manufacturing Company, which makes sheet metal ware, conduits for silos, etc.

Soon after gas was struck at Alexandria and Anderson a successful well was sunk at Summitville. Within a short time Central Glass Company, the Crystal Window Glass Company, the Rothschild Glass Company, the Summitville Brick Factory and the Summitville Tile Works

were all in active operation. Other factories that located here about that time were the Madison Brick Company and a stave and hoop factory. The American Flint Bottle Company also established a plant here, but it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. The Central Glass Company is still running as the Model Glass Works and is engaged in the manufacture of bottles, employing about 250 men and boys. The Summitville Tile Works were started by S. C. Cowgill and at one time manufactured more drain tile than any similar concern in the United States. It is now a part of the National Drain Tile Company, which owns several tile mills in the state. About sixty men are constantly employed at this factory. There is also another tile works here, now called the Summitville Tile Works, operated by Berry & Morris. The old flour mill, from which Mill street took its name, was sold some years ago by Joseph Daniels to J. M. Gordon and now forms part of the grain elevator on Main street. About the time this sale was made a model flour mill was erected by S. B. Gilman & Company and is still running. To Lemuel Webb, however, belongs the credit of having erected the first modern flour mill in Summitville. After his death the mill was successfully operated for a number of years by his daughter, but shortly after her marriage she disposed of the property.

Ingalls, in Green township, was laid out during the gas boom and several factories were projected at that place. Among them were the Zinc Works, which at one time employed a large number of people, and a glass factory for the manufacture of fruit jars was erected by Henry Wagner and others in 1895. It employed a number of operatives and had a successful career for a while, but, like most of the factories in the smaller towns, all those at Ingalls were closed when the gas failed.

As an evidence that the manufacturers of Madison county, especially those of Anderson, are wide awake to their interests and ready to promote their material progress, a "Made in Anderson" exhibit was held the first week in June, 1913. Eighth street from Meridian to Morton was lined with booths, under a mammoth tent, in which the various manufacturing establishments of the city arranged their exhibits. The exhibit opened on Saturday, May 31, 1913, by a great automobile parade, at the head of which rode Governor Samuel M. Ralston and the managers of the exhibit in a nickel-plated Lambert automobile built especially for the occasion. Following the line of automobiles were a number of manufacturers' floats. In this part of the parade were represented the American Steel and Wire Company, the American Rotary Valve Company, the Anderson Mattress Company, the Public Schools of the city, the Pennsylvania Glass Company, the Indiana Brick Company, the Dwiggins Fence Company, the National Tile Company, the Hill-Tripp Company, the Nyberg Automobile Company and a number of others, all presenting some feature of their particular industries in an attractive manner. After the parade the governor formally opened the exhibit in an appropriate address. Hundreds of people from other cities were in attendance. Among the distinguished visitors during the succeeding week was James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier

Poet," who was a special guest of honor on Tuesday, June 3d, which date was set apart by the managers as "Riley Day." It was generally remarked by those who attended the exhibit that it was a credit to a city the size of Anderson, and the immediate result was seen in increased orders by the factories participating.

Notwithstanding the great progress made in manufacturing during the last quarter of a century, agriculture is still the chief source of wealth and the tiller of the soil is still king. According to statistics for the year 1910, Madison county stood far above the average of the ninety-two counties of the state in the production of the staple crops. It was the thirtieth county in the state in the production of wheat, ninth in corn, twenty-fourth in oats, twenty-second in rye, twelfth in potatoes, sixteenth in tomatoes, twenty-eighth in timothy hay, sixteenth in clover hay, fifth in clover seed, eighteenth in the value of horses on hand, fifth in milk sold, nineteenth in butter, the value of dairy products being over \$450,000, tenth in the value of cattle sold, tenth in the value of hogs sold, and fifteenth in the production of eggs, over 1,000,000 dozen being sold, bringing \$178,500. During the year over \$500,000



MADISON COUNTY WHEATFIELD

of the mortgage indebtedness on farms in the county was paid. These statistics indicate that the farmers of Madison county are, as a rule, prosperous, and the visitor to the county sees evidence of this prosperity on every hand. Good dwelling houses and barns, bountiful crops and an abundance of live stock bear out the statement that the farmer is still the industrial king in the county.

In connection with the agricultural and stock breeding industry, it is worthy of note that the large business of importing and breeding English and Belgian horses by James Donnelly & Sons, of Chesterfield, occupies a high place among the business enterprises of the county. Mr. Donnelly and his two sons cross the ocean twice each year, bringing back with them herds of fine horses for sale, or for breeding purposes. They claim to have the largest horse breeding farm in the State of Indiana, dealing exclusively in imported stock.

At one time Madison county promised to become a paying oil field. Many wells were sunk in various parts of the county, some of which were producers in paying quantities, especially those in Monroe town-

ship. It has already been stated that the first gas well in the county was sunk in this township, and it is equally true that the first oil well in the county was drilled on the farm of Nimrod Carver, in Monroe township. Some experts in the oil industry predict that a profitable petroleum field will yet be developed in Madison county.

CHAPTER X

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS

OLD TRAILS—FIRST HIGHWAYS—STATE ROADS—TURNPIKE COMPANIES AND TOLL ROADS—THE ERA OF CANALS—LAND GRANTS—STATE LEGISLATION FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—ACT OF 1836—INDIANA CENTRAL CANAL—ITS COLLAPSE—THE HYDRAULIC PROJECT—RAILROADS—EARLY IDEAS REGARDING THEM—THE BIG FOUR—FIRST TRAIN TO ANDERSON—THE PAN HANDLE—CINCINNATI, WABASH & MICHIGAN—LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—THE CENTRAL INDIANA—DITCHES—UNION TRACTION COMPANY

One of the first necessities in the way of internal improvements in a new country is the construction of public highways. When the first white men came to what is now Madison county there was not "a stick of timber amiss." In going from one place to another the most direct route was followed, a small compass often being used to keep the traveler in his course. The first roads were merely marked by "blazes" on the trees, without regard to section lines, no matter how much they might later interfere with some pioneer's farming operations. Where an old Indian trail existed it was used by the settlers until better roads could be constructed. In after years all these early "traces" were straightened and altered to conform to the lines of the official survey running east and west and north and south.

Surveys were made for state roads at an early date. Some of these roads were afterward opened and improved, but in a majority of instances they were simply "cut out" by the settlers living along the route, very little expenditure being made by the state beyond the cost of the survey. One of the first roads of this character to be surveyed through Madison county was the Indianapolis & Fort Wayne state road, which was laid out about 1825 and passed through Jackson, Pipe Creek, Monroe and Van Buren townships. The Shelbyville & Fort Wayne state road, which was laid out about 1830, ran northward through Anderson and Alexandria and formed a junction with the Indianapolis road near the northern line of what is now Monroe township.

The Newcastle & Lafayette state road was established about the same time as the Shelbyville road, or perhaps a year or two sooner. Morgan Shortridge and Zenas Beckwith were appointed by the state legislature to locate this road and report to the board of justices in each of the counties through which it was to pass. Their report was dated December 13, 1828, and the road was opened for the greater part of the

distance the following year. It entered Madison county about a mile and a half north of the southeast corner, ran thence a northwesterly direction through Pendleton and across Green township into Hamilton county.

Another state road projected in the early '30s was the one running from Newcastle to Logansport. It followed closely the route over which the Pan Handle railroad now runs. When the legislature granted the railroad company the right of way over this line the act contained a provision that a good wagon road should be constructed by the railroad company parallel to its tracks, but the charter once obtained the company paid no attention to the stipulation regarding the construction of a public highway.

In the spring of 1832 a road between Pendleton and Strawtown was laid out and before the close of that year it was made passable. That portion of this road in Madison county was afterward made the Pendleton & Fishersburg pike.

Another old highway was the one running west from Anderson to Strawtown via Hamilton (now Halford) and Perkinsville. It is a continuation of West Eighth street in Anderson. Along in the latter '30s and during the '40s, when there was a heavy tide of immigration to the western states, this road acquired almost a national reputation. Old settlers living as far east as the Ohio state line can recall the covered wagons bound westward, the drivers of which would eagerly inquire the best way to reach the Strawtown road, and many a western pioneer has traveled over this old pathway to fortune or to failure.

For thirty-five years after Madison county was erected the only highways were of that variety known as "dirt roads." During this period the county was divided into road districts, in each of which was an official called a supervisor, whose duty it was to "call out" every able-bodied man between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years to work for two, three or four days in each year upon the public highway. In these cases the supervisor would designate what tools each man should bring. Engineering, as applied to the construction and maintenance of highways, was unknown, each supervisor exercising his own fancy as to what work was essential. Low places were filled with soil or clay and shallow ditches were plowed along the roadside, to be filled up again when the rainy season came. Every spring, when the ground thawed out, the condition of these roads can be better imagined than described.

Then came the era of turnpikes—toll roads constructed by private corporations. After laws were passed by the state legislature, authorizing the organization of companies to build improved roads, Dr. John Hunt was the pioneer of the movement in Madison county. Through his efforts and influence a company was organized in 1858 to build what was long known as the Anderson & Alexandria pike. The first officers of the company were William Crim, president; Joseph Fulton, secretary; Neal C. McCullough, treasurer. The directors were W. A. Hunt, George Nichol, Curran Beall and Frederick Black. The officers of the company were never changed, except that upon the death of Mr. McCullough, his son, C. K. McCullough, was elected treasurer. Work was commenced soon after the company received its charter and the road was completed

from Anderson to within two miles of Alexandria, when work was suspended for some reason and the north end of the line was never finished. This road was the first turnpike in the county.

In 1859 the Pendleton & Newcastle Turnpike Company was organized with Neal Hardy as president; J. T. Wall, secretary; L. W. Thomas, treasurer; C. G. Mauzy, Ralph Williams and Elwood Brown, directors. This pike was constructed on the line of the Newcastle & Lafayette state road. Work was commenced in the fall of 1859, but it was not completed to the Henry county line—a distance of nine miles from Pendleton—until 1867. The total cost of this pike was about \$13,500, and the county built two bridges, one over the Spring branch and the other over Lick creek, at a cost of \$1,415. For many years this road was recognized as one of the best in the county. The portion of the Newcastle & Lafayette state road running west from Pendleton was subsequently improved and was known as the Pendleton & Noblesville pike.

The third turnpike built in the county was the one known as the Pendleton & Eden pike, which ran southward from Pendleton for a distance of eight miles, passing the old village of Menden. Its total cost was about \$12,000 and it was completed in 1862.

During the Civil war—from 1861 to 1865—little attention was given to road building, the preservation of the Union overshadowing everything else. In 1865 the Anderson & Fishersburg Turnpike Company was organized with the following officers and directors: David Conrad, president; C. D. Thompson, secretary; Samuel Moss, treasurer; Elias Brown, William Woodward and John Cunningham, directors. This road is a little over nine miles in length and was completed after several delays at a cost of \$2,000 per mile. It was one of the best paying turnpikes in the county.

Two turnpike companies were formed in 1866—one for the purpose of constructing the Anderson & New Columbus short line and the other to build the Lick Creek pike. The officers of the former were N. C. McCullough, president; A. D. Williams, secretary; George Nichol, treasurer; Peter Fesler, Stephen Carr and Samuel Walden, directors. Work was commenced soon after the company organization was perfected and the road was completed to New Columbus (Ovid) at a cost of \$1,200 per mile. In 1872 the pike was extended two miles south of New Columbus and this extension is sometimes called the Anderson & Knightstown pike.

The officers of the Lick Creek Turnpike Company were Jacob Kennard, president; J. L. Thomas, secretary, and these two officers, with J. P. James, constituted the board of directors. No work was done on the road until in 1867, after which time the construction was pushed vigorously, and the three and a half miles from Pendleton to the county line were completed at a total cost of a little over \$5,000.

In 1867 the Anderson & Lafayette pike was built from Anderson to Frankton, in Lafayette township, a distance of six miles, for \$1,800 per mile. A portion of this road follows the old Newcastle and Logansport state road. The same year the company was organized to build the road known as the Killbuck pike, which runs northward from Anderson and intersects the Anderson and Alexandria pike near the Big Killbuck creek. From this point it extends in a northeasterly direction into Richland

township, its total length being about seven miles. The cost of construction was about \$1,200 per mile.

A second pike, called east line road, was built from Anderson to New Columbus in 1868 by a company of which George Nichol, Michael Stohler, Ephraim Clem, Henry Keller and George F. Chittenden were the moving spirits. It followed the road to Chesterfield for about a mile from Anderson, when it turned abruptly to the south and followed the section line to New Columbus. The cost of this road was \$1,100 per mile.

A gravel road known as the Madison and Hancock pike was built in 1870, beginning at the Pendleton and Newcastle pike about two miles east of Pendleton and running due south to the county line, thence to Warrington, Hancock county. Three miles of the road are in Madison county, and this portion of the road was constructed at a cost of \$3,600.

The last toll road to be built in the county was the Anderson and Hamilton pike, which was constructed in 1872. During the era of turnpikes the roads of this character in Madison county were kept in good condition and most of them paid good dividends upon the capital invested. Travelers through the county made many favorable comments upon the condition of the turnpikes, and while some other counties in the state might have had more miles of improved road, it is certain that none showed a better class of such highways than Madison. In 1885 the legislature passed an act providing for the purchase of toll roads by the county commissioners in the several counties of the state, whenever a majority of the voters at a general election expressed themselves in favor of such a proposition. Within five years after the taking effect of this law the people of Madison county had voted in favor of buying all the turnpikes and converting them into free gravel roads. If this measure has its advantages it also has its disadvantages. Money expended by a private corporation in the repair of a turnpike generally produced better results than the same amount of the public funds expended in the repair and maintenance of free gravel roads. In the one case the work was always done under the supervision of a competent man in the employ of the company, while in the other it is too frequently done under a careless or incompetent official. Madison county now has approximately five hundred miles of free gravel road, most of which is in good condition, though it is possible that none of these highways comes up to the standard of the old turnpike.

During the first twenty years of Indiana's statehood—from 1816 to 1836—scarcely a session of the legislature was convened in which there were not introduced one or more bills looking toward the establishment of some system of internal improvements. Most of the governors during this period were interested in the development of the resources of Indiana and their messages to the general assembly were replete with recommendations, some of which possessed merit, but many of them would now be regarded as visionary in the extreme. Governor Ray was especially energetic in his efforts to secure the enactment of laws that would enable the state to prosecute "a grand system of internal improvement to a successful termination, and for the ultimate production of a revenue that shall relieve our fellow-citizens from taxation."

The prevalent idea seemed to be that water navigation was the one

thing needed to stimulate commerce and develop the natural resources of the state. As early as 1822 the states of Indiana and Illinois began to work together for the improvement of the Wabash river, and in 1823 the subject of connecting the Maumee and Wabash rivers by a canal came before the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Nothing definite was done at that time, but in 1827 the federal government gave to the State of Indiana a large grant of land to aid in the construction of a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Wabash river. Work on the canal was commenced in 1832, under the supervision of a board of canal commissioners.

Four years later the financial condition of the state was thought to be such as to justify the inauguration of an extensive system of public works. An act was accordingly passed by the legislature of 1836, authorizing the appointment of a board of internal improvements, to consist of six persons appointed by the governor "by and with the advice of the senate and the canal commissioners then in office." Eight great water and land thoroughfares were specified in the bill, only one of which directly affected Madison county, but the subject is deemed of sufficient interest to justify the insertion here of the entire list, that the reader may learn what ideas were entertained three-quarters of a century ago with regard to the development of the state. The routes were as follows:

1. The Whitewater Canal, which was to begin on the west branch of the Whitewater river at the crossing of the national road and thence down the Whitewater valley to the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg.

2. The Central Canal, "to commence at the most suitable point on the Wabash & Erie Canal, between Fort Wayne and Logansport, running thence to Muncietown; thence to Indianapolis; thence down the valley of the west fork of the White river to its junction with the east fork of said river, and thence by the most practicable route to Evansville, on the Ohio river."

3. The extension of the Wabash & Erie Canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe river to Terre Haute.

4. The construction of a railroad from Madison to Indianapolis via Columbus and certain other points named in the bill.

5. A macadamized road from New Albany to Vincennes over a route including Fredericksburg, Salem and Paoli.

6. The construction of a railroad, or, if a railroad was found to be inexpedient, a turnpike from Jeffersonville to Crawfordsville.

7. The improvement of the Wabash river from Vincennes to the mouth of the stream.

8. A canal from the Wabash & Erie Canal near Fort Wayne to Lake Michigan.

The second of these projects was the one in which Madison county was directly interested. Of the \$10,000,000 appropriated to carry out the intent of the bill, \$3,500,000 were to be devoted to the construction of the Central Canal. In the construction of this canal the board of internal improvement commissioners was given the option of building it upon the "lower, or Pipe creek route, if found most practicable and conducive to the interests of the state," in which case a branch or

"feeder" was to be built to Muncietown, this branch to be of the same size as the main canal. The commissioners selected the Pipe creek route and as soon as the survey was made rival towns sprang up like magic along the line of the proposed canal. The excitement was almost equal to that which followed the discovery of gold in California, or when oil was first struck in western Pennsylvania.

In 1838 work was commenced upon that portion of the canal running through Madison county. According to old maps of the county, the canal ran southward past Alexandria and through the western part of Richland township, striking the little Killbuck creek not far from the village of Prosperity, following that stream to the White river, and thence down the river valley as provided in the act of 1836. The Muncie branch was surveyed to unite with the main canal at Anderson.

Says Dillon, in his history of Indiana: "In fixing the mode of organizing a state board internal improvement, and in defining the duties and powers of this board, the general assembly of 1836 committed several material errors. On account of these errors, and for other reasons, the internal improvement law of 1836 encountered a strong opposition; and this opposition was most marked among the people of those counties through which the lines of the proposed public works did not pass."

This opposition, like Banquo's ghost, would not down, and by 1839 it became so insistent that work upon the internal improvements was suspended. In his message to the legislature in December, 1839, Governor Wallace summed up the situation as follows: "The failure to procure funds, as we had a right to expect from the extensive sale of bonds effected in the early part of the season, has led to great and unusual embarrassments, not only among the contractors and laborers, but also among the people. The state has, in consequence, fallen largely in debt to the former, and is without means of discharging it. * * * * * What shall be done with the public works? Shall they be abandoned altogether? I hope not. In my opinion, the policy of the state, in the present emergency, should be, first, to provide against the dilapidation of those portions of the works left in an unfinished state, and, secondly, as means can be procured, to finish some entirely, and complete others, at least, to points where they may be rendered available or useful to the country."

The legislature of 1839 authorized the issue of \$1,500,000 of state treasury notes for the payment of the contractors and other public creditors. These notes circulated as currency for a time at their face value, but within two years they had depreciated from 40 to 50 per cent. At the close of the year 1841 over \$8,000,000 had been expended on the internal improvements contemplated by the act of 1836, and it was estimated that \$20,000,000 more would be necessary to complete the system according to the original designs. Public sentiment was against any further issue of state bonds, or any increase in the public debt to carry on the work, and the whole scheme collapsed. Madison county, in common with others along the lines of the canals and highways, suffered a severe blow. Most of the towns that had commenced their career with such a flourish of trumpets were abandoned

and it was several years before the business of the county resumed its normal condition.

Several years after the abandonment of the Central Canal by the state, certain persons became interested in a proposition to complete that portion of it situated between Anderson and Daleville and converting it into a hydraulic canal. After some talk the subject was dropped, but shortly after the close of the Civil war it again came up for consideration, with the result that on December 19, 1868, the Anderson Hydraulic Company was organized with a capital stock of \$64,000 subscribed. Later the city of Anderson subscribed for \$20,000 of the stock and issued bonds for the amount. N. C. McCullough was elected president of the company; C. D. Thompson, secretary; William Crim, treasurer; N. C. McCullough, William Crim, Peter Suman, H. J. Blackledge, George Nichol, Samuel Hughel and James Hazlett, directors. Contracts were let for reconstructing the canal on the original survey from Anderson to Daleville, a distance of eight miles, but nearly seven years passed before it was finished. On July 4, 1874, the water was turned into the canal from the White river opposite Daleville, but the banks were unable to stand the pressure and gave way at so many places that the water was shut off. After the breaks were repaired the water was again turned on, but again the banks gave way. By this time the stockholders had reached the conclusion that the undertaking was doomed to ultimate failure and refused to furnish any more money for experimenting, \$80,000 having already been expended with no show of practical results. The canal was afterward sold by the sheriff of Madison county to Edward H. Rogers to satisfy certain judgments held by him against the company. This was the last echo of the old Indiana Central Canal that once buoyed up the hopes of the people of Madison county, and they turned their attention to other plans of development.

While the states were turning their attention to the building of canals as a means of developing their natural resources, a few miles of railroad were built in the east, and thoughtful men foresaw that this was the coming method of transportation. Many were skeptical, however, and many were actually opposed to the introduction of this method of traffic. About 1830 some young men of Lancaster, Ohio, asked the school board to permit them to use the schoolhouse for the discussion of the railroad question. To this request the board replied as follows:

"You are welcome to the use of the school house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, by steam, He would clearly have foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell."

A few years after the abandonment of the Indiana Central Canal, a company was organized to build a railroad from Indianapolis to Bellefontaine, Ohio. As this line was to pass through Madison county public interest was aroused, and, when the proposition was first so announced as that of the Lancaster school board, there were a few pessimistic individuals who expressed their doubts as to the advisability of spending

time and money in the construction of railroad, the disadvantages of which might be greater than the advantages. One prominent citizen of Anderson objected to the road running through the town, because the cars would "run over and kill the children." Another insisted that the road would have to be operated at loss, for the reason that "one train could haul all the produce of the county for twenty years at one load."

Notwithstanding such objections, a large majority of the people were in favor of the road and did everything in their power to encourage its construction. In the light of modern progress, the objections of 1840 seem puerile in the extreme. And although the holy prophets failed to foretell a "frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour," it is no uncommon occurrence for the railway train of the present day to travel at a rate four times that great.

At the June session of the Madison county commissioners in 1849 it was "Ordered that the County Commissioners, for and on behalf of the county of Madison, take and subscribe the sum of \$15,500, which, including the sum of \$500 heretofore subscribed, makes \$16,000, as stock in the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, to be paid in four equal annual installments, and to be expended within the county of Madison."

The records do not show what became of the stock subscribed for by the county, nor can any of the old settlers remember what disposition was made of it. That the stock was issued to the commissioners is shown by the following letter from O. H. Smith, author of "Early Reminiscences of Indiana," and at one time United States senator, but in 1849 president of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company:

OFFICE I. & B. R. R. Co.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1849.

To the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Madison: Gentlemen:—The board of directors of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, in session this day, have adopted the following resolution:

"On motion by Mr. Williams: Resolved, That the board do hereby accept the subscription of stock to the company of \$15,500 by the board of county commissioners of the county of Madison, upon the terms of said subscription, and that the president be directed to cause the subscription to be entered on the books of the company, and notify said board thereof, and issue to the county of Madison a certificate of stock for the proper number of shares."

You are therefore hereby notified that the subscription aforesaid has been entered on the books of the company, and a certificate for 620 shares of stock has been accordingly issued and is herein enclosed.

Witness the signature of the president and secretary and seal of the company, the day and year above written.

O. H. SMITH,
Prest.

Attest: JAS. G. JORDAN,
Secy.

In addition to this subscription by the county, many of the citizens showed their faith in the enterprise by taking stock in the company and

work on the road was prosecuted with vigor. On July 4, 1851, the first railroad train that ever ran into Anderson—an excursion train from Indianapolis—came in over this road. The locomotive was one of the old-fashioned “wood burners,” with a smoke stack shaped like a funnel, and the train consisted of three unvarnished coaches, with plain wooden seats, quite unlike the upholstered seats of the present day coaches. News of the excursion had spread over the surrounding country and for two days before the scheduled time for its arrival curious sight-seers were seen coming into Anderson, some of them from points several miles distant, to see the curiosity of coaches drawn over rails by a steam engine. Hotels and boarding houses were taxed to their utmost capacity and near the wagon bridge over the White river, north of town, a camp was established by those who were unable to find better accommodations. Buildings in the town were decorated with flags and bunting and every thing possible was done to make July 4th a red letter day in the city’s calendar. As the hour for the arrival of the train approached a number of people, unable to restrain their impatience, walked some two miles down the track toward Indianapolis in order to catch an early view of the excursion. When the train came in sight the engineer sounded a few shrill blasts from the whistle as welcome. Consternation reigned among the curious sight-seers and they set out with more speed than grace for the “tall timber” in search of a place of safety. It is said that one man never stopped running until he reached Anderson. After the train had been inspected, citizens and excursionists joined in an appropriate celebration of the anniversary of national independence.

In 1852 the road was completed through the county and a station was established at Anderson, the first building erected by the company standing near the present depot and passenger station. Philip Siddall was the first ticket and freight agent, and also the first telegraph operator in Anderson. He was a man of pleasing personality, who quickly made friends and incidentally increased the business of both the railroad and telegraph companies. In due time the road was completed to Bellefontaine and subsequently to Cleveland, Ohio, when it became known as the “Bee Line.” It is now operated by the New York Central Railroad Company and is known as the Cleveland division of the Big Four Railway System. Through Madison county the line is double-tracked, with stations at Ingalls, Pendleton, Anderson and Chesterfield. It is one of the leading railway lines of the Middle West and in connection with the old Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad forms a popular route from the region of the great lakes to the southwest.

The second railroad to enter Madison county was the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line—now a branch of the Pennsylvania System and usually called the Pan Handle. It enters the county about eight miles north of the southeast corner and follows a northwesterly direction through Anderson, Florida, Frankton and Elwood, leaving the county on the west at the northwest corner of Pipe Creek township. This road was projected about the same time as the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine, but was not completed through Madison county until about three years later. Soon after the Columbus, Piqua & Indianapolis railroad was finished the company, seeing that Chicago was rapidly becoming a city

of importance to the commercial world, decided upon a line from Richmond to Chicago. During the years 1850-51 the road was built from Richmond to Hagerstown, a distance of sixteen miles, and the next year it was finished as far as Newcastle. Little progress was made during the next three years, but early in the summer of 1855 the line was completed as far as Anderson. On July 4, 1855—just four years after the first train came into that town over the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine—an excursion train of four coaches came up from Richmond.

Again the town of Anderson was in gala attire, the people coming from all directions to join in the celebration. Perhaps the curiosity was not so great as on the former occasion, but there were still citizens of Madison county who had not yet seen a railroad train and they were



PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION

very much in evidence. Speech-making, wrestling matches and other athletic contests constituted the principal features of the celebration that followed the arrival of the excursion, music being furnished by a "sheepskin band," composed of a bass drum, snare drum and a fife. The engine that drew the excursion train was not much larger than one of the sixteen horse-power traction engines of the present day used for running threshing machines. In the early days of railroading in Indiana the locomotives were named instead of being numbered, and nearly every town or city through which the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line passed was anxious to have an engine named after it. The officials of the road, glad to please the people, named several of their locomotives after the county seats along the line. Old residents still recall the "Logansport," the "Anderson," the "Newcastle," the "Chicago" and other engines that in their day were considered magnificent pieces of machinery. Then there were the "Swinett," a rather diminutive affair, the first engine on the road, with John Smock as the first engineer, her

twin, the "Julia Dean" the "S. Fosdick," which was named after one of the officials of the railroad company, and last but not least the "Hoosier," whose whistle could be heard for miles. It used to be said that when Mark Smith, the engineer of the Hoosier, would make that whistle do its best he could shake the beach nuts off the trees in the woods along the road.

The first depot and passenger station of the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line in Anderson stood at the north end of Main street, near the river. It was near this old station that the locomotive "Anderson" came to grief in the year 1860. While the engineer was eating a lunch in Dehority's restaurant opposite the depot, the boiler exploded with terrific force, throwing fragments in every direction. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the explosion ended the career of one of the favorite engines on the road.

Shortly after the close of the Civil war the Grand Rapids, Wabash & Cincinnati Railroad Company was organized and in 1869 made a proposition to the citizens of Anderson, Monroe and Van Buren township, of Madison county, that if certain aid was extended a road would be built from White Pigeon, Michigan to Anderson. About the same time the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Company made a similar proposition and at a special session on October 12, 1869, the county commissioners accepted a petition relating to the matter and ordered "that an election be held on Monday, November 15, 1869, for the purpose of taking a vote upon the question of appropriating \$147,000, by Madison county, to aid in the construction of the roads above named."

At the election the proposition was carried by a substantial majority, the commissioners levied a tax in accordance with the vote, and preparations were made to begin work on the roads. Before anything was done, however, a number of citizens of the county joined in bringing a suit to enjoin the collection of the tax and after several years of litigation the supreme court decided against the appropriation. The money already collected under the levy was returned to the taxpayers by the county treasurer.

Five years later, in 1874, the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad Company—the successor of the Grand Rapids, Wabash & Cincinnati—came forward with a proposition to complete the road to Anderson, provided sufficient encouragement was offered. At the March term in 1874, the commissioners ordered an election in Anderson township for May 2nd (the first Saturday) for the purpose of taking a vote upon the question of donating \$28,000 to aid in the construction of the road. At the same time elections were held in the townships of Monroe, Boone and Van Buren, the donations asked for in these townships being \$24,000 in Monroe, \$7,500 in Boone, and \$8,000 in Van Buren. Monroe township voted in favor of the proposition, but in Van Buren it was defeated by a vote of 120 to 90. In Boone township the first returns indicated that the proposition had carried, but upon complaint that a number of illegal votes had been cast, a recount was ordered and the donation was defeated. Another election was ordered to be held in Van Buren township on December 15, 1874, and as a special inducement to the voters it was "Provided that the said Cincinnati, Wabash & Mich-

igan Railroad makes a station within one-fourth of a mile of Lot No. 1, in the town or village of Summitville, in said Van Buren township." Again the proposition was defeated in that township, which reconsidered at a later date, however, and work was commenced upon the road between Wabash and Anderson. It was completed to the latter city in the spring of 1876, giving Anderson three railroad lines.

It was the original intention of the railroad company to complete the road to Louisville, Kentucky, but after Anderson was reached nearly fifteen years elapsed before anything was done toward the building of the southern extension. Work on that portion of the road was begun in 1890 and was pushed with such despatch that in May, 1891, the company published the announcement that the road was open for business from Benton Harbor, Michigan, to Louisville, Kentucky. From North Vernon, Indiana, this road uses the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern to Louisville. Soon after the line was finished it passed to the control of the Big Four Railroad System and is now known as the Michigan division of the Big Four. Over thirty miles of the main track are in Madison county and the stations in the county are Summitville, Alexandria, Linwood, Anderson, Alliance, Emporia and Markleville. The first station in Anderson erected by this company stood on the east side of the track between Fifth and Sixth streets. It was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt, the road having in the meantime been taken over by the Big Four.

The history of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad is not materially different from that of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan. After several futile efforts, aid was finally extended to the company and the road was completed through Madison county in 1875-76. Soon after it went into operation it became a part of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad System, of which Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, was then president. Mr. Brice was a good financier, understood railroad building, was ambitious and anxious to build up a great system of transportation. A good story is told of a bout between him and the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and while it is not directly connected with Madison county history it shows the character of the man who at one time dominated one of the county's leading lines of railway. Brice and his coterie built a line of railroad through northern Indiana to parallel the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which was controlled by the Vanderbilt interests. After the road was finished it was offered to Vanderbilt, in order that he might prevent competition. When the price was named it seemed to the great railroad king to be prohibitive and he replied: "Why, Brice, I wouldn't pay that for your old road if it was nickel plated." Notwithstanding this positive refusal, Brice soon made competition so keen that the old commodore was glad to purchase the road at the figure named. It was in this way that the "Nickel Plate" got its name. After Mr. Brice's death the Lake Erie & Western became a part of the New York Central System.

A little over fifteen miles of the main track of this road is in Madison county. The line crosses the eastern boundary about ten miles south of the northeast corner and runs west through Alexandria, Orestes, Dundee and Elwood into Tipton county.

The last railroad to be constructed through Madison county, even though it be considered of less importance than the others, has a more tumultuous history than any of them. In the spring of 1871 seven men met in Lebanon, Indiana, and started a movement for the construction of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad. At the September term of the commissioners' court of Madison county, Colonel Thomas N. Stilwell, the president of the company, came forward with a petition signed by many prominent citizens and taxpayers of the county, asking the board to order an election in Anderson township for October 21, 1871, for the purpose of allowing the voters an opportunity to express their views upon the question of appropriating money to aid in the construction of the road. At the same session a petition was also presented to the board by the people of Stony Creek township, asking that an election be held in that township to vote on the proposition of levying a tax of 20 per cent on the property of the township for the benefit of the enterprise. Both elections were held on the same day and in each township a majority of the voters expressed themselves as being in favor of extending the assistance asked for, though many of the citizens afterwards refused to pay the tax.

This refusal embarrassed the railroad company and meetings were held at various points along the line of the proposed road to arouse interest and secure individual subscriptions. Stock was also sold at \$50 a share and some money was realized by this method. On April 17, 1873, the first shovelful of earth was cast at Anderson by President Stilwell and the construction of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad was begun. Work proceeded slowly and it was not until December 11, 1875, that the first spike was driven at Anderson at 2:30 p. m. President Zion, who had succeeded Colonel Stilwell, made a speech congratulating the people upon the prospects of a speedy completion of the road. Mayor Brown made a brief response to Mr. Zion's address, after which the first rail was laid in place and Mr. Zion drove the first spike, remarking at the time that it gave him intense pleasure.

At the time the road was commenced the country was in the throes of the hard times resulting from the panic of 1873, and nearly two years passed between the time the first rail was laid at Anderson and the completion of the road to Noblesville, about twenty miles west. Then the company advertised the "First Grand Sunday School Picnic and excursion from Noblesville to Anderson, over the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad, Thursday, June 14, 1877." In the meantime the road had been thrown into the hands of a receiver and was sold by the United States marshal at Indianapolis on April 10, 1877, when it was purchased by Thomas Platt, president of the American Express Company, for \$40,000. At that time the bonded indebtedness of the company was nearly \$300,000, and preferred claims, receiver's certificates, etc., aggregated about \$40,000 more.

Mr. Platt, soon after his purchase, secured the road over in Henry Crawford, of Chicago, who reorganized the company, changed the name of the road to the Cleveland, Auburn & St. Louis Railroad, and began the work of extending the line westward from Noblesville, the objective point being Paris, Illinois, where connections could be made to St. Louis

and other western cities. When Lebanon was reached there was another delay for want of ready money, but in course of time the track was completed to Waveland, in the southwest corner of Montgomery county. From Waveland the trains of the new company used the tracks of the Vandalia to Sand Creek (twenty-two miles) and from Sand Creek the road was completed to Brazil, a distance of twelve miles. About the same time the road was extended eastward from Anderson to Muncie, the present eastern terminal.

For many years the old Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad was a standing joke among the newspaper humorists of the state. It is now known as the Central Indiana, and since the failure of natural gas in the cities near its eastern terminus is earning dividends in the transportation of coal to supply fuel to many of the factories established in that region during the period when natural gas was abundant.

Just before the receiver's sale of the road in April, 1877, the company owned two locomotives, both of which were attached by the sheriff of Madison county and chained to the track to satisfy a judgment. The present company owns eleven locomotives and sufficient other rolling stock to handle the traffic. The only stations on this road in Madison county are Anderson and Lapel, though at one time Johnson's Crossing and Graber's Station were stopping points.

In 1892 the Anderson belt railroad was built by a number of local capitalists and manufacturers for the purpose of providing better shipping facilities for the various manufacturing concerns of the city. This road connects with each of the main lines and makes Anderson one of the best shipping points in the state.

An improvement of purely local interest, but one that might be classed as internal improvements, is the ditches that have been constructed in the county for the purpose of reclaiming the swamp lands and bringing them under cultivation. The first drains in the county were constructed by voluntary associations formed by those whose interests in the draining of a certain district were mutual. This method was found to be unsatisfactory, for the reason that it often happened some land owner, whose farm would be benefited by the ditch, would refuse to pay anything toward its construction, and there was no way by which he could be forced to pay a just share, in proportion to benefits received.

On March 10, 1873, Governor Hendricks approved an act providing for the organization of ditch associations, defining their duties and powers, etc. This law, while an improvement over the old voluntary association method, was unsatisfactory, as it provided no way to prevent any one opposed to the construction of a ditch from carrying out his opposition effectively and interposing an obstacle that could not be overcome by those in favor of it. A supplementary act gave the county commissioners power to order the construction of a ditch, upon petition of a given number of those whose lands would be benefited thereby, and to levy assessments in proportion to the benefits derived. This system was better than any that had preceded it and many of the ditches in Madison county were constructed under its provisions. As mile after mile of drain was built, the objectors began to see the advantages arising from such a course and the opposition gradually became weaker, until today

it would be almost impossible to find a land owner in the county who is not in favor of a thorough going drainage system.

By the act of April 8, 1881, the appointment of a drainage commissioner for each county was authorized, and provisions made for the hearing of petitions by the circuit court. This shortened the process somewhat, as in the former method, when the commissioners ordered a ditch, an appeal could be taken to the circuit court, thus delaying the construction of a needed improvement. By presenting the petition directly to the court the appeal and delay are forestalled. Recent legislatures have passed numerous acts regarding the drainage and reclamation of swamp lands, and since the beginning of the present century many of the old ditches of Madison county have been reopened and new ones built, until at the present time it is estimated that there are eight hundred miles of main ditch in the county. The expense has been enor-



UNION BUILDING, ANDERSON

mous but has been more than offset by the increase in the output of the farms and the value of agricultural lands.

One internal improvement that has been an important factor in adding to the prestige of Madison county as a commercial and industrial center is the system of electric railways now operated by the Union Traction Company. The first dream of an interurban railroad in this section of the country originated in the mind of Samuel T. Bronnenberg, of Anderson, about 1890. At that time the industrial activity due to natural gas was at its height and Anderson and Alexandria were both spreading out over new territory. When the Anderson street car lines were extended across the river to North Anderson, Mr. Bronnenberg conceived the idea of connecting the two cities with a line of electric railway. His idea was to secure a strip of land four hundred feet in width, extending from Anderson to Alexandria, through the center of

which was to be a boulevard one hundred feet in width, over which the railway would run. On either side the lands were to be beautified and divided into residence lots, making an ideal suburban locality. He obtained the greater portion of the right of way and had interested some outside capital in the project, when the hard times of 1893 set in, which put an end to the undertaking.

About this time Noah Clodfelter, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, began the construction of an electric line from Marion to Indianapolis. A considerable portion of the road bed was graded and power houses built along the line, when the enterprise was overtaken by financial disaster and abandoned.

Charles L. Henry, one of the large stockholders in the Anderson Street Railway Company, then undertook the construction of a line from Anderson to Alexandria. This was the beginning of the Union Traction Company, which was incorporated on September 3, 1897, by Charles L. Henry, Philip Matter, John L. Forkner, Ellis C. Carpenter and James A. Van Osdol. The line running from Anderson to Alexandria was continued north to Summitville; a line was built from Alexandria to Elwood; the street railway properties in Anderson and Elwood were purchased by the company, and a little later the Marion street railway property was purchased, including an interurban line from Marion to Summitville. On June 27, 1899, the company, with all its holdings, was consolidated with the Muncie, Anderson & Indianapolis Street Railroad Company, which owned the local street railway lines in Muncie and the right of way for an electric line from Muncie to Indianapolis.

The corporation formed by that consolidation took the name of the Union Traction Company of Indiana. The line from Muncie to Indianapolis, via Anderson, was constructed, and since then the company has acquired, by construction, consolidation and leases, enough lines to bring the total up to 370 miles of interurban railway, connecting the leading cities of what was formerly the gas belt with the city of Indianapolis, and fifty miles of city railway in the various cities where the company operates. Lines radiating from Indianapolis run to Anderson, Muncie, Winchester, Union City, Hartford City, Bluffton, Elwood, Alexandria, Marion, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Kokomo, Tipton, Noblesville and Newcastle, and the intervening towns and villages.

The principal offices of the company, as well as the main power generating plant and car shops, are located in Anderson, where, according to the last report of the state bureau of inspection, 210 people are employed in various capacities connected with the company. The principal officers of the company are as follows: Arthur W. Brady, president; William H. Forse, secretary and treasurer; H. A. Nicholl, general manager; Walter Shroyer, auditor; J. A. Van Osdol, general attorney; C. A. Baldwin, superintendent of transportation; F. D. Norviel, general passenger and freight agent. The company has recently purchased ground at the corner of Twelfth and Meridian streets, in the city of Anderson, where it is intended to erect a new passenger and freight station in the near future.

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

COUNTY SEMINARY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ANDERSON—SCHOOLS OF OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS—VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY—STATISTICS—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—FIRST GRADED SCHOOL—FRANKLIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL—ANDERSON NORMAL UNIVERSITY—BUSINESS COLLEGE—PARISHIAL SCHOOLS—THE PRESS—STRUGGLES OF THE EARLY NEWSPAPER—THE FIRST DAILY—HARDESTY'S WINDOW SHUTTER CAMPAIGN—PRESENT DAY NEWSPAPERS—PUBLIC LIBRARIES—SCHOOL LIBRARIES

In the chapters on Township History will be found accounts of the early schools in the rural districts, with statistics showing the condition of the public schools in each township at the present time. The legislature of 1828 passed an act providing for the establishment of county seminaries in the several counties of the state at public expense, but nearly twenty years elapsed before such an institution was founded in Madison county. In 1849 a two-story brick building was erected on the northeast corner of Main and Twelfth streets, in the town of Anderson, for a county seminary. This building was forty feet square, with a hall running east and west through the center. The lot upon which it stood was donated "for school purposes" by Andrew Jackson and Robert N. Williams, two citizens who favored education. School was taught in this building until it was destroyed by fire in 1856.

Soon after the burning of the old seminary, a public school building was erected upon the site. It was used for more than thirty years, but was torn down in 1888 to make room for the present Main Street school. The second public school building in Anderson (known as the Second Ward school) was erected in 1808 at the corner of Seventh and Milton streets, but was torn down in 1895 to make way for the present commodious building that occupies the site. In the meantime Anderson had been incorporated as a city in 1865 and a high school had been organized in 1873. After the erection of the Main street building in 1888 it was used for the high school until the Lincoln building was erected in 1896, at a cost of \$39,000, when the high school was removed to the new building.

Two buildings were erected in 1891—the Park place building, which cost \$9,000, and the Central Avenue school, located on Central Avenue between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, which cost \$20,000. In 1892 the Hazelwood building was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and the next year the Columbia school, at the corner of North and Madison, was erected at a cost of \$22,500. In 1894 the building at the corner of

Seventh and Delaware streets was erected at a cost of \$24,000. The Washington school, situated on Columbus avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, was established in 1896 by the erection of a building that cost \$37,000, and in 1897 the Shadeland school, a frame building of five rooms, was built at a cost of \$3,000. The first high school building was erected in 1898. It is situated immediately south of the Lincoln building and is now called the grammar school.

Just after noon on December 18, 1901, fire was discovered in the basement of the Lincoln building. Through the ventilating ducts the flames soon found their way to all parts of the structure. The fire department responded promptly, but the fire was not under control until eleven o'clock that night, when the building was reduced to ashes. It was immediately rebuilt.

The present high school building was erected in 1910 at a cost of

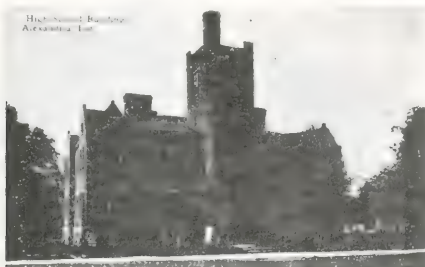


ANDERSON HIGH SCHOOL

\$150,000. It is centrally located, on Lincoln street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and is considered by educators to be one of the best high school edifices in the state. In the building is a large auditorium for public meetings, commencement exercises, etc. The school is also equipped with a gymnasium and swimming pool. The course of study includes the usual high school branches, manual training in wood and iron work for the boys, cooking and sewing for the girls, and kindred subjects. The display of this school at the "Made in Anderson" exhibit in June, 1913, attracted a great deal of attention, especially the specimens of pattern making and needlework from the manual training departments. The school is open to students from all parts of the county. Those who have completed the course of study in the township schools have their tuition paid from the township funds and all others pay a small tuition fee. In connection with the high school is a free night

school, in which is taught the ordinary school branches, shorthand, machine drawing, commercial chemistry, shop practice, pattern making, sewing, cookery, etc. The first high school class, consisting of four young ladies, was graduated in 1876. In 1912-13 there were 626 students enrolled in the Anderson high school. The school board that ordered the erection of the present magnificent high school was composed of Willis S. Ellis, F. A. Walker and W. B. Campbell.

The present members of the school board of Anderson are H. E. Jones, Austin Retherford and G. E. Nichol. Among those who have been prominently identified with the public school system of Anderson in the past may be mentioned Charles Hewett, T. C. Davis, W. R. Myers, Joseph Franklin, Dr. C. S. Burr, S. M. Keltner, C. W. Prather, George Quick, W. T. Durbin, N. C. McCullough, A. J. Dipboye and J. S. Carr, all of whom served either on the board of education or as superintendent of the schools. The present superintendent is James B. Pearcy.



HIGH SCHOOL AT ALEXANDRIA

In 1913 the city of Anderson had eleven public school houses, ten of which were of modern brick construction, the value of buildings and grounds being estimated at \$544,000. Of the 109 teachers employed in the city schools, twenty-three are in the high school.

In 1876 the town of Elwood had but one school building and employed four teachers. With the discovery of natural gas and the consequent increase in population the educational facilities were made to keep pace, until in 1913 the city had eight public school buildings, viz: High School, Linwood, Central, Osborne, Washington, Edgewood, North C street, and a small frame building in one of the outskirts. Five of these buildings are of brick and three are frame. The total value of grounds and buildings was \$210,000. Fifty-seven teachers were employed during the school year of 1912-13, nine of whom were in the commissioned high school. It is no exaggeration to say that no city of its size in the state offers better educational advantages to its young people than Elwood.

Alexandria has four public school buildings, known as the Old Central, the Clark, the Tomlinson and the High School. The three last

named are of modern construction and compare favorably with public schoolhouses anywhere, costing over \$20,000 each. The corps of teachers in the Alexandria public schools in 1912-13 numbered twenty-seven, six of whom were employed in the high school grades. The value of all school property in the city was \$49,300.

The first schoolhouse in Pendleton stood on the east side of the Big Four Railroad, on what is now known as Tariff street. In 1864 the brick building long known as the Pendleton Academy was erected on the site of the second schoolhouse and was for many years the only public school in the town. Pendleton now has two modern brick buildings—the High School, at the corner of East and High streets, and the West building, at the corner of Taylor and West. In 1913 a large addition was made to the high school building, so that the value of all school property is approximately \$45,000. Thirteen teachers were



PUBLIC SCHOOL, LAPEL

employed in the Pendleton schools during the school year of 1912-13, and of these four were engaged in high school work.

Summitville has but one school building, which was recently erected at a cost of \$22,500. Nine teachers are employed, three of whom are in the commissioned high school. The public school building at Lapel cost \$18,000 and the one at Frankton cost \$5,000. Eight teachers are employed at Lapel and seven at Frankton, and in both towns there are commissioned high schools.

Thus it will be seen that in the seven principal cities and incorporated towns there are twenty-eight public school buildings, valued at \$893,800. The incorporated towns of Chesterfield and Markleville have no separate boards of education and their schools are treated in connection with Union and Adams townships, respectively. In each of the seven large cities and towns is a commissioned high school. The total number of teachers employed in the county during the school year of 1912-13 was 375, of whom 230 were employed in the cities and towns and 145 in the country schools. The value of all real estate and buildings owned by the county for school purposes was \$1,118,300 and the

value of maps and other apparatus was estimated at \$23,100. The total amount paid in teachers' salaries during the last school year was \$228,184.38.

The office of county superintendent was created by the legislature of 1873. Since that time the county superintendents of the Madison county schools, with the year in which each took office, have been as follows: Joseph Franklin, 1873; R. I. Hamilton, 1875; William M. Croan, 1881; Dale J. Crittenberger, 1884; Willis S. Ellis, 1887; Isaac V. Busby, 1893; Manson U. Johnson, 1894; Lawrence McTurnan, 1897; James W. Frazier, 1902. Mr. Frazier was first appointed upon the resignation of Mr. McTurnan and has since been twice reelected. His present term expires in 1917.

The first graded county school in the county was taught by W. M. Croan at a schoolhouse in Richland township known as "College Corner," and it was in this house that the first "graduating" exercises in the country schools of the county were held. In 1912-13 the average length of term in the various schools of the county was 145 days. At the close of the term there were 177 graduates in the commissioned high schools and 529 in the township schools.

Madison county has never boasted a college or higher institution of learning. The law establishing the state university provided that each county in the state should be entitled to appoint two students annually, whose tuition should be free. Enoch M. Jackson, a son of Andrew Jackson, and Augustus M. Williams, son of Robert N. Williams, were the first from Madison county to become graduates of the University of Indiana, the former entering the institution in 1845 and the latter in 1846.

Joseph Franklin, who had charge of the one public school in Anderson during the period from 1862 to 1865, erected a frame building on the west side of Delaware street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets in 1868 and there conducted a private graded school for several years, Miss Genevieve Robinson having charge of the lower grades.

On August 29, 1896, the Anderson Normal University, a private institution founded by W. M. Croan, was opened in the second and third stories of the Opera House block at the northeast corner of Main and Eleventh streets, in the city of Anderson. The institution started off in a rather pretentious manner, as may be seen by the following faculty and list of subjects to be taught: W. M. Croan, president; George H. Colbert, higher mathematics and astronomy; J. C. Black, pedagogy; J. P. Mullin, language; Lottie N. Mullin, literature; J. Goodwin Perkins, principal commercial department; E. E. Copple, geography and mathematics; W. C. Rousch, chemistry and pharmacy; Ellsworth L. McCain, penmanship; Charles Nelson, musical director; Laura Quick, elocution and *delsarte*; Grace S. Langell, voice culture; James F. Wysong, conductor of band and orchestra; Louis J. Weichman, shorthand and typewriting; Kenneth M. Burr, military science; John E. Wiley, law; Margaret Beachley, drawing and fine art. No appeal to the general public for financial aid was made, the aim of the founder being to make the school self sustaining. The expenses, however, of maintaining such an institution were greater than the income and after

a short and somewhat precarious career it succumbed to the inevitable.

The Anderson Business College, located on the third floor of the Decker building at the southwest corner of Tenth and Meridian streets, was formed in 1904, by the purchase and consolidation of the Bliss Business University and the Anderson Business School, two institutions that had been previously established. It is now a branch of the Indiana Business College, which maintains schools of a commercial character in thirteen of the principal cities of the state. The Anderson school is under the management of Prof. J. Phillips.

Parochial schools are maintained by the Catholic church at Anderson, Alexandria and Elwood. The first parochial school at Anderson was taught in 1858 by Mrs. Maggie Ryan. After the completion of the present Catholic church the old edifice was converted into a schoolhouse and the school is in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. At Elwood St. Joseph's parish has recently erected a school building at a cost of some \$50,000. It is one of the most modern schoolhouses in the county and an ornament to the city of Elwood.

THE PRESS

As a factor in the educational development of any community the newspaper plays an important part. The first newspaper published in the county was the *Federal Union*, which was started in 1834 by T. J. Langdon, said to have been the oldest printer in Anderson. He was assisted by Charles D. Henderson in the editorial work, but after a few months the paper was suspended. Shortly after that Charles D. Henderson began the publication of the *Western Telegraph* and was fortunate enough to secure some of the legal printing, which enabled him to continue in business until about 1838, when he was forced to suspend the publication.

In 1840 Dr. Thomas Sims established the *Atheneum*, which, as its name indicates, was devoted to literature and the sciences, rather than to the news of the day. Dr. Sims was a clever writer and something of an enthusiast on the subject of phrenology. After a time the public tired of his dissertations upon this and kindred subjects and the *Atheneum* died for want of patronage.

Joseph G. Jones was the next journalistic knight to enter the lists in Madison county, which he did soon after Dr. Sims retired from the field by the establishment of the *Whig Eagle*. This paper was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Whig party and in the campaign of 1844 carried the banner of Henry Clay. In the spring of 1846 Mr. Jones removed his printing office to Indianapolis, leaving Madison county without a newspaper until Gardner Goldsmith began the publication of the *Madison County Journal*, which was also an exponent of Whig principles. The existence of this paper was brief.

John Q. and William L. Howell, who had been running a paper in Marion, Indiana, removed their office to Anderson in 1848 and commenced the publication of the *True Democrat*. Peter H. Lemon was employed as editor and in 1849 the paper was purchased by Mr. Lemon and Dr. Townsend Ryan, who changed the name to the *Weekly Demo-*

crat. It was an unswerving advocate of Democratic principles, and as that party was then in power in the county, it was a surprise to many that the paper was suspended in 1850. Mr. Lemon said it "died of a broken heart."

Not long after the suspension of the *Democrat* Dr. James W. Mendenhall, who has been described as "a young man of some ability but of little experience," commenced the publication of the *Anderson Gazette*. Under Mendenhall's management it was neutral in politics, but it was purchased by J. F. Henry, who made it a Democratic organ. Henry was assisted in the editorial work by Colonel Thomas N. Stilwell. About 1855 it passed into the hands of Charles I. Barker and soon afterward expired.

About this time W. H. H. Lewis founded the *Madison County Republican*, a paper which advocated the doctrines of the old Whig party and later the Republican party. Subsequently the name was changed to the *Central Indianian*, with John Patterson as editor, but it went the way of its predecessors.

Thomas W. and Ira H. Cook began the publication of the *Democratic Standard* in 1855. On January 1, 1858, Thomas W. Cook retired from the paper, having sold it to Charles I. Barker, who conducted it until 1863, when he disposed of it to Calvin C. Moricle, of White county, Indiana. Mr. Moricle edited and published the paper for about one year, when he was succeeded by O. C. Willitts. Afterward, F. M. Randall published the paper for a short time, with E. V. Long as editor, when the property was purchased by W. E. Cook and A. S. McCallister. These gentlemen published the *Standard* until the fall of 1866, when they sold it to Fleming T. Luse, of Warsaw, Indiana. Mr. Luse continued the publication of the paper until it was consolidated with the *Anderson Democrat*, under the editorial management of M. Y. Todysman, when the name *Standard* disappeared. Mr. Todysman sold the *Democrat* to William R. Brownlee in the fall of 1877. Brownlee in turn sold it to Glasco Brothers, which resulted in the consolidation of the paper with the *Review*, under the name of the *Review-Democrat*. It was not long, however, until the first part of the name was dropped and the paper continued as the *Democrat*.

In 1863, in the midst of the Civil war, H. J. Brown launched the *Loyal American* as the organ of the Republican party in Madison county. He remained as editor and publisher until in 1865, when he was appointed postmaster at Anderson. John C. Hanson then took charge and issued a few numbers, when the publication was suspended.

The Democracy of Fleming T. Luse, who purchased the *Standard* in 1866, was not of the type to suit the radical leaders of his party. As a result of this condition a stock company was formed in 1867 and the *Anderson Plain Dealer* appeared. Under the editorial management of Edwin P. Schlater and W. E. Cook it soon came to be recognized as the party organ in the county. In 1868 George D. Farrar, of Greenville, Ohio, purchased the *Plain Dealer* and conducted it until 1871, when he sold it to William C. Fleming. Mr. Fleming published the paper until 1873, when he sold to Charles L. Zahm, who published it but a short time, when he was succeeded by Todysman & Pyle. Thompson & Myers also conducted the *Plain Dealer* for a short time.

The first daily paper in Anderson, however, and also the first in Madison county, was the *Bulletin*, which made its first appearance on March 25, 1885. It was started by Dory Biddle, James W. Knight and Charles R. Craven. Knight and Craven were practical printers, who had been thrown out of employment by the consolidation of the *Democrat* and the *Review* a short time before. The *Anderson Review* was started by George Winter in 1880 and conducted by him as a weekly for about three years, when George Ross and Thomas P. Harris bought a controlling interest and adopted a Democratic policy. W. S. Diven soon after purchased an interest and had charge of the editorial policy until the paper was merged into the *Democrat* in the latter part of 1884. On the afternoon of March 15, 1885, Biddle, Knight and Craven were sitting in George Winter's printing office in the Odd Fellows' building, when Craven suggested that they start a daily paper. The following Monday Craven and Knight went to Elwood and bought the outfit of an old printing office there, shipped it to Anderson, established an office in the basement room in the northwest corner of the courthouse, where the first number of the *Daily Bulletin* was "struck off" on the afternoon of March 25, 1885, as above stated. Dory Biddle was editor and Knight and Craven were the business managers and compositors. It is said the three men had exhausted their combined capital of \$27.00 before the paper was ready to go to press, and that John L. Forkner went security for the paper bill for the first week, which amounted to \$7.40. This puny infant thrived from the start and in a short time the *Bulletin* was on a paying basis. When natural gas was discovered in the county, this paper was one of the most influential factors in advertising the advantages to be derived and in bringing new manufacturing establishments into the county. On September 1, 1907, the *Bulletin* was consolidated with the *Democrat*, but is still published as an afternoon daily under the old name.

In the summer of 1868 John O. Hardesty purchased the material of the old *Loyal American* and began the publication of the *Anderson Herald*. Hardesty has been described as a "live wire journalist," and as his advent into Anderson was right in the midst of a political campaign he soon found an opportunity to do some active work for the Republican cause. In looking over the annual statement of the receipts and disbursements of the county, he found a total of \$37,000—not much for a county like Madison, but the way he played up those figures before the taxpayers was a caution. The only expenditure for improvements on public buildings was a small sum for a new window shutter on the courthouse, but Hardesty referred to it as the \$37,000 window shutter, had a picture of it made and ran it in his paper through the entire campaign. His paper was known as the "Red Hot" *Herald*, and while he did not defeat the Democratic county ticket at that election, he paved the way for the election of a majority of the Republican candidates for county office in 1870.

In the fall of 1872 Stephen Metcalf purchased a one-half interest in the *Herald* and in August of the following year purchased Mr. Hardesty's interest, becoming sole owner. Mr. Metcalf made substantial improvements in the mechanical department, including the purchase of

a new press. Various changes in ownership and management occurred during the next fifteen years, W. M. and Caleb H. Kinnard, George McKeown, Charles H. Ewing and Mr. Metcalf all holding an interest in the paper at different times. In April, 1888, A. A. Small became the owner, but in the fall of the same year sold the office and good will to H. G. Doggett. Chase Brothers soon after that became the owners and publishers. They disposed of the paper to J. H. Lewis, who in turn sold it to J. Q. Donnel, a man of considerable ability, but as he was not always in accord with his party he lost both prestige and patronage, and in 1895 sold out to Wallace B. Campbell. In the meantime several attempts had been made to establish a daily edition, but all were unsuccessful until the present morning *Herald* was started in April, 1887. The *Herald* is now published every morning, except Monday, by the Herald Publishing Company and is the oldest Republican paper in Madison county.

George Winter, who has been mentioned as the founder of the *Anderson Review*, was also interested in other newspaper ventures, among which were the *Evening Star*, the *Daily Review* and the *Saturday News*. The first two were forced to suspend and the last was absorbed by the *Anderson Democrat* in 1887, when Mr. Winter went to Washington to accept a place as printer in the government printing office. He died in Washington in 1889. He was a fine printer but lacked executive ability.

Pendleton was the second town in the county to boast a newspaper. In 1870 T. B. Deem came from Knightstown, Henry county, and started the *Pendleton Register*, a weekly Republican paper. Accounts vary as to the ultimate fate of the *Register*, one authority stating that it was conducted at Pendleton until 1876, when it was removed to Greenfield, and another says the office was purchased by C. B. Caddy in 1878 and the name of the paper changed to the *Pendleton Republican*.

The *Pendleton Enterprise* was started in the spring of 1871 by B. Gregory, but after a precarious career of nine months it gave up the ghost. In 1896 Robert E. Maranville began the publication of the *Pendleton Record*, which was devoted chiefly to the interests of farmer and stock raiser. Subsequently he acquired the *Pendleton Republican*, but both the *Record* and the *Republican* have passed out of existence and the only paper now published in Pendleton is the *Times*. It was founded in 1904 and is published on Friday of each week. Will E. Witmer is the present editor and proprietor.

The first paper published in Elwood was the *Review*, which was established by George Winter in the early spring of 1877. It was short-lived and in 1880 Roy Hannah, S. T. Legg and Allen Wilson formed a stock company and commenced the publication of the *Free Press*, with Mr. Hannah as editor and manager. Some time later another paper called the *Review* was launched by L. H. Emmons, who sold out to A. W. Ross in 1888. The following year A. J. Behymer bought and consolidated the *Free Press* and *Review* and continued the publication under the former name. M. H. Geyer & Son later purchased the paper, but after a short time sold it to Jesse Mellet, who started a daily edition in 1892. The paper is now owned by A. D. Moffett, who published the

Free Press every Thursday as a weekly and an afternoon daily called the *Record*, which is issued every day except Sunday.

The first number of the *Elwood Leader* made its appearance on March 19, 1891, bearing the name of W. J. Spruce as editor and proprietor. E. E. Fornshell issued the first number of the *Elwood Daily Call* on November 14, 1891, and on February 1, 1894, these two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Call-Leader*. This paper is now published every afternoon except Sunday by Fornshell, Carpenter & Fornshell, and a weekly edition is issued every Thursday.

In 1877 Joseph Fenimore established the *Alexandria Bee*, the first paper in Alexandria, but it seems the *Bee* stung the founder, as after a few months it expired for want of patronage. Eight years later, in 1885, T. A. French started the *Alexandria Times* and announced his intention to make the paper a success and boom the town. It seems that a paper called the *Tribune* was started in Alexandria a little later, as the *Times-Tribune* dates its existence from 1894. It is issued every afternoon except Sunday, R. M. Yelvington being the present publisher.

The *Alexandria Record* was established by Moore & Myers in 1892. The following year Harry E. Manor bought the paper and converted it into a Republican organ. Weekly and daily editions were issued for a time, but the paper is no longer in existence.

On September 25, 1893, the first number of the *Alexandria Press* was issued by C. F. & C. H. Meyer. It has had a successful career, is Democratic in politics, but is one of the best local papers in the county outside of Anderson. It is issued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, the Friday issue being a weekly edition intended for rural circulation.

In November, 1895, George B. Mickler commenced the publication of the *Gas Belt News* at Alexandria. It was a weekly, published every Friday, and was devoted to the industrial interests of the gas belt, particularly Alexandria and the immediate vicinity. With the failure of the gas supply the mission of the paper was ended and it was suspended.

The first paper in Summitville was started by a young man named Pinkerton, but little of its history can be learned. In 1888 the *Summitville Times* was started by A. J. Wertz, who had formerly been connected with the *Anderson Bulletin*, but it was short-lived. George P. Louiso began the publication of the *Summitville Wave* in 1890. It was independent in politics, well edited, and soon built up a circulation that made it a profitable venture. In 1902 the *Wave* and the *North Madison Democrat* were purchased and consolidated by L. P. Moore under the name of the *Summitville Reporter*. In the fall of 1906 this paper was sold to W. A. Wimmer, who in June, 1913, disposed of it to F. D. Durham, the present proprietor.

The Frankton Leader was established by E. A. Kemp in 1890. It has been superseded by the *Frankton Critic*, which was founded in 1901 and is issued every Thursday by the Smith Printing Company. The *Lapel News* was established in 1891 and is now owned and edited by Lawrence E. Fair. In 1909 the *Call of the Moose*, a fraternal monthly devoted to the interest of the Loyal Order of Moose, was established in

Anderson, and the *Gospel Trumpet*, a religious periodical, was started in Anderson in 1906. E. E. Byrum is the editor.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Madison county has four Carnegie libraries, located at Anderson, Elwood, Alexandria and Pendleton. The first movement for the establishment of a public library in Anderson originated in July, 1879, when Stephen Metcalf circulated a petition for stock subscriptions for that purpose. On August 29, 1879, a meeting was held at the office of John F. Wildman to decide upon a definite plan for the organization of a library association. Those present at that meeting were John W. Pence, John E. Corwin, W. T. Durbin, Stephen Metcalf, C. S. Burr, J. F. Wildman, Jonas Stewart, W. R. Myers, Edgar Henderson, W. S. Diven, M. A. Chipman, C. D. Thompson, George W. Shreeve, E. P. Schlater, Thomas B. Orr, Paul Fitzgerald, James W. Sansberry, L. J. Burr, H. C. Ryan, Zimri Hockett, H. E. Jones, J. N. Study, William Suman, I. D. Bosworth, Amzi W. Thomas, James Mohan, George W. Kessler, G. W. Brown and G. D. Searle.

Subscriptions amounting to \$270 were reported by Mr. Metcalf and an association was organized with John W. Pence, W. T. Durbin, Stephen Metcalf, J. F. Wildman, Garrett W. Brown, Jonas Stewart and E. P. Schlater as a board of directors. The library was opened on November 8, 1879, in the office of Amzi W. Thomas, on the north side of the public square, with 374 volumes. In February, 1882, it was removed to the office of Walker & Walker. Until October, 1885, the library was kept open but one day each week to give patrons an opportunity to exchange books. About that time a Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Anderson and offered to assume the management of the library. The offer was accepted by the directors and the library was removed to "Reeve's art gallery," on the west side of the public square. The Young Men's Christian Association did not last long and the books went back to the board of directors. For about a year the books were stored away and the library was then reopened in the office of Judge Chipman, where it remained until in 1889.

Late in the year 1888 eight young men organized a club, with Claude S. Burr as president, and Charles Platter as secretary and treasurer. This club held its meetings in the Robinson & Lovett block, on the north side of the public square. Its members secured a majority of the shares of the old library stock, took control of the books and removed them to the club rooms. Donations were received about this time from various persons that brought the number of volumes up to 650.

On February 12, 1889, the Anderson Reading Room and Library Association was incorporated with the following board of directors: John W. Lovett, John F. McClure (then mayor), Stephen Metcalf, Martha V. Underhill, John E. Canaday, Mattie V. Berg and Mrs. E. B. Goodykoontz. These directors, in connection with the club above mentioned, continued in control of the library until the spring of 1891, when a proposition was made to the city to take charge of the books

and established a city library. On May 11, 1891, the city council resolved "That the books, papers, furniture and effects of the Anderson Reading Room and Library Association be accepted by the city of Anderson, in accordance with the action of said association transferring said property to the city, and that the same be hereafter maintained as a city library."

Anderson now had a city library, but had no place to put it. The books were removed to the Newsom block and Marcus Kilburne was installed as librarian. He was soon after succeeded by Anna B. Myers. In April, 1898, the library was removed to the Masonic Temple on Meridian street. In the meantime a tax had been levied for the support of the library and the purchase of new books. By this method the library was increased until it became evident that the quarters in the Masonic



ANDERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Temple would soon become too small and in 1901 M. M. Dunlap, then mayor of Anderson, wrote to Andrew Carnegie, asking for a contribution that would enable the city to erect a library building. Mr. Carnegie was at that time in Europe, but the following year the mayor wrote again and this time was successful in securing the promise of a donation of \$50,000, on the condition that the city would furnish a suitable site and appropriate \$5,000 annually for the support of the institution.

These conditions were complied with, the lot at the northeast corner of Tenth and Jackson streets was purchased for \$17,400, and work on the building was soon afterward commenced. It was completed in the spring of 1905 and was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at the Central Christian church on the evening of April 20, 1905, the dedicatory address being made by M. M. Dunlap and the building accepted for the city by Mayor John L. Forkner. The total

cost of the grounds, buildings and furnishings was \$72,200. Miss Katherine A. Chipman is the librarian and Miss Carrie E. Lake, assistant. The library now numbers about twenty-two thousand volumes and is one of the points of interest in the city of Anderson.

The following extract concerning the Elwood public library is taken from a little booklet issued by the Library Association: "The Elwood Public Library had its inception in 1898 in the thought of Mrs. A. D. Moffett and has been brought to its present status of usefulness and efficiency by the Elwood Library Association.

"The association had its origin in a committee, composed of Mrs. Moffett, Mrs. D. G. Evans, Dr. H. M. Brown, Rev. L. C. Howe and Rev. George Chandler, which was appointed in October, 1898, by Mr. J. T. Alexander, of Greensburg, Indiana, to select a book list for a small subscription library, owned by the International Library Association, installed by Mr. Alexander in Room No. 1, of the building at the corner of South B and Anderson streets, then known as the Fitz Williams building.

"The committee met at the library room and pursuant to the suggestion of Mrs. Moffett, that a free public library be established, the librarian, Mrs. Eva Gilmore, was instructed to send postal cards to twenty persons, inviting them to a meeting at the library room, to confer with the committee upon the feasibility of the plan. In response to this invitation Mr. George Haynes, Mr. W. S. James, Mr. A. H. McKenzie and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Willkie met with the committee November 26, 1898, and it was decided to solicit subscriptions at \$10 a share to a fund of \$1,000 for the establishment of a free public library.

"January 10, 1899, sufficient funds having been subscribed to insure the fulfillment of the plan, a mass meeting was held in Odd Fellows' hall and a temporary organization was effected with Mr. F. N. Simmons as chairman, and Mrs. H. F. Willkie as secretary. Mr. H. F. Willkie was authorized to draft articles of incorporation and secure a charter.

"January 25, 1899, the charter having been obtained, and the required fund being guaranteed by subscriptions, the permanent organization was effected in Odd Fellows' hall by the election of a board of fifteen directors for a period of one year."

Popular interest in the movement to establish a public library was manifested in the subscriptions to the stock. Among the subscribers and contributors were most of the leading professional and business men of Elwood, a number of lodges and trades unions, Sunday school classes and the children of the public schools. In April, 1899, the library was opened in a small room at 1414 Main street, with 1,150 volumes, twelve magazines in the reading room department, and Mrs. Eva Gilmore in charge as librarian. In June, 1899, the library was turned over to the city and a tax was levied by the city council for its support. The following spring the library was removed to the new city hall building. In 1901, at the solicitation of the Women's Club, the American Tin Plate Company made a donation of \$1,000.

In December, 1901 Andrew Carnegie, in response to a communication from the librarian and secretary of the association, Mrs. F. L. Saylor, offered to donate \$25,000 for the erection of a building, provided the

city would furnish a site and levy an annual tax equal to 10 per cent. of the gift. The proposition was accepted, a further gift of \$5,000 was received from Mr. Carnegie in 1903, and on June 1, 1904, the building was dedicated and opened to the public. In the meantime Mrs. Hannah B. Leeds had given the library \$500 and D. G. Reed had donated \$100 as an endowment fund for a men's room in the library building.

In June, 1909, library privileges were extended to all the residents of Pipe Creek township, and about a month after this action was taken a branch library was opened at Frankton. J. L. Clauser was president of the board in 1913; Mrs. M. E. King, secretary, and Miss Henriette L. Scranton was librarian.

Some efforts were made to establish a public library in Alexandria in the closing years of the last century, but they were unsuccessful.



ELWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY

The present library association was organized in 1901 and soon after it was chartered steps were taken to secure the assistance of Mr. Carnegie in the erection of a suitable building. A donation was promised under the usual conditions that an appropriate site be furnished and an annual tax equal to 10 per cent. of the donation be levied by the city council for the library's support. A lot was accordingly purchased at the corner of East Church and Wayne streets, the council levied a tax that would bring in about \$1,400 annually, and Mr. Carnegie sent in his donation of \$12,000, which was subsequently increased by a supplementary gift of \$2,000. The building, a neat little structure, was opened to the public in 1904 and in 1913 the library numbered over five thousand volumes.

The board of directors of the Alexandria Library Association for the year 1913 was as follows: Dr. F. G. Keller, president; Rev. G. A. Little, vice-president; Mrs. Minnie Malone, secretary; Rev. F. P. Faust, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church; E. P. McMahan, representing Monroe township; A. L. Custer, superintendent of the public schools; Mrs. F. C. Jones and W. H. May, the last named being an ex officio director, by virtue of his office of township trustee. Miss Zada Carr is the librarian and Miss Bessie Bertsche, assistant.

A library association was organized at Pendleton on November 8, 1877. Dr. O. W. Brownback was elected president and James W. Hardman, secretary. Articles of association and a code of by-laws were adopted and it was decided to solicit subscriptions to a capital stock of \$1,000, divided into two hundred shares of \$5 each. Subscriptions amounting to \$110, or twenty-two shares, were made at the meeting and the work of soliciting was commenced. J. B. Lewis, W. F. Morris, O. W. Brownback, Charles E. Goodrich and Benjamin Rogers were elected directors to serve until the annual meeting of the stockholders as provided for in the articles of association. Among the stockholders were Hervey Craven, A. W. Cook, B. F. Aiman, G. A. Phipps, J. R. Silver, J. F. Silver, Isaac P. Rinewalt, F. M. Hardy, W. R. Kinnard, S. F. and J. L. Thomas, J. W., H. F. and W. H. Lewis, and a number of others



PENDLETON PUBLIC LIBRARY

whose names cannot be ascertained. The library was established in what was known as the Red Ribbon reading room in the Commercial block, but the records of the old association appear to have been lost and the history of the library cannot be obtained.

The present public library in Pendleton was first conceived by Mrs. Sarah Skillen Cook and her ideas were carried into effect by an organization known as the Independent Social Club, Mrs. Cook being aided by Mrs. Ida Parsons, Thomas M. Hardy, Sr., and her club associates in the establishment of a circulating library of their own, supported by contributions. The library was kept in Tank's drug store, but as interest in the work increased it soon became evident that more commodious quarters would have to be secured. A mass meeting was therefore called at the Methodist Episcopal church in the early part of 1910, to discuss "ways and means" of making the library a permanent institution. Thomas M. Hardy, Sr., offered to donate a lot on East State

street, near the high school building, if money could be raised for the erection of a building. This fact was made known to Mr. Carnegie, who offered to donate \$8,000, if the town board would guarantee an annual fund of \$800 for the support of the library. His proposition was accepted and a tax levied in accordance therewith, and on March 1, 1912, the building was formally dedicated. Jacob P. Dunn, of the state library commission was present and delivered the principal address, Major Henry Post, Grand Army of the Republic, presented the library with eighty-four volumes of war history, the Saturday Club gave 110 volumes, the churches also contributed a number of volumes, and on March 4, 1912, the library was opened to the public, with Miss Margaret Wade, as librarian. The library now numbers about 2,200 volumes.

In addition to the public libraries above described, every public school in the county has a small library composed of works of reference, history and travel, and the books prescribed by the young people's reading circle, supplementary to the regular course of study in the common schools. It is impossible, in the absence of official reports, to give the number of volumes in these school libraries, but Professor James W. Frazier, county superintendent, estimates that there are ten thousand volumes in the township schools alone. There are probably as many more in the school libraries in the cities and incorporated towns.

With school property valued at over \$1,100,000; with more than a quarter of a million dollars expended annually in teachers' salaries; with almost a score of well-edited local newspapers; with four public libraries housed in buildings erected especially for their accommodation, and some twenty thousand volumes in the libraries of the public schools, the reader may see that the educational development of Madison county has been at least equal to that of the other counties of the state. As a rule, the teachers employed in the public schools are men and women of inherent natural ability, supplemented by training for their work, and many of them hold teachers' licenses of the highest grade. The parents generally believe in education, newspapers and magazines find their way into a majority of the homes, the school and public libraries are well patronized by the students in the public schools, and everything points to a still higher educational standard in the county in the future.

CHAPTER XII

BENCH AND BAR

FIRST SEAT OF JUSTICE—EARLY COURTS AND PIONEER JUDGES—CHARACTER OF THE EARLY LAWYERS—SKETCHES OF JUDGES AND PROMINENT ATTORNEYS—THE SUPERIOR COURT—INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH LEGAL PRACTICE.

Contributed by Frank P. Foster, October, 1913

When Madison county was organized in 1823, its seat of government was located at Pendleton and kept there until 1828, when it was moved to Anderson. The first housing of its court in this city, or town as it then was, though that was less than a century ago, links the dawn of our courts with a cherished romance of the period, for our first courthouse was a log cabin which had been built and inhabited by the good Indian, Chief Anderson, and his son.

At the beginning of our judicial needs, the statutes made provisions for a circuit court which has continued down to the present, and bids fair for a long life yet. Now and then at different dates other tribunals have sprung into existence, but most of them, some after a considerable period, others in a few brief years, following their creation were cut short and are no more. The jurisdiction of these additional courts was not so comprehensive as that of the circuit court.

The probate court which flourished from 1829 to 1852 had to do simply with such matters as are now addressed to the probate side of the circuit court. James Scott was its first judge and held his office for more than ten years and until 1841, when W. H. Mershon rose to the same honor wore it during a like period and until 1851 when J. N. Starkey succeeded him only to lose his office the next year when the court was abolished.

With the disestablishment of the probate court, a court of common pleas was brought into existence and was retained until 1873, when the legislature compelled it to go the way of the former inferior tribunal. The district of this court was composed of the counties of Madison, Hancock and Henry. And the attorneys elected to fill the office of judge while it lasted were as follows beginning with the first and naming them in the order of their service: David S. Gooding of Hancock county, Richard Lake of Madison, William Grose of Henry, E. B. Martindale of Henry, David S. Gooding, again elected in 1862, William R. West of Madison and Robert L. Polk of Henry.

And the attorneys who prosecuted the pleas of the state in this court were from first to last naming them in the order of their service: James W. Sansberry, W. R. Hough, Calvin D. Thompson, William F. Wallace, Joseph W. Worl and Washington Saunders.

The only bench in the county which in importance may properly be classed with that of the circuit court is our superior court organized in 1895. Aside from criminal and probate cases, over which it has no power, its jurisdiction is co-equal and co-extensive with that of the circuit court in all civil causes.

The superior court of Madison county has proved itself of great value. Its beginning took on a happy cast from the splendid administration which it received through the ability of William S. Diven, its first judge, appointed to the position by the governor of the state immediately upon the passage of the act creating the court. He brought to the discharge of his duties all the essential requisites of a successful *nisi prius* court—industry, impartiality, a keen sense of honor and the mental power to grasp readily the force of testimony and the law's reasons.

The confidence of the public in this court continues. The three terms inaugurated since that of Judge Diven closed have enlisted the conscientious labors of Henry C. Ryan, Cassius M. Greenlee and Clarence H. Austill, the present incumbent, respectively in the order named. And their deliberations and decisions have aided in securing for this tribunal the high respect of the bar and of litigants, and a bright place on the pages of our judicial history.

Referring again to the circuit court we behold a long line of judges who have from time to time been summoned to its service. At the time of its creation and for many years following that, two associate judges were called to sit with the circuit judge in the trial of causes. This form of procedure lasted until 1852. Then it was changed, and ever since then the circuit judge has presided alone.

The names of those occupying this position from the birth of the county down to 1852, are William W. Wick, Miles C. Eggleston, Bethel F. Morris, William W. Wick (second term), James Morrison, David Kilgore, and Jeremiah Smith. And the associate judges who served during the same period were: Samuel Holliday, Adam Winsell, Andrew Jackson, Charles Mitchell, William Prigg, Abram Thomas, Uriah Van Pelt, David Pickard, George Millspaugh, J. W. Walker and Eli Hodson. And the names of the circuit judges since 1852 are: Stephen Major, Joseph S. Buckles, Henry A. Brouse, John Davis, James O'Brien, Winburn R. Pierse, Hervey Craven, Eli B. Goodykoontz, David N. Moss, Marcellus A. Chipman, Alfred Ellison, John F. McClure, Charles K. Bagot.

This court in Madison county, owing to its long life, coeval almost with that of the state, and the high and faithful character of its functions deserves in this connection more than a mere mention of its duration or its honored names. Those of an earlier period with few exceptions were chosen from the counties with which Madison at different times was framed into judicial circuits, and naturally were not so well known to us as those who were elevated to that station from our

very midst, which of course took place as populations grew denser and the circuits in consequence dwindled in area. This process has advanced until Madison county has become a circuit to itself. The judges of the old circuits, however, were men of exalted characters and deserve as they are sure to retain the respect and gratitude of all who have inherited the safe and sane conditions of a society to which they definitely contributed by their care and efforts in the administration of justice. The record of the Madison circuit court can not be truly traced in terms other than those of praise. No one of its many members was ever impeached nor so much as threatened with such a proceeding. It has never been charged or believed upon reliable authority that any one of them was ever moved or tempted in his official action by corrupt considerations. The people of the county can not too often recall the debt of gratitude they owe to their clean and upright judges. Think of the thousands of controversies they have heard and helped to settle. It seems but little short of marvelous that through all the quarrels of neighbors and the fierce litigation that has marked our local history, we should yet have settled down to the quiet order of the present, so that all fair minded men now looking back over the work of the courts may say, "well done." Can the general public or the litigants directly effected do less than declare the integrity and intelligence of the Madison county courts?

To some of the men who have served upon the circuit bench in recent times there attaches a special interest, both from the inherent traits of their characters and from the volume and importance of the questions which they were called upon to try and determine.

At the conclusion of a certain trial before the Honorable Hervey Craven wherein the defendant had been fined, his attorney in a complaining tone remarked that the judgment was rather severe. To this the judge replied, "Well, damn him, he shot my dog."

Again, when a woman of none too savory a reputation for chastity had appeared at the bar for trial upon a charge which emphasized her unfortunate weakness, the judge after a composed but complete survey of the court room, turned to the sheriff and inquired why it was that Dr. ————— and Mr. —————, and a number of well known citizens, naming them, were not present. None of these gentlemen had any connection with the case, but the judge knowing their relish of the testimony usually elicited at such trials, thought it worth while to inquire in open court for them.

But who looking back a generation does not delight to honor the "rough and ready" manner of Judge Craven, by which he enlivened the administration of justice? And though somewhat eccentric in his notions of procedure and the etiquette of the court room, no one questioned his integrity or that he possessed a fearless love of justice or the courage to open for it a highway to the true goal when weighty issues were at stake.

The disposition to encourage a compromise of pending litigation has increased notably during the present generation. This may be the case in various counties of the state. But whether such is a fact or not, it is so in Madison county. And the spirit of compromise was given

its most distinctive opportunity when Eli B. Goodykoontz succeeded Judge Craven on the bench in 1880. Judge Goodykoontz had never exhibited the extreme qualities of a militant, even as a practitioner. He came nearer to being what is generally understood as an office lawyer. And while he was unquestionably a good pleader and sound lawyer, as may be supposed from his long partnerships with two giants of the local bar, that first with John Davis, who subsequently became judge, and that afterward with the late James W. Sansberry, he did not enjoy participation in the fierce conflicts of the form. Hence, as was but natural when he came to preside as the judge of the circuit bench, it was his habit as it was his happy privilege, in cases promising but meager results at the end of long drawn out struggles, to suggest to attorneys for plaintiffs and defendants a settlement without trial. In many instances his advice was followed. And soon the resort to mutual settlements without the intervention of judge or jury became almost common, except in the weightier cases where differences were radical or of such a nature that the tribunal provided by the statute, as often happens, was the most expedient, the cheapest and the best that could be invoked for the determination of the dispute. But Judge Goodykoontz was a man of the purest morals, the highest integrity, and with his firm grasp of legal principles, he was a positive aid in the conduct of the court, and his widespread and healthful influence for honorable practice at the bar had a justification in all that he did and stood for.

Marcellus A. Chipman came to the bench in 1888. He was the absolute antithesis, both of Judge Moss his immediate predecessor and of Judge Goodykoontz who had preceded Judge Moss, in his attitude toward pleading and practice. They cared hardly at all for form, if only results might be reached. Judge Chipman was more lawyer like. Trained to make issues by regular and logical steps, he adhered to that method always. And nothing delighted him more than a well worded, clean cut, logical presentation of an issue on paper. To him came exquisite delight to weigh the argument of counsel as revealed in sharp incisions of keen retort or in the heavy proof of authority piled on authority. He fell nothing short of the kindly men who had gone before him in his hope to see justice prevail. He had all patience, and would listen to an advocate old or young as long as he cared to write or talk in support of his position. But he seemed to think that when a party had committed his grievance to the court, it should be threshed out through the processes there provided. And so with the circumspection of the clear headed pleader, with the promptness of the faithful public servant, with the fairness of the just judge, he welcomed the formation of the issues to a finish and all the conflict that those joining them might produce until judgment was rendered. This requirement of the court too was a good lesson to those practicing before it. The advantage of well reasoned statements and carefully prepared papers were readily recognized by all members of the bar. And there is no doubt that many, especially the younger lawyers, have experienced great help in the fondness of Judge Chipman for correct pleading and for all the finer practices of the profession.

Alfred Ellison was chosen circuit judge by the electors of the county in 1890, being at the time but thirty-six years of age, probably the youngest candidate ever elevated to that position in this county. He had then been engaged in the practice of his profession but a few years, and there were not lacking those in the campaign who expressed their doubts of his ability to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspired. But the fact soon dawned and to the great gratification of his friends, that he was fully master of the new situation. During the first four years of his term there were more causes disposed of by him each term than ever found their way to a trial calendar in a single term in any court in this county before or since. Hundreds of these causes involved large sums and important interests. But the judge did not shirk the mountain of labor which thus piled up before him. Day after day he held court through terms practically unending, for when the statutory time arrived for a new term to commence the old one was still holding on. Besides this, night sessions of the court were not uncommon. Ten o'clock found court in session many nights. And upon a few occasions the jury was instructed by Judge Ellison after the clock in the tower had struck the solemn hour of midnight. The work was more than one judge should have been required to do. And finally to relieve the overworked court and to facilitate the disposition of cases the movement began, which resulted in the establishment of the superior court in the latter part of his term. Very few, only three or four of the judgments rendered by Judge Ellison and appealed to the supreme court were reversed. And he never met with a reversal in the higher courts from his instructions to a jury.

The characteristic bearing of Judge Ellison upon the bench was distinctly courteous, and his uniform kindness and ease of manner toward the several members of the bar served to make him popular. And all remembering his industry, his integrity, and his kindly disposition, retain for him their admiration and good will.

The success of Judge Ellison had made it plain that the younger as well as the older lawyers were fit for the bench. And so as one of this class had done so well, the thought was natural that another might be tried. It was in this conviction that the people called John F. McClure to try his hand. He was just rounding to the maturity of his mental powers when elected judge in 1896. And endowed with a conquering greediness for the toil that runs a question down, he delved into the principles of law and the details of evidence in so thorough a fashion that although he may have seemed to be slow as he plodded, it was plain when he had concluded his finding and judgment that he was really rapid, for then the whole fabric of the case stood revealed and its atmosphere cleared in his complete consideration and exposition of the same. His re-election to a second term was an indorsement of his first. And during the whole of his twelve years upon the bench he performed a prodigious amount of labor, through which with admirable judicial poise and earnest manner uniquely underlaid with a fine sparkle and relish of quiet wit, he won and retains the deep appreciation of the bar and public.

It may be that the merits of Charles K. Bagot as judge of the Madi-

son circuit court can not now be so truly measured or appreciated as they may when his entire career in such capacity shall have dropped into the golden mould of time. But his work has gone far enough already to warrant an assertion of its success, as it has a general belief that he will leave behind him a judicial record of exceptional worth and ability.

He had engaged for many years in an active practice in the courts when called to preside in this one. He possessed a rare knowledge of the law and of the rules of procedure, which he has carried and applied in the best and most conscientious way to his work upon the bench. Laying aside the partiality which the attorney naturally takes on for his client, he assumes in his high position the impartiality and reserve which are found only in the trusted arbiter of litigants. And his unfailing evenness of temper and genial disposition, together with his recognized understanding of the law fit him well for his varied work as judge in questions of probate, in civil and criminal causes.

And passing now from the bench in this narrative to the bar of Madison county, one realizes more fully still the difficulty of attempting a sketch at once truthful and of interest concerning an institution and the numerous individuals composing it, whose lives and labors are inwrought all told with a hundred years of human controversy.

But while the task looms doubtful of complete success, it is not without attractiveness. There is so much of variety, of effort and of inspiration connected with the character and history of our bar that a real pleasure fills the minds as it soars in survey of the noblest of its past and dwells on the precious lessons that have flowed thence to the present.

There is a glory in the very simplicity and naturalness by which lawyers practicing before a court come into association. They do not arrive by any assignment. They have no "Union." They stand there at the call of human brotherhood, obedient to the needs and rights of clients. Money is not the main moving cause. Fees are charged and paid, but they are only incidental to the work. They are absolutely requisite now and then of course. But the compelling magnet which draws men to this profession is the burning thought of fame and of service to one's fellows and to society.

Lawyers laboring always in a situation that would enable them to form the most rigid combine to monopolize employment and fix charges, do not choose to exercise such advantage. The field is left always open. Every attorney remains free to serve whom and to charge what he pleases. In this also he consults his client, and the compensation is largely a mutual matter between them. This is the most honorable relation between employer and employed in the world. The fee may be thousands, it may be nothing, but all the same the attorney has the consciousness of having done his duty and of having satisfied his client. He has come into this notion of his service by tradition and by impulse. If he has studied the ethics of his profession, he knows that in a way he is a public servant and that upon him rests a duty to aid the ends of justice, although in particular calls upon his time and talent there may be no pay, while on the other hand he has the right to handsome compensation for intense thought and devotion to the dearest or most valuable interests of another.

Could character actuated and developed under such ideals be otherwise than strong? Could living sustained in such a pursuit be anything but noble? The lawyer may not often enough reflect upon the value or the extent of his influence. It is sure that he rarely boasts of it. But his quiet conduct exerted with a fair understanding of what is just and what is practical in his community is a steady, leavening force that has no equal man for man in any other calling.

The legal profession attracts to its pursuits men of brains. There are such in almost every county seat in the United States, who are able, should the opportunity offer, to preside with credit in the highest courts of their state or country. The most of this modest talent receives no public notice. It does not need nor long for that, for it is a reserved and latent force and a pleasure to itself and to those it serves in a private and effective way.

Moreover, here is found exceptional honesty and the trust that follows it. In business enterprises generally a mortgage or binding contract is executed to secure performance. With all, the lawyer's word is better than a bond. The deepest secrets and sums without limit repose absolutely on his judgment and in his keeping. The wrongs wrought by dishonorable practice on the part of members of the Madison county bar, could any be found, would make but a bagatelle compared with the mass of that which is square and upright. Realizing this, it is easy to understand the uniform courtesy and good feeling that prevails among practitioners here, where envy and ill will have but little place. But hope each for the other and faith that the greatest success will follow each individual as he adheres nearest to an open and honest struggle is the sentiment which animates the members, and is well nigh universal among them.

The Madison County Bar Association was organized in January, 1892, with Howell D. Thompson as president; Edward D. Reardon, secretary, and E. B. McMahan, treasurer. Mr. Thompson served until his death, when Frank P. Foster was chosen as his successor and still holds the position. Upon the removal of Mr. Reardon to Indianapolis, Frederick Van Nuys was selected as secretary and still serves in that capacity, and Mr. McMahan continues to discharge the duties of treasurer. All these positions are merely formal, for the purpose of the association is purely social. It has no stated meetings; it has formulated neither a constitution nor by-laws. Its members assemble only when called upon to attend the last sad rites of a stricken one, or on the occasion of a banquet or other social function. But even in this unwritten and informal character, the members of the bar have come to regard their association as something more than nominal and are ever ready to lend their presence and aid to its invitations and directions.

It would not be worth while, perhaps, if it were proper at all, to comment here upon living members of the bar, since sketches of them, or many of them, will doubtless appear in biographical notices, elsewhere in this volume. But it may be helpful to collect, which is done, at the foot of this article, a roster of the practicing attorneys in our court from the beginning to the present.

Something also may be said of some of those who have passed to the

"bourne from which no traveler returns," members of the Madison county bar, who in one way or another, now and then in a manner very simple and in other instances quite grave, but generally in such a fashion as to leave an impression with their fellows and upon the community that history hastens to collect and hold for posterity to whom its recital may be of use and interest in after years.

As a mere mark of wide spread circumstance, the earliest period of the Madison county bar is the farthest famed of any in its entire record. A few of its first members were governors, and others United States senators: James B. Ray became governor of Indiana in 1823. To the same station in 1843 rose James Whitcomb, who was later advanced to the senate of the United States. Oliver H. Smith, a profound lawyer and a happy writer, whose "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," will last with the state's literature, was elected a United States senator in 1836.

Smith, prior to the time he became senator, and Ray, while governor, bore conspicuous parts, though in a very different capacity in one of the most remarkable lawsuits that was ever prosecuted in this county or in the United States. It may be worth while here to recall the fact that Madison county's trial of widest note and importance took place but one year after the organization of the county.

It was in the spring of 1824, that a party of Seneca Indians—two men, three squaws and four children—encamped on the east side of Fall creek, about eight miles above Pendleton. They were peaceable and came to hunt and trap. They had been there a week, when in the evening seated about their blazing fagots wholly unsuspecting of harm, they were visited by five white men of the neighborhood—Harper, Sawyer, Hudson, Bridge and a son of Bridge, aged eighteen. They enticed the male Indians from the camp on a pretext of having them help in hunting some lost horses, and shot them, then returned and killed the squaws and both boys and the two little girls. Harper fled and made good his escape. The others were arrested and held for trial. News of the crime flew as if on the "wings of the wind." Soon it was known in every wigwam and war council of the powerful Senecas. The settlers then but sparse were greatly alarmed, lest the deed would call the redskins to retaliate.^A And the white folks of that day knew what a campaign of the tribes for vengeance meant. And all were astir. But notice of this foul murder was taken by others also. It had the attention of John Johnson, Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio. And he and others visited all the Indian tribes and promised them that the government would punish the offenders, and obtained from them consent to make no hostile move until there had been time for the law to act. The war department at Washington also was on edge. A national policy and great interests were at stake. And the secretary of war was quick to weigh the gravity of the situation. The preparation for and conduct of that trial were directed from the capital of the nation. The secretary of war employed United States Senator James Noble to make an argument in the case, authorizing him at the same time to fee an assistant for the same purpose. Calvin Fletcher then a young man, and a brilliant lawyer, was the prosecuting attorney. An array of able counsel, some of them

from Ohio, appeared for the defense. Hudson was tried first. He was convicted and hanged. Several Seneca Indians, relatives of the victims, were present at the hanging. The other three defendants were tried, convicted and sentenced to the gallows. Sawyer and the elder Bridge paid the extreme penalty. The younger Bridge was on the scaffold and the noose was around his neck. He was but a stripling, and much sympathy had been expressed for him. The governor had considered a petition for his pardon. And an incident of his action on this serves strongly to reveal a trait that was prominent in Governor Ray. He was fond of impressing others with his importance. He was, it is related on good authority, eccentric and vain. He did not hesitate to make a spectacular exhibition of himself in order to draw the attention of the public to himself. And to this young man in his awful hour and before the vast concourse of people gathered about him, the governor chose not to send his message by a courier, nor to approach the scene in solemn and dignified bearing, such as would seem to have been suitable to that occasion, but to ride his steed furiously into the expectant crowd just in time to stay the fatal drop, dismount, ascend to the scaffold and address the quivering culprit thus:

"Young man, do you know who now stands before you?"

"No sir," said the dejected boy.

"Well sir, it is time that you should know. There are, sir, but two beings in the great universe who can save you from death; one is the great God of Heaven, and the other is James Brown Ray, governor of Indiana, who now stands before you. Here is your pardon. Go sir, and sin no more!"¹

This case was remarkable not alone for its atrocity and for the able and illustrious counsel engaged in it. It stood out no less clearly for the absolute faithfulness of the local and national officers and attorneys in the execution of the law for the expiration of the crime committed upon those helpless children of the forest. And it was the first instance in America of a white man suffering the death penalty under the law for murdering an Indian.²

Richard K. Benson who practiced here in the seventies, and Charles Nation who continued to do so until some time in the eighties, though they did nothing so far as the records run to call forth particular comment, each held a certain personal relation to which interest has attached. For the former was the brother of Luther Benson, the eloquent temperance advocate noted in his day throughout the land, while the latter was the son of a former marriage of the husband of Carrie Nation, who in campaigning against the liquor traffic a decade or two ago, won as her sobriquet, "The Hatchet."

One of the attorneys who came to the Madison county bar in the first decade of its history was Robert Newell Williams, a man of extraordinary versatility in the general business and industrial life of the community. For he was not only a lawyer, but a skilful accountant, a successful politician and a captain of industry. Through the seventy

¹ Stories of Indiana, Maurice Thompson, p. 196.

² Early Indiana Trials and Sketches, Oliver H. Smith, p. 57.

years allotted to him, his life unrolled like a ribbon of beauty and completeness. He was born in 1800 at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. And migrating from there when he had arrived at the age of sixteen with his parents traveling in a wagon drawn by one ox, he halted with them in Montgomery county, Ohio, near Dayton. During the succeeding twelve years, young Robert labored principally at making and mending shoes and harness, steamboating and at teaching school in his adopted county, and in Darke and Preble counties, Ohio. While residing near Dayton, he made a trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans by boat. On arriving at Cincinnati on his return and being in a hurry to reach home, he walked the entire distance from Cincinnati to his home, a distance of 55 miles between daylight and dark of one day. But it was in 1828 that his eyes first fell upon the light that shone over Andersonstown. And here his services were soon in demand. There being but few men in the rural districts of those days, who could discharge the duties of public office, and no bar to the number of such positions one might occupy, he held the office of postmaster, county auditor, clerk and recorder, all at the same time. He represented his county two terms 1842-43 and 1847-8 in the Indiana legislature. And when Anderson became a city, he was chosen without opposition to be its first mayor. Besides these offices, he served during the war as deputy revenue collector and as a clerk for the medical board, having charge of the physical examination of those drafted for military service.

Mr. Williams had an aptitude also for handling large industrial projects. He was one of the contractors who built the first railroad in Indiana, the old junction line extending from Indianapolis to Madison. And he undertook with the company that constructed what is now the Pan Handle Railroad to do a portion of their grading. He believed in the material as well as the political and educational development of his city and his name was synonymous with progress. Williams' addition to the south front and Williams' street, now Twelfth street, were named for him.

The late Augustus M. Williams, the first white male child born in Anderson, was the son of Robert Newell Williams, and by whose liberality and love of learning the son was afforded a classical education at Asbury University. And the late Addison D. Williams, also a lawyer and for many years the surveyor of Madison county, was his son. And there still reside in this city two of his grandsons, Drs. Charles F. and Lucian O. Williams.

The breadth and independence of his mind may be judged by his preferences in voting for presidents in the course of which he so favored John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Harrison, Fremont and Lincoln. And in all the varied relations of lawyer, public official and private citizen he sustained a charter of unquestionable integrity, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Another of the early legal lights was John Davis. He first saw the light of this world in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1812. His father, when John was quite young, moved to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he owned and operated large woolen mills. During this period the son attended Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. Later, he came westward and read

law with John Elliott at Newcastle, Indiana. He settled in Anderson for the practice of his profession in 1835. Giving some attention to politics, he was elected to the state legislature in 1842 and again in 1852. In recognition of his legal attainments and fitness, he was honored with the judgeship of the circuit court from 1865 to 1869, which was then held in Anderson, Noblesville, Kokomo and Tipton.

Judge Davis was one of the strong lawyers of his time and enjoyed a large practice. Many of the well known attorneys who afterward came to the bar studied under him. Among these were Richard Lake, Eli B. Goodykoontz and William R. Myers.

Judge Davis owned considerable of the land in and near town and he laid off into building lots several additions. Upon his retirement from the bench, he traveled extensively and journeyed to Europe. While at Acqui in Italy, he suffered from a stroke of paralysis, and returning thence to his home, he continued to reside in Anderson, one of its venerable and most respected citizens until his death which occurred in 1875.

In this connection, let us refer also to Richard Lake. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1825. At the age of nineteen he came to Anderson to visit his cousin, John Davis. This was the John Davis who afterward became judge and who was then practicing law in Anderson. Young Lake liked the country here, liked his cousin, more than liked the sister of his cousin's wife, for two years after that he made her his wife, and thinking he would like to be a lawyer himself, he entered upon a course of study with such in view in the office of his cousin.

Determined to make his education more complete he attended the Martinsburg Academy in 1847. The next year he was admitted to the Madison county bar, and in the following year to practice in the supreme court.

His success was rapid, when once he had launched into the practice. Though not so close a student, perhaps, of the books as some of the old attorneys, he possessed a native strength in debate and judgment of human nature that made him a lion before the jury. His practice once extended throughout eastern and southern Indiana, and he rode the circuits with the veterans of the bar.

Judge Lake was the recipient of many public honors. He was the postmaster of Anderson by appointment from President Pierce. He served a term as judge of the court of common pleas. And he was elected to represent his county in the general assembly of 1862-1863.

He was personally and as a citizen one of the finest of characters. Truthful, honest and square in all his dealings, he was large of heart and immense in his good cheer. And so he lived to the end of his life which came on the 22nd day of February, 1898, at his home on South Jackson street in the city of Anderson, surrounded by his affectionate wife, sons and daughters.

The career of James W. Sansberry looms large in the history of the Madison county bar, and is calculated to encourage worthy young men to high endeavor. Born in Brown county, Ohio, he lost both his parents when he was but six years of age. A home was found for him with an uncle in Delaware county, Indiana. But he was fourteen years old

before he received the advantages of any schooling. Then he went to the common schools, and in a few years taught a country school. Following this he entered the Delaware Academy at which he made rapid progress in his studies. In 1849, he went back to his birth place in Ohio and while there taught a term of school. Subsequently he returned to Muncie and began the study of law in the office of Joseph S. Buckles where by good conduct and close application to his books he gave promise of the success which he subsequently achieved. There he made such favorable impression on his preceptor that when he first bid for law business, which he did in Anderson, 1851, the name of his mentor was coupled with his own, and his sign read, "Buckles & Sansberry."

Mr. Sansberry was at once a hard working lawyer and an eloquent advocate. Many of his jury speeches are remembered to have been among the most powerful ever delivered here. And his success at the bar both in the fate of his clients and in the remuneration which he earned was commensurate with his merits. And he died the wealthiest member our bar has ever been called upon to mourn.

As some measure also of the range of Mr. Sansberry's capacity, it may be pertinent to say, that he filled the office of prosecuting attorney from 1852 to 1856 having been reelected midway between these dates. In 1864 he served as a presidential elector on the ticket favoring General McClellan. He served one term in the legislature of his state—the session of 1870-71. And he discharged these several duties with the high degree of talent and integrity which leaves with every citizen and constituent a feeling of pride and satisfaction.

Mr. Sansberry passed away at the age of seventy-seven. But seventeen years prior to that he had retired from active practice at the bar, thus exhibiting a rare exception to the rule. For when he was thus but sixty years of age in fine physical and mental condition and in the very plenitude of his practice, he chose to retire and live the remainder of his days the easy, quiet life among his neighbors and with his family, which he had fully earned and so deeply enjoyed to the very last.

Another giant of those days was Milton S. Robinson. He was born in Ripley county, Indiana, April 20, 1832, and reared there and in Decatur county. He began the practice of law at Anderson in 1851, and continued it until his death, July 28, 1892. But, like most men of his stamp and profession, public service broke some links in the chain of his prime pursuit. Milton S. Robinson was a patriot. And when the bugle note of war sounded, he dropped his Blackstone and shouldered a musket. He went to the front and remained there till the war was over. He was mustered in as a lieutenant-colonel, but afterward promoted to a colonelcy, frequently commanding a brigade. And in March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant services at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and other great battles.

And he had some political side lines too. He was a presidential elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856. He was only twenty-four years old at that time. He was elected to the state senate in 1866, to congress in 1874 and again in 1876, and appointed a judge of the appellate court of Indiana, 1891.

But it was as a lawyer perhaps, after all, that Colonel Robinson

made his deepest and finest impression on those who knew him. It would require a book to relate the trials and incidents which bear upon his work and conduct in the practice. But if the dominant note of his soul can be sounded in one word, we venture to say it was honesty. He was perfectly oblivious to the temptation for gain. He first satisfied himself that his client was in the right before he would take his cause. And rather than retain a fee which he thought was excessive, he would insist on the return of all above what he considered just, although it may have been passed to his credit long prior with the client satisfied.

In his family relations he was generous and above reproach. Always ready to open an opportunity to the young man and quick to extend a helping hand to his older comrades and associates, he had so lived that when he passed out from among his neighbors and friends, their name was legion whose hearts were bound to him like "hoops of steel."

Howell D. Thompson, who at the time of his death, March 14, 1901, had been in continuous practice longer than any member of the bar then living, was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1822. He spent his early boyhood days there working upon his father's farm. Then he came west and while a young man attended Farmer's College in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in 1849. Afterward he taught school and found his way to the study of law in the office of Hervey Craven at Pendleton. He was admitted to this bar in 1851 and shortly afterward admitted to practice in the Indiana supreme court and in the federal courts.

He and Winburn R. Pierse associated themselves together for the practice of their profession soon after they had finished their studies. And the firm of Pierse & Thompson enjoyed a large practice in Anderson until 1873, when by mutual consent it was dissolved.

Mr. Thompson gave his time and attention more exclusively to his profession probably than any other attorney at this bar. No office or other business ever drew him away, except that of school examiner which he held for two years. He clung to his desk with a rare devotion. Night, almost as regularly as day, found him there. He prided himself on his fine collection of law books. And his library, rich in its store of elementary texts, contained among its varied choice reports, besides those of his own state, the New York court of appeals, Johnson's Equity Reports, the Ohio State Reports, the Michigan Reports, the Minnesota Reports and a set of the North Eastern Reporter.

Mr. Thompson was wonderfully methodical in his practice and in all his habits and work about his office. As an instance of this may be cited his custom of writing down in narrative form a history of every lawsuit in which he was ever engaged. He kept this up to the end of his life. He had thus filled large journals with these records, all carefully indexed. He put down the names of the parties in full, the nature of the issues and all the data pertinent to the case. Much of this great labor seemed to be for nothing. But in scores of instances attorneys and others looking for facts that had passed from the minds of men and from current sources of knowledge have found on the pages of his old records the information they sought.

To the student who might be studying in his office, he was uniformly kind and helpful. For the advancement of such he showed a genuine enthusiasm. He took up the course with the young man. He assigned him lessons. He came to the office, if more convenient, at night to hear him recite. He delighted in this manner to review the principles as laid down in Blackstone, Parsons, Chitty and Starkey. And it is needless perhaps to say that in doing so, he supplemented what was brought out of the books with many oral illustrations from his own experience which made a deep and abiding impression on the mind of the learner.

He was for many years and up to the date of his decease the president of the Madison County Bar Association. And although his health had become impaired during the last few years of his life, his interest in the courts and in the attorneys never lagged. He was regularly in attendance on call days and always with the same cheerfulness and smile that had marked him in days of more rugged health. And when Howell D. Thompson passed the last time from the court room and from earth, which was shortly afterward, every attorney at the bar felt the loss of a friend.

And speaking of Mr. Thompson it is but natural to refer to Winburn R. Pierse, so intimately were they associated as students, as partners and as rivals at the bar. They were of about the same age, both studied together with Judge Craven, began the practice together as partners and each of them was engaged in active practice when death overtook them, which was but a few years apart.

But a business venture of considerable importance to this part of the country made a large hiatus in the legal career of Winburn R. Pierse. About 1873, he became interested in promoting the construction of the Anderson & Lebanon Railroad, now the Central Indiana. He was one of its stockholders and to its development devoted much of his energy, time and means. In a financial way it proved a failure. And Judge Pierse like some of his associates in the enterprise was a heavy loser. And after several years spent in the furtherance of this laudible but costly undertaking, he returned to the work of his profession.

Judge Pierse was a brilliant lawyer. He had a good legal mind. And the versatility of his powers has often been the subject of remark. It has been the judgment of some lawyers well qualified to speak in this regard, that he was as well equipped in every way for the practice of law as any one who has ever appeared in our courts.

He served two years upon the bench of the circuit court. But the major part of his time found him in the fierce conflicts of the court room. And the attorney whoever he might be, and in whatever kind of a cause they might be engaged, knew when Judge Pierse was on the other side, that he would have a fight on his hands. His success at the bar was great. Still he was a good loser. And when beaten took his defeat with the same chivalric grace which he wore in the hour of triumph.

Oliver P. Stone studied law in Winchester, Randolph county, Indiana, and was there admitted to the bar. He came to Anderson in

the '50s and practiced there for some time. He then turned his attention to educational work and was for several years school examiner under the old law. He became a large real estate owner and at one time owned the property now known as "Lincoln Terrace," near the Catholic church, at the corner of Eleventh and Fletcher streets. Mr. Stone was a successful lawyer and as school examiner did much to pave the way for the present magnificent public school system of Madison county. His son, Frank L. Stone, is now a practicing physician of Pendleton.

One of the most interesting among the patriarchs of the profession was DeWitt C. Chipman. He is not generally classed among the early practitioners, because he lived much longer than his brothers at the bar. He was born in the same year as James W. Sansberry, and a year prior to the natal time of Richard Lake. But he lived until November 24, 1910. He came well down among the moderns with firm and elastic step.

Mr. Chipman was an older man than most people took him to be. Likewise, he is entitled to a higher rating as a lawyer than has generally been accorded to him at this bar. The fact is he had passed the meridian of his power as a lawyer before he came to Anderson. But it is the province of history to credit one with all he may have done whenever or wherever it may have been.

DeWitt C. Chipman lived in Noblesville nearly thirty years after he came from New York in 1841, and before he came to Anderson in 1870. But he had received a good education at some of the recognized institutions of learning in New York before he came west. He began the practice with flattering prospects. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1854 in his circuit comprising several counties, including that of Marion, where he met at that bar those brilliant young scions of their science, Benjamin Harrison and Jonathan W. Gordon. And so satisfactorily did he discharge his duties as the state's attorney, that he was retained as a deputy in the same place for ten years after the expiration of his own term, and during which time, the convictions accredited to him numbered nearly nine hundred.

In the latter portion of his life he made a specialty of patent law, and he finally drifted into this branch exclusively. He had undoubtedly a greater practice in this field than any other attorney in this county.

Mr. Chipman was the recipient of several political honors of which any one might be proud. He was the first mayor of the city of Noblesville. He was chosen to a seat in the legislature of 1857, and later he was made the collector of internal revenue in his district under a commission signed by Abraham Lincoln.

John A. Harrison was a contemporary also of the above named Nestors. And in the days of his prime he was a foeman worthy the steel of any of them. He took up the law in the process of a natural development rather than from any set purpose in the start. He was a scholar, a mathematician, a civil engineer, a grammarian and acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages. He taught in the schools, but was induced to accept the office of justice of the peace and here his keen

and versatile mind grasped the grandeurs of the law, and he resolved to pursue it. He served two terms, in 1862 and 1864, as prosecuting attorney. He was counsel for the Bee Line Railroad for twelve years. And he was retained in many cases of importance in this and other counties. He was profoundly versed in the lore of the law and gave to its practice his undivided attention.

As an instance of his sagacity as an adviser, the following is recalled: A tax had been voted in several townships, to aid in the construction of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. Afterwards, however, this promotion became very unpopular, the tax payers in great numbers had permitted the tax to go delinquent and petitioned the auditor of the county not to advertise or seek to collect the tax. This official was uncertain as to the action he should take. He realized the feeling of his constituents. But he knew also that if he should act contrary to law, he would become liable on his bond and might suffer serious damages for his mistake.

In this dilemma he consulted John A. Harrison who advised him to advertise the sale, and let the tax payers enjoin the collection. Thus the enraged tax payers could gain their point and the auditor would be shielded by the court's decree, whatever the final outcome might be. His counsel was followed.

Coming now to a more recent epoch of the bar in this county, we find the name of Joseph T. Smith who was born and grew to manhood in Boone township and came to the county seat about 1870. He was a careful, painstaking lawyer and enjoyed a large probate practice. He associated himself with Charles L. Henry under the firm name of Smith & Henry, and this continued for several years until 1878 when Mr. Smith moved to Manhattan, Kansas, where he died in 1907.

Calvin D. Thompson was a well known young lawyer who showed forth at this bar in the seventies. He devoted himself largely to the criminal practice, and built up a numerous clientage. This however fell away in later years. His health becoming uncertain, he moved with his family to Indianapolis, Indiana, about 1881, and lived but a short time afterward. He was a man of the warmest heart, of open mind and generous impulses. He was survived by his faithful wife and daughter, well remembered by old Andersonians.

One of the brightest young men who ever lived in Madison county was August S. McCallister, a son of one of this county's early inhabitants, who figured in the political and social affairs of the community, highly respected and often honored by his fellow-men. Augustus S. McCallister was endowed by nature with language rarely possessed. He was a graduate of the Ann Arbor Law School and a member of the Madison county bar. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the counties of Madison and Hamilton, but after serving for two years resigned.

As an orator he never had a superior in the local field and was equaled only by the late Captain William R. Myers. Captain Myers was more dramatic in his oratorical flights and raised his audience to the fullest height, while McCallister was calm and deliberate, his eloquence coming from the depths of a soul enwrapped in his utterances

and a heart that knew no bounds of affection. His voice was clear and melodious and touched the tender chords of human nature as his words fell upon the ears of his auditors. He was well versed in the political issues and was always in demand upon the hustings in his district.

While attending the law school at Ann Arbor Mr. McCallister had an honor conferred upon him that he treasured as a pleasant memory through life. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas visited the city of Chicago, the students of the law school called upon him to pay their respects, and young McCallister was selected to make the address presenting the party of students. This is said to have been one of his finest oratorical efforts. His address was much appreciated by Mr. Douglas and applauded by his classmates.

Mr. McCallister was a brilliant writer and to this talent may be attributed, to some extent, his abandoning the pursuit of law. He was a lover of political excitement and contributed to the local press many well written and sometimes scathing articles on the political situation. He was also for a time an editorial writer on the staff of the *Anderson Standard*, the columns of which during that period can tell better of his ability than any words of his biographer. Men of less intellectual caliber have filled high places and many who were his inferiors in education and natural ability have been chosen to offices of trust and honor in his immediate surroundings. He was content with the things that were to be. He aspired to no political preferment, the only office he ever held having been thrust upon him. While he had his dislikes for some men, as all humankind possesses, they were not malicious. He could forgive and forget. His hand was as open as his heart and he was as generous towards the faults of others as he was in bestowing alms upon the poor. He gloried in espousing the cause of those whom he admired and was classed with his friends. His love for his fellow-man was deep-seated and the embers of affection for those he loved died only when the last spark of human life left his body, in the year 1881, in a lonely ward in a public hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, whither he had gone a few months before.

Fulsome praise is often bestowed upon the unworthy and men who have no real claim to prominence are frequently eulogized because of surrounding influences. This sketch is penned in remembrance of one who was worthy of all the good things that could be said of him, while drawing around him the drapery, hiding the faults to which he was heir.

Leander M. Schwin was born in Monroe township, in this county, in 1847. He worked on his father's farm, and later attended the law school of Valparaiso University, being a graduate of its first law class in 1881. He and E. B. McMahan immediately thereafter constituted a firm which engaged in the practice for two years at Alexandria, following which they came to Anderson. Here W. A. Kittinger joined them when their "shingle" read, "Kittinger, Schwin & McMahan." Mr. McMahan withdrawing from the firm in 1887, the other two remained together until the death of Mr. Schwin.

Mr. Schwin was endowed with a fine legal mind, and applied himself closely to his work and with pronounced success. But being nat-

urally of a frail constitution his health began to give way probably in 1890 or 1891. He spent the greater part of 1893 in Colorado, in an effort to build up his health, but without avail, and in November of that year while en route home, he breathed his last. And the Madison county bar had lost one of the gentlest, brightest and best equipped of its members.

To the same period also belongs Edwin P. Schlater, who when yet a young man in his teens, migrated from his native state of Pennsylvania to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1856. He was engaged in work upon some of the public records, of that county when his skill which was great in that line, was noticed by no less a person than Thomas A. Hendricks, who recommended him to Col. William C. Fleming, clerk of the court in this county, and who was then in need of a deputy.

Mr. Schlater came to Anderson in 1865 and became useful not only in the clerk's office, but from time to time in several of the other county offices in the keeping of the books and the transaction of the business connected with the same. And his expert knowledge and thorough familiarity with the county records became of incalculable value after the fire of 1880, which destroyed the old courthouse and burned, or partially burned, many of the records and papers then kept in it. But Mr. Schlater was able to identify and restore some of the more important of these documents which otherwise would have been a total loss.

But the gifts of Edwin P. Schlater were not to be confined to the dry details of records and accounts. His mind took a wider range and it was no great while until he had proven himself to be an efficient statute lawyer. He began the practice of law in 1878. He was more familiar than any attorney of his time at this bar with the provisions and practice relating to drainage, gravel roads and probate matters, and for many years he enjoyed an enviable and lucrative class of business along those lines. He was industrious, prompt to fill his engagements and strictly honest and reliable, and those traits combined with habits of social, moral and family faithfulness made him one of the best of Anderson's citizens. The year of his birth was 1840 and that of his death 1894.

George M. Ballard arrived in Elwood from Belpre, Ohio, in the seventies. He lived and kept his office there many years for the practice of law in this and adjoining counties. When the town of Elwood was changed into a city, Mr. Ballard became its first city attorney. In 1886 he removed his residence to Anderson and opened a law office here. He was recognized as one of the strong lawyers of the bar when he came to the county seat and his business was soon all that he could take care of. He was the city attorney of Anderson during a term, also of the towns of Pendleton and Lapel. He was for many years solicitor for the Pan Handle Railway Company and for the Belt Railway Company of Anderson. But besides his corporation practice he appeared on one side or the other of many noted civil and criminal causes tried in Madison and other counties.

The triumphs of Mr. Ballard at the bar are worthy of recital owing to the simple fact, if upon no other ground, that he rose to his commanding place there through the native strength and poise of his own

brain, unaided and alone, and without the preparation of a professional or even a literary training. He felt the loss and need of these or at least thought he did, and often spoke of it with regret. But the ranks of the profession are sprinkled with disciples of the law who had enjoyed these advantages fully and who were yet but pigmies by the side of George M. Ballard as they opposed him in the actual conflicts of the trial and in his telling arguments before the jury.

One instance of his sway in this regard is worthy of recall. It was his defense of young Overshiner on the charge of murder in the first degree. The probability of guilt on the statement of the case seemed probable. But the defendant was the son of a devoted friend of his counsel, and no labor was spared, no detail of evidence was left unsifted that would help or hurt his client. He traveled to distant states to take the depositions of witnesses whose testimony he needed. It was a defense prompted by the loyalty of friendship and not for any fee. The whole being and ambition of George M. Ballard at the time was wrapped up in this effort. The day for trial, after long delay and the complete readiness of Mr. Ballard, came on. The state was represented by able counsel. But the exhaustive preparedness of the defense, the relentless determination and above all the burning eloquence of Mr. Ballard poured forth upon the understandings of men direct from a soul wholly convinced of the innocence of his client and the righteousness of his cause could not be withstood, and the verdict could only be what it was, "not guilty." The return of that verdict, Mr. Ballard often said afterward, was one of the happiest moments of his life. And it was an achievement worthy of such an expression and of a great legal battle.

The chivalric demeanor, the courtesy and good cheer of George M. Ballard toward the members with whom he came in contact must ever remain in the memory of each among its happiest treasures.

Captain William R. Myers was an honored member of the Madison county bar. He joined the ranks of this profession rather late in life. And his popularity among the people was such that, after doing so, he was spared but little time for the close work required at the lawyer's desk and in the courts. Still he was there long enough to definitely and meritoriously identify himself with the practitioners of the county, and to make it clear that he belonged to the large school of attorneys who believed in the law as a science and in its employment for the help and good of individuals and communities.

Captain Myers was born in Ohio in 1836 and was brought by his parents to this county the same year. He had the advantages of a good education for those times. And after he had grown up and passed from the academy, he taught several terms of school. He served as the county surveyor for several years beginning with 1858. But he could not stay at home while the integrity of the Union was in the balance. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and fought through the whole bitter struggle among the "bravest of the brave."

Returning from the field of war, Captain Myers again became a teacher and for several years was at the head of the Anderson schools. After this he took up the study of law and served as prosecuting attor-

ney in 1872 and 1873. He was elected to congress in 1878. After his term of service there and a brief interval of two years he was elected to the office of secretary of state and reelected two years afterward. In 1892 he was called by the people to fill that office again, being the only person who has ever had three terms in the office of the secretary of state in Indiana.

One of the remarks of pride which the partisans of Captain Myers make of him is that he would have been governor of his state had he not declined to stand for the nomination in 1892. And this is in all probability true, for it was generally understood that his party would give him the nomination without opposition should he desire it, and he had run ahead of his ticket in every race he had made for popular suffrage. But he was suffering from the severe injuries which he had sustained in a wreck of the Big Four train, on which he was a passenger, and he was afraid to hazard the strain and anxiety of a campaign and of public duties. Putting himself out of the race, Claude Matthews was placed at the head of the Democratic ticket, which was elected.

Captain Myers was a forceful figure in politics. In his best days, it was difficult to find his equal on the stump. He was in demand in every locality of the state when a campaign was on, and his refreshing magical utterances hung and swayed his audience on every syllable. Daniel F. Mustard, his life long friend and an advocate of his merits as an orator insists that he did not exaggerate in once writing him up as the "Cicero of the West." And the Hon. Charles E. Henry, in a happily worded tribute to him at the meeting of the bar on the occasion of his death, which occurred on April 10, 1907, among other things, said, "that William R. Myers had done more to make Anderson and Madison county known throughout the state of Indiana than any other man."

Looking to the personal qualities of Captain Myers, one finds no lack of the desirable. Big of mien and big of heart, open-minded, candid, fair. Artless as a child and generous to a fault. But the modern vocabulary is insufficient, except it borrows from the old, to fitly describe him, and his character may be best set forth in the words of the immortal poet of whom he was so fond and whose lines he so well interpreted,

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

Several others of the present generation of lawyers have gone out forever, among whom may be mentioned David W. Wood, who came to the bar in 1878, served as prosecuting attorney by election in 1884, and by appointment at the instance of the governor in 1889. He and William R. Myers were associated as partners at law for several years. In 1893 he formed a similar relation with Willis S. Ellis, which continued to the death of Mr. Wood, on the 26th day of June, 1901. He enjoyed a good practice. He went about his work in a quiet way, and a superficial notice might have given the impression that he did not do much in his profession. But a thorough examination found him associated from term to term with some of the heaviest and best paying litigations.

Mr. Wood was one of the most companionable of men. Sunny by nature, he took time and occasion to cultivate the jovial and joyous side of life. Neat in dress and fine in person, he carried an easy passport to every social function, and they were many, which he graced. His death, sudden and tragic, was a shock and a sorrow to the whole community, and to the bar a loss of that agreeable nature the touch of which indeed, "makes the whole world kin."

The rise of Gilbert R. Call in his profession was rapid and remarkable. He was born near Elwood in 1866. But when sixteen years of age his father with his family sought a home in the hills of Arkansas. Gilbert, however, not being satisfied to remain long in that region returned after two years to his boyhood haunts. He was without money, except such as he earned through his own exertions. He taught five terms of school in Tipton and Madison counties. Then he took up the study of law with Judge Cassius M. Greenlee in Elwood, where he made such progress that he was soon admitted to the bar and began the practice in 1888. It was but two years after he began that the Sheet and Tin Plate Company of his native city retained him to look after its legal interests in this and other counties. In 1906 he was engaged in active legal work for the United States Steel Corporation and for which service in the last year of his life, his salary was advanced to the sum of \$700 per month. The employment of Mr. Call by both the above corporations had continued from the time of his engagement until the date of his death, and with every probability, as those closely associated with him know, of still higher promotion in the service of his wealthy clients, had not the dread summons of the universal foe come to him at the early age of forty-two. He passed away on December 4, 1908, of abdominal inflammation following an operation for appendicitis.

Edmond F. Daily is still remembered. He was another of the self-made disciples of the law. He was born in the "back woods" of Bartholomew county. During his boyhood days, he worked hard at the usual routine tasks on his father's farm and attended the country school in the winter. In this way he gathered some insight of the common branches, then he found his way to the Hartsville Academy, in attendance at which he made good use of his time and added to his store of knowledge. Following this he read law and was admitted to the bar at Shelbyville, Indiana, in 1883. He came to Anderson in 1885, from which time his progress in the practice was steady, until failing health checked his energies two or three years before his death, which occurred on September 17, 1910.

Mr. Daily has sometimes been referred to as a case lawyer. And certainly to the cases in which he became deeply interested, he made a great effort and showed no little skill in his examination of law and evidence for the support of his side of the controversy.

But the most pleasant, perhaps the most impressive gift of Mr. Daily was his droll and unique humor. This he possessed in abundance, and by him was frequently given expression orally and with the pen in veins of such piquancy and surprise as to engulf his hearers into laughter and applause. His description of the forty-story building on the site of the courthouse in the boom days was a fetching bit of ridic-

ulous imagination. And his picture of the slowness and hesitation by which the few country folks approached the place where once upon a time he was billed for a speech fell nothing short of that fine power which is able to turn a situation extremely embarrassing into one genuinely funny.

Among the brothers of the bar called by the "grim reaper" to final account in recent years, none presented a character more odd, perhaps, than that of John T. Ellis.

He stood six feet three and one-half inches in his socks, and he often stood in them. He was slender in build, and this only rendered more curious his habit while yet unmarried of leaving his hotel and visiting his office and business places on the way, before breakfast and before making his toilet. Often without donning a top shirt he would throw a coat over his undershirt and with this loosely buttoned would walk the streets undaunted. Yet he possessed a certain fastidiousness as to his dress, and indulged in some very good clothes. In this indeed he exhibited another trait somewhat out of the ordinary, for he purchased most of his wearing apparel in England and Canada. He visited these countries frequently, and maintained that he was always able to get his "duds" through minus any custom duties. How he was able to do this and to make such voyages never ceased to puzzle the other members of the bar, but he went, that is certain.

Mr. Ellis was born in 1856, came to Anderson about 1891, and died March 23, 1909. He was not overly industrious in the consultation of authority in the preparation of a cause which he might have in hand. But his agreeable social qualities put him on good terms with many of his fellow attorneys. He did not hesitate to utilize their knowledge, and when a legal question of difficulty confronted him, he would call upon one or more of his good lawyer friends and draw them out on his knotty points until he had gathered such information as he deemed sufficient.

In general and current literature, he was well posted, and his conversation, ready and enriched with its southern flavor, never failed to earn for him a hearty hearing. The loss of his genial, kindly presence has been keenly felt, while he is remembered with that warmth that is never lost to those who are kindly and genial.

Yet another name belongs to this necrology—the name of one for whom there was such regard that it seemed he might have been living in our midst a lifetime when the hour had come for him to say "Farewell." His residence, however, had been here since 1893 only, at which time he arrived, cheerfully took up and so pursued his work till the 3d day of July, 1910, when without a murmur he laid it down, though still in the meridian of his intellectual strength and usefulness.

The bar and public appreciated the worth and service of Thomas Bagot from the start. And it is doubtful whether any one ever came into this community a stranger, as he did, who was more quickly or more fully received into its confidence than was he. Whether this was due more to the modest bearing which marked his manner, to the just and logical processes of his mind or to the deep sincerity of his faith in man and respect for his fellows, we do not know. But all are aware

to a certainty that the trust reposed in him was not misplaced. The early impressions of him but strengthened with the length of time. Each new acquaintance, each word with an old one, enlarged the treasury of his friendships. And in the light and warmth of these affections and of his whole career, its close could have come as it plainly did, only as a shock to every heart that held kinship with his.

The life of Thomas Bagot was an active one, full of the hard struggles that bring self-reliance and usually accompany success. He was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, August 19, 1851, but while yet a tender youth was taken by his parents to Ripley county, Indiana, whither they then moved for residence on a farm. Thomas then attended the public schools of his neighborhood. He easily mastered the branches there taught and some that were not found in the limited curriculum of the common schools in his day. Thus while yet a young man he was himself well qualified to teach, and he began to do so in the country schools. But a promotion was soon waiting for him. He was selected as principal of the school at the town of Canaan, Jefferson county at which he remained for several years. Then he was connected for a time with the Moore's Hill College where he became an instructor in mathematics and conducted a Normal course. He served one term as county school superintendent of Ripley county. And a glimpse at the breadth of his acquirements may be had also in the fact that he filled the office of surveyor during a term in his old county. But the measure of his learning in this particular may be better judged from the book entitled "Plane Surveying" of which he is the author. This work, first published in 1883, has passed through several editions, is consulted by students and is in wide use by civil engineers in active service. It is a model of directness and plain statement. Brushing aside the needless verbiage and involved propositions that had burdened the pages of former treatises on the subject, he fused in the light of an intelligent generalization a crisp brevity, and brought forth a much needed and practical text book.

And besides the volume which he produced, other evidences abound of his literary taste. For he possessed a fine collection of books, including some rare ones and many by standard authors. With these through years of careful reading, he had cultivated a fond familiarity. And few were the important topics of learning with which he had not some historical acquaintance.

From 1886 to 1893 Mr. Bagot engaged in the insurance business at Newcastle, Indiana. It was during this period that he met Miss Georgia Byers, a most gracious and estimable lady, who in 1896 became his wife. In addition to his duties as an insurance agent at Newcastle he gave some attention, as he had even prior to that time, to the study of law. And when he settled in Anderson, he was ready to commence practice. His success was certain from the first, and his law business grew steadily on during all of his seventeen years at the bar, and which was, at the time he was obliged from failing health to give it up, in amount and character a splendid monument to his honorable and faithful devotion to his profession.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS WHO HAVE PRACTICED AT THE MADISON COUNTY BAR

Thomas C. Anthony, Clarence H. Austil, L. D. Addison, O. A. Armfield, Lot. Bloomfield, Hiram Brown, Joseph S. Buckles, Ovid Butler, Lucian Barbour, Nathan Brag, George M. Ballard, Guy Ballard, Perry Behymer, Andrew J. Behymer, David L. Bishop, Richard Broadbent, John Beeler, Thomas Bagot, Charles Bagot, E. S. Boyer, Blaine H. Ball, William S. Beeson, Sparks L. Brooks, Arthur Beckman, Joseph Cox, William Carpenter, Franklin Corwin, Hervey Craven, T. C. S. Cooper, DeWitt C. Chipman, Marcellus A. Chipman, E. B. Chamness, Albert C. Carver, Albert E. Carver, Bartlett H. Campbell, Gilbert R. Call, Edward R. Call, Arthur C. Call, Kenneth L. Call, Jacob L. Crouse, Charles Clevenger, Patrick J. Casey, John Davis, Byron H. Dyson, William S. Diven, Albert Diven, Edmund F. Daily, Morey M. Dunlap, **A. L. Doss**, Samuel Deadman, Miles C. Eggleston, Joseph E. Elliott, Floyd S. Ellison, Alfred Ellison, William F. Edwards, James H. Edwards, Willis S. Ellis, John T. Ellis, William Eldridge, Calvin Fletcher, Cyrus Finch, James Forsee, Frank P. Foster, D. H. Fernandes, Sam C. Forkner, James M. Farlow, Morris E. Fitzgerald, Joe G. Field, Wade H. Free, James Gilmore, Harvey Grigg, William Garver, Lemuel Gooding, Eli B. Goodykoontz, Cassius M. Greenlee, Elbert S. Griffin, William Herod, C. D. Henderson, Abram A. Hammond, Mason Hughes, John A. Harrison, S. W. Hill, Charles L. Henry, J. W. Hardman, James M. Hundley, Edgar H. Hendee, Nicholas Harper, Edward J. Hall, George E. Haynes, Paul Haynes, Blanchard J. Horne, Lewelyan B. Jackson, William H. Jones, Dee R. Jones, Ancel Jones, William H. Johns, Samuel Johnson, David Kilgore, Alfred Kilgore, Obed Kilgore, William A. Kittinger, Sanford M. Keltner, Lewis E. Kimberlin, **Frank Kimball**, Elbert E. Kidwell, Richard Lake, John W. Lovett, Frank A. Littleton, Isaac A. Loeb, Earnest B. Lane, William O. Lee, Addison Mayo, William R. Morris, Bethnel F. Morris, James Morrison, W. H. Mershon, David Moss, Allen Makepeace, Simeon C. Martindale, William R. Myers, Linfield Myers, Eli P. Myers, Samuel B. Moore, Frank Mathews, James A. May, Lawrence V. Mays, Carl Marrow, Loring Mellette, Providence McCorry, Augustus S. McCallister, J. H. McConnell, John F. McClure, E. B. McMahan, J. B. McIntire, Robert McLean, James Noble, David Nation, Charles Nation, William O'Brien, Thomas V. Orr, William R. O'Neil, Philip B. O'Neil, William J. Peaslee, Joseph F. Polk, Winburn R. Pierse, J. W. Perkins, Luther F. Pence, Myron H. Post, William Quarles, James B. Ray, Martin M. Ray, Reuben A. Riley, James Rariden, Humphrey Robinson, Jacob Robbins, Milton S. Robinson, Ward L. Roach, Henry C. Ryan, Marc Ryan, Edward D. Reardon, Christian Y. Rook, Austin Retherford, L. A. Rizer, John H. Scott, James Scott, Jeremiah Smith, Oliver H. Smith, D. Lord Smith, Seth Smith, Philip Sweetzer, Isaac Searce, Earl S. Stone, Oliver P. Stone, James W. Sansberry, Edwin P. Schlater, Albert A. Small, Jesse C. Shuman, William A. Swindell, William A. Spring, W. S. Shelton, John Shannon, Daniel W. Scanlon, Charles T. Sansberry, Glenda B. Slaymaker, Horace C. Stilwell, Carmon N. Sells, Charles H. Test, Howell D. Thompson, Calvin D. Thompson, Amzi W. Thomas, John R. Thornburg, Mark P.

Turner, John C. Teegarden, James A. Van Osdol, Albert H. Vestal, James W. Vermillion, Frederick Van Nuys, Daniel B. Wick, William W. Wick, James Whitecomb, John M. Wallace, David Wallace, Edgar C. Wilson, Thomas D. Walpole, Robert N. Williams, Addison D. Williams, William R. West, Francis A. Walker, David W. Wood, John E. Wiley, Herman F. Wilkie, Robert F. Wilkie, Wendell Wilkie, E. M. Welker, Simon Yandes, William G. Zerface.

CHAPTER XIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

THE PIONEER DOCTOR—HIS GENERAL CHARACTER AND METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE—HIS STANDING IN THE COMMUNITY—BALZAC'S TRIBUTE TO THE COUNTRY DOCTOR—SKETCHES OF EARLY MADISON COUNTY PHYSICIANS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—THEIR HISTORY—PHYSICIANS IN THE ARMY—PENSION EXAMINERS—LIST OF REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

One of the most useful individuals in a new settlement is the physician, though the life of the pioneer doctor is not all sunshine and roses. About the only inducement to a young physician to locate in a frontier community, was the hope that he might "grow up with the country." When the first physicians came to Madison county the region was sparsely settled, no roads were opened and calls had to be made on horseback, through the woods, the doctor frequently riding long distances to visit his patients, who were scattered over a wide expanse of territory. Money was rare in the frontier settlements and the doctor often received his fee in fresh pork or cordwood. Sometimes he received no fee at all, but this condition of affairs did not deter him from doing his duty and ministering to the sick. Viewed in the light of modern medical progress, the old-time doctor might be considered a "back number." There were no drug stores to fill prescriptions, so he carried his stock of medicines about with him in a pair of pill-bags—a contrivance composed of two leather boxes, with compartments for a number of vials; these boxes were connected with a broad strap that was thrown over the rear of the saddle. Many times the early doctor was not a graduate of a medical college, having acquired his professional training by "reading" with some other physician. No X-ray machine, or other costly or elaborate apparatus, graced his office. His principal surgical instruments were the lancet, for letting blood, and the turnkey, for extracting teeth, for the doctor was dentist as well as physician. In his stock of drugs calomel, quinine and Dover's powders were standard remedies, and every doctor knew the formula for making "Cook's pills." He had a wholesome contempt for germs and microbes and frequently went about his business without considering whether he was in an antiseptic condition or not. There was generally one redeeming feature about the early physician. He did not assume to know it all and as his business prospered he attempted to keep pace with the times by attending a medical college somewhere, the better to qualify

himself for his chosen calling. His patrons looked upon him as a friend, as well as a professional adviser, and on the occasion of his visits to their homes the best piece of fried chicken or the largest piece of pie found its way to his plate.

In his travels about the settlement he heard all the latest gossip, knew what was passing in the minds of the citizens, and this gave him an opportunity to serve his neighbors in some public capacity. A list of county officers shows that the doctor has often been called upon to discharge the duties of some local official, to represent his constituents in the state legislature, or even in the halls of congress. It is quite probable that as many male children in the United States have been named for the family physician as for the country's great warriors or statesmen. The great French novelist, Honore de Balzac, pays a tribute to the country doctor when he says: "It is not without reason that people speak collectively of the priest, the lawyer and the doctor as 'men of the black robe'—so the saying goes. The first heals the wounds of the soul, the second those of the purse, and the third those of the body. They represent the three principal elements necessary to the existence of society—conscience, property and health."

The first physician to locate in Madison county, of whom any definite information can be obtained, was Dr. Lewis Bordwell, who established himself at Pendleton about the time the county was organized. He remained there but two or three years, when he removed to Iowa, where he practiced his profession until his death. Dr. Bordwell has been described as a genial gentleman of pleasing personality. He had the failing of "looking upon the wine when it was red," and sometimes, when under the "influence," was wont to boast of his success as a physician, declaring that he had never lost a patient.

He was succeeded by Drs. John L. and Corydon Richmond. Dr. John L. Richmond was born in Massachusetts in 1785, studied medicine and began practice at Newton, Ohio, where he performed what was probably the first recorded Cesarean operation in the United States. About 1832 he located at Pendleton, where he was also pastor of a Baptist church. A few years later he removed to Indianapolis and practiced there until 1842. In that year he received a paralytic stroke, when he retired from practice and removed to Covington, Indiana, where he died.

Corydon Richmond was a son of the above and was born in New York state in 1808. At the age of twenty-four he graduated at the Ohio Medical College and began practice in Pendleton. Later he practiced in Indianapolis for a few years and in 1844 located in Howard county, Indiana. In 1863 he became assistant surgeon in a military hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, but at the close of the war returned to Howard county, where he passed the remainder of his life.

In 1833 Dr. Madison G. Walker located in Pendleton, where he practiced for nearly thirty years. He was a native of what is now West Virginia. In 1862 he retired from practice and about twelve years later removed to Missouri. When Frederick Douglass was assailed by a mob in 1843, Dr. Walker rescued him, in which he was assisted by Dr. Edwin B. Fussell, who had settled in Pendleton a few years before. A

little after Drs. Walker and Fussell came Drs. John H. and Ward Cook, natives of Tennessee.

Dr. John H. Cook was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville and was one of the early specialists in diseases of the eye and ear. In the treatment of cases of this character he was frequently called to some of the larger cities. He loved debate, was a fluent speaker, and in 1836 was elected to represent Madison county in the legislature.

Dr. Ward Cook made the journey from Tennessee on horseback. He had previously studied medicine in his native state and soon after coming to Pendleton was examined and licensed to practice in Indiana, his license bearing date of October 20, 1832. Three years later he went to Red Sulphur Springs, Virginia, where he practiced until 1849. In the meantime he attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine where he was graduated in 1839. In the spring of 1849 he returned to Pendleton, and there resided until his death. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for over sixty years and was a contributor to some of the leading medical journals.

The first physician to locate in Anderson was a Doctor Burt. Little can be learned concerning him, but it is supposed that he was Dr. Dickinson Burt, who was the first physician in Delaware county, locating there about the time that county was organized. He came to Anderson about 1826 or 1827 and is said to have been also a school teacher.

In 1828 a Doctor Pegg located in Anderson and practiced there for about two years, when he was succeeded by Doctor Ruddell, who remained there for about seven years, when he removed to Marion county. Neither of these physicians have left much of their records in the county, and little is known of them except what is here stated.

Dr. Henry Wyman, a native of New York state, began practice in Anderson in 1831 and soon came to be recognized as a leader in his profession. His practice extended to all parts of the county and even to adjoining counties. In connection with his professional work he was also editor of a local newspaper. In 1864 he removed to Blissfield, Michigan, where he died in 1892. In 1837 and 1838 he was elected to the legislature from Madison county.

Other early physicians in Anderson were Dr. E. R. Roe, Dr. Andrew Robb and a Dr. Carmean, but little can be learned concerning them or their work.

Dr. Townsend Ryan was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1813. Upon arriving at his majority he went to Hamilton, Ohio, and embarked in mercantile pursuit and was also interested in canal transportation between that city and Cincinnati. The panic of 1837 left him practically stranded. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and upon receiving his degree from that institution he located at Lewisville, Henry county, Indiana. In 1842 he came to Anderson, where he continued in practice for a quarter of a century. He represented Madison county in the legislature in 1848, was one of the first vice-presidents of the Indiana State Medical Society when it was organized in 1849, and was lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war. After the war he engaged in railroad build-

ing, in which he lost a second fortune, and then returned to the practice of medicine.

Dr. John Hunt, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, began the practice of medicine in Huntsville in 1839. Some years later he removed to Anderson and still later to a farm in Lafayette township. He had a large practice in each of these localities and became a power in politics. It has been said that he could dictate the nominations made by the Democratic party for all the offices in Madison county. He served as state senator for Madison and Hancock counties in 1851-53 and in 1860 was elected county treasurer. He died at Springdale, Arkansas, July 23, 1895.

His brother, William A. Hunt, was also a physician of prominence in the county in his day. He was a small boy when the family settled at Huntsville. He attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and began practice on a farm about four miles north of Anderson. In 1868 he removed to Anderson, where he first engaged in the drug business, but soon resumed practice, in which he continued until within a few days of his death. He was president of the old county medical society during the entire period of its existence and was a writer on miscellaneous subjects of more than ordinary ability.

Dr. John W. Westerfield was born in Preble county, Ohio, June 1, 1816, and came with his parents to Fayette county, Indiana, in 1828. He studied medicine in Rushville and in 1839 settled in Madison county. He owned the first drug store ever established in Anderson and practiced his profession there for many years. His death occurred on September 29, 1895. In early life he was a Methodist, but later espoused the cause of the Spiritualists, and at the time of his death was president of the state association, a position he had held from the time the association was first organized.

Dr. W. P. Brickley was one of the early physicians of the county. He first settled in Fall Creek township, where he practiced for several years. Then attracted by the inducements offered in the West, he went to Iowa. A few years later he returned to Madison county and opened an office in Anderson, where his son, Eugene T. Brickley, is now engaged in the drug business. Doctor Brickley is remembered by old-timers as a popular and successful physician.

Dr. Thomas N. Jones located in Anderson a few years before the beginning of the Civil war, having previously practiced in Hancock county and at Pendleton. He served as assistant surgeon of the Second Indiana Cavalry and later as surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry in the Civil war. He was a successful physician, always managed to secure the confidence of his patients, and stood high in the esteem of his brother practitioners. He was twice elected to the state legislature—in 1872 and 1874. He died in 1875.

Contemporary with Dr. Jones was Dr. George F. Chittenden, who began practice in Anderson in 1858, as a partner of Dr. John Hunt. In the spring of 1861 he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry and upon the reorganization of the regiment a year later was made surgeon. Subsequently he served as brigade surgeon, medical director of the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army

Corps, and at the siege of Vicksburg was inspector and director of that corps. In 1868 he was elected to the legislature for the district composed of the counties of Madison and Henry, and in 1873 was appointed one of the directors of the Central Insane Asylum, a position he held for eight years.

Other Anderson physicians of prominence in days gone by were Noah L. Wickersham, Benjamin F. Spann, Chauncey S. Burr, D. M. Carter, Oscar Ardery, Zimri Hockett, William J. Fairfield, Jesse P. Crampton, Dewitt Jordan, Luther B. Terrill, E. H. Menefee, L. P. Ballenger, William Suman, Thomas J. McClenahan and Joseph F. Brandon. The last named practiced for several years at Perkinsville and after removing to Anderson engaged in the drug business. Dr. Wickersham practiced for thirty-five years in Anderson and was a poet of considerable ability. Dr. Spann was a native of Jefferson county, Indiana, located at Anderson in the fall of 1860 and continued in practice there for thirty-four years. He was a member of the state, county and American medical associations. Dr. Burr was born in Middletown, Indiana, in 1840, graduated in medicine in 1865 and practiced for fifteen years in Anderson, ten years in Mitchell, South Dakota, and fourteen years in Chicago, where he died in 1905. Dr. Carter was a member of the first Madison County Medical Society and was for a time its treasurer. After several years successful practice in Anderson he went to Randolph county and died there. Little is known of Drs. Ardery, Ballenger and Jordan. Dr. Hockett was one of the most eminent and successful physicians in the county in his day and enjoyed a large practice. His son is now a practicing physician of Anderson. Dr. McClenahan, a promising young physician, died at an early age, before he had an opportunity to establish his reputation. Dr. Fairfield practiced twenty years in Anderson. He was a finely educated man, a graduate of Bellevue Medical College of New York, and was a "chalk talk" lecturer—a talent he often employed in addressing medical societies. In 1907 he removed to Delta, Colorado. Dr. Crampton was a native of Ohio. He located at Anderson in 1852 and practiced there for fourteen years, being part of the time engaged in the drug business. Dr. Terrill was born in Missouri, graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, practiced for a while in Cincinnati, located in Anderson in 1895 and died in 1910. He was a skilful surgeon and while in Anderson was surgeon for the American Steel and Wire Company. Dr. Menefee came to Anderson about 1860 and was secretary of the old medical society from 1862 to 1867. He was a native of Virginia. Dr. Suman was a native of Madison county and practiced there for thirty-eight years, twenty-two of which he was located in Anderson and the other sixteen in Frankton.

As early as 1828 a Dr. Henry located at Chesterfield and not long after a Dr. Kynett also settled there. Drs. Balingall and Preston, of Middletown, also made visits to the settlers about Chesterfield, though neither of them were ever located in Madison county. Early in the '30s Dr. George W. Godwin began practice at Chesterfield, but a little later removed to Yorktown, Delaware county. Dr. David Dunham settled on a farm a short distance northwest of Chesterfield in 1834 and in 1847

a Dr. Davis located there. These were the pioneer physicians of Union township.

One of the first physicians in the county was Dr. William Goodell, who located in Jackson township, on the site of the present village of Halford, in 1825. He did not remain long and little is known of his career as a physician. Absalom Paris also practiced in that neighborhood at an early date. He died in 1870.

In the old village of Prosperity was Dr. William Paris, who came to Madison county in 1825. He was both physician and preacher. He was succeeded at Prosperity by Dr. Joseph Saunders, who practiced in the county for twenty-five years, and who was the first president of the Madison County Farmers' Insurance Company.

At Huntsville the first physician was a Dr. McCain, who was also a merchant. Following him came Dr. John Hunt, previously mentioned, and Dr. Joseph Weeks, who began his professional career there but later removed to Mechanicsburg, Henry county.

In 1840 a number of physicians came to the county. Dr. John Horn located at New Columbus (Ovid) and was the first physician in that village; two brothers, Drs. James and John Barrett, settled at Fishersburg; later in the year Dr. William Kynett also located there; Dr. Thomas Douglass located at Perkinsville, and Dr. Robert Douglass where the city of Elwood now stands. About this time a Dr. McNear located at the old village of Moonville, in Richland township. Doctor Horn remained at Ovid but a short time, going to Middletown and later to Yorktown. He was succeeded by Dr. Hildreth in 1842, Dr. W. B. Bair in 1844, and during the next few years Drs. Clark, Smiley and Barry all located there.

Dr. W. F. Spence established himself in practice at Alexandria in 1839—the first physician in that town. In 1842 Dr. John W. Perry came and for a time was in partnership with Dr. Spence. Dr. Spence later removed to Jonesboro, Grant county, where he died. Another early physician in Alexandria was Dr. Cyrus Westerfield and not long afterward came Dr. David Perry. A few years later Drs. S. B. and Leonard Harriman located in Alexandria. The former afterward removed to Richmond, Indiana, and the later to Sterling, Kansas. Both are now deceased.

Dr. Robert Douglass was the first man to practice medicine in what is now the city of Elwood, having located there twelve years before the town was laid out. Sometime in the '40s Dr. J. M. Dehority located in that vicinity and engaged in the general practice of medicine. He accumulated a fortune and during the last fifteen years of his life was engaged in the banking business. Dr. John Beck and his son Thomas were also practicing physicians of Elwood. Dr. Beniah T. Callaway first began practice in Alexandria in 1849, but a year later removed to Elwood, where he practiced for thirty-nine years. He was also interested in banking operations.

The first physician at Frankton was Dr. John M. Laughlin, who located there in 1854. He died not long afterward and his widow married Dr. Philip Patterson. Other early physicians here were Dr. Reuben Harvey, Dr. W. M. Sharp and a Dr. Young. Since their day a number of physicians have practiced in Frankton.

Dr. Thomas Benton Forkner, son of Micajah and Elizabeth Allen Forkner, was born in Liberty township, Henry county, Indiana, in 1840. He studied medicine with the late Dr. Magann, of Hagerstown, who served as surgeon of an Indiana regiment in the Civil war, and in 1862 graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. The following spring he began practice at Clark's Station (now Florida), in Madison county, where he continued until 1865, when he removed to Anderson and practiced there until his death, which occurred in October, 1869.

Dr. Cyrus Graul located at Summitville in 1867, about the time the town was laid out, and three years later Dr. C. V. Garrell located there. Other physicians who practiced at Summitville during the latter part of the last century were Samuel Brunt, John Wright, W. V. McMahan, M. L. Cranfill and T. J. Clark. Dr. William J. Morgan practiced at Gilman from 1870 to 1880. He was a charter member of the present Madison County Medical Society. He died on October 13, 1896.

Dr. Stanley W. Edwins, who has practiced his profession at various places in the county, is a native of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was born in 1836, of Huguenot ancestry. After graduating in medicine he practiced in the South until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he came to Indiana and located first in Randolph county. In 1865 he came to Madison county. He was one of the first trustees of Frankton when that town was incorporated, but later removed to Elwood, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the board of United State pension examiners and is one of the best known physicians in the county. In 1878 he was elected to represent Madison county in the legislature.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES

The first medical society in the county had its beginning in a meeting held on November 1, 1862, in Anderson. Physicians present were Townsend Ryan, William A. Hunt, N. L. Wickersham, Henry Wyman, B. F. Spann, William Suman, J. F. Brandon, E. H. Menefee, Philip Patterson, D. M. Carter and W. B. Bair. Dr. Wyman was elected to preside and Dr. Menefee was chosen secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the name of Madison County Medical Association was given the new organization. At one time this association numbered twenty-eight members. The last meeting of which there is any record, was held on April 29, 1867. Dr. William A. Hunt served as president and Dr. E. H. Menefee as secretary during the entire history of the association. Dr. W. B. Bair was elected treasurer at the organization meeting, but died six months later and Dr. D. M. Carter was elected to the vacancy.

Harden's History of Madison County mentions a medical society, which was organized at Pendleton in October, 1873. At the first meeting Drs. Ward Cook, O. W. Brownback, T. G. Mitchell, J. H. Harter and W. H. Lewis were present. Dr. Cook was chosen temporary president and Dr. Lewis temporary secretary. Invitations were sent to all regular physicians in the county to meet at Pendleton on Thursday, November 13, 1873. At that meeting the society completed its organization with thirteen members, viz.: Drs. Ward Cook, O. W. Brownback, T. G.

Mitchell and J. H. Harter, Pendleton; B. L. Fussell and W. P. Harter, Markleville; Hiram Duncan, Simeon Yancey, S. A. Troy, J. M. Jones and T. K. Saunders, Fortville; J. M. Fisher, H. G. Fisher and Daniel Cook, Fishersburg; W. H. Lewis, Huntsville; and D. H. Myers, New Columbus. Dr. Hiram Duncan was elected president; W. H. Lewis, secretary; J. H. Harter, treasurer; Ward Cook, O. W. Brownback and Simeon Yancey, censors. The constitution provided for semi-annual meetings—on the Tuesday after the second Monday in May and November. A few members were added at subsequent meetings, but in time the interest waned and the society died of inanition.

On the last day of August, 1875, the following physicians met at the office of Dr. Chauncey S. Burr, in Anderson, and organized the present county medical society: John W. Perry, B. F. Spann, Jonas Stewart, V. V. Adamson, Walter H. Lewis, Oliver Broadhurst, George F. Chittenden, N. L. Wickersham, W. V. McMahan, Joseph Saunders, William J. Morgan, James E. Inlow, Daniel W. Cottrell, Cyrenius Free, Chauncey S. Burr, J. T. Sullivan, Jephtha Dillon, William Suman, William A. Hunt, J. M. Littler and H. E. Jones.

These twenty-one doctors constituted the charter membership of the society. A constitution and code of by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected: John W. Perry, president; W. A. Hunt, vice-president; Jonas Stewart, secretary; C. S. Burr, treasurer; W. H. Lewis, B. F. Spann and John T. Sullivan, censors. Since the organization of the society the membership has been increased until it includes practically all of the physicians of the county who take a proper interest in the uplifting of their profession. Following is a list of the presidents of the society, with the year in which each was elected: John W. Perry, 1875; Ward Cook, 1877; George F. Chittenden, 1878; William A. Hunt, 1879; N. L. Wickersham, 1880; Jonas Stewart, 1881; Samuel F. Brunt, 1882; Horace E. Jones, 1883; B. F. Spann, 1884; William Suman, 1885; John W. Hunt, 1886; I. N. Van Matre, 1887; John W. Cook, 1888; N. L. Wickersham, 1890; W. J. Fairfield, 1891; John B. Fattie, 1892; Benjamin H. Perce, 1893; F. P. Nourse, 1895; John W. Cook, 1896; A. W. Tobias, 1897; W. W. Kneale, 1898; O. W. Brownback, 1899; G. A. Whitledge, 1900; J. W. Covertson, 1901; A. E. Otto, 1902; J. M. Littler, 1903; William M. Garretson, 1904; Etta Charles, 1905; T. O. Armfield, 1906; F. G. Keller, 1907; L. E. Alexander, 1908; L. O. Williams, 1909; W. A. Boyden, 1910; J. E. Hall, 1911; F. F. Mendenhall, 1912; M. A. Austin, 1913.

In many respects the secretary is a more important officer than the president, as upon him devolves the duty of keeping the records and notifying the members of any important measure to come before the society. It is therefore deemed appropriate to include a list of the secretaries. In this list the names occur in the order in which the secretaries served: E. H. Menefee (secretary of the old society), Jonas Stewart, Horace E. Jones, Charles E. Diven, William M. Garretson, W. N. Horn, William Suman, Fred J. Hodges, John B. Fattie, E. W. Chittenden, W. W. Kneale, G. A. Whitledge, A. W. Collins, O. E. McWilliams, Lee Hunt, M. A. Austin, Thomas M. Jones, B. H. Cook, S. C. Newlin, Etta Charles.

The officers of the society for the year 1913 were: M. A. Austin, president; S. C. Newlin, vice-president; Etta Charles, secretary and treasurer; O. W. Brownback, L. F. Schmaus, F. F. Mendenhall, censors.

The following named physicians of Madison county served in the Civil war, 1861-65, though at the time of their service some of them were not residents of the county: George F. Chittenden, surgeon Sixteenth Indiana Infantry and afterward inspector and director of the Thirteenth Army Corps; John C. Cullen, assistant surgeon, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, promoted to surgeon; Thomas N. Jones, assistant surgeon Second Indiana Cavalry and surgeon One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry; Townsend Ryan, surgeon Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry and colonel of the Thirty-fourth; C. S. Burr, surgeon of a regiment of colored troops; Simeon B. Harriman, assistant surgeon Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry; Tecumseh Kilgore, assistant surgeon Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry and surgeon Thirteenth Cavalry; Stanley W. Edwins, assistant surgeon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry; Benjamin H. Perce, in the ranks and as hospital steward; Horace E. Jones, in the ranks and later a lieutenant in the United States navy; Jacob H. Harter, in the ranks; Jonas Stewart, in the ranks and as corporal in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

At different times the following physicians of the county have been called to serve upon the board of United States examining surgeons for pensions: George F. Chittenden, John C. Cullen, Jonas Stewart, Charles N. Branch, John B. Fattie and Benjamin H. Perce, of Anderson; Stanley W. Edwins, of Elwood; and F. G. Keller, of Alexandria. The profession has also been well represented in the matter of holding county offices or serving as members of the state legislature.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS, 1912

The subjoined list of Madison county physicians is taken from the last report of the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration, for the year ending on September 30, 1912:

Anderson—Charles L. Armington, John C. Armington, Maynard A. Austin, Wilber A. Boyden, E. E. Brock, George F. Chittenden, Edgar W. Chittenden, Albert W. Collins, Ernest M. Conrad, David M. Comer, Benjamin H. Cook, James L. Cummins, Charles E. Diven, John B. Fattie, Henry W. Gante, J. J. Graham, John H. Hammond, George H. Hockett, William N. Horn, Lee F. Hunt, M. V. Hunt, Horace E. Jones, Thomas M. Jones, W. W. Kneale, John H. Lail, James A. Long, Oscar E. McWilliams, Doris Meister, Uberto H. Merson, Isaiah Miley, Weir M. Miley, Albert W. Miller, Elizabeth Miller, J. O. Morrison, Stanley C. Newlin, Samuel C. Norris, Thomas J. O'Neill, Benjamin H. Perce, Moses A. Rush, Albert H. Sears, Glen V. Sigler, Nancy E. Snodgrass, Jonas Stewart, James McC. Stoddard, Silas J. Stottlemeyer, Julius R. Tracy, Harley E. Ward, G. A. Whitledge, Lucian O. Williams, Samuel C. Wilson, Noah S. Wood.

Elwood—John D. Armfield, Tilman O. Armfield, Julius C. Blume, Carol C. Cotton, Charles G. Dick, George W. Eddingfield, S. W. Edwins, Ester M. Griffin, W. H. Hoppenrath, Nathaniel H. Manring, Franklin

W. Mendenhall, H. L. Miller, Luther A. Mott, G. V. Newcomer, M. L. Ploughe, Chandler P. Runyan, Daniel Sigler, A. W. Tobias, E. L. Wiggins.

Alexandria—Edmund J. Beardsley, Oliver S. Coffin, John J. Gibson, Joseph E. Hall, Frank G. Keller, A. B. Mercer, A. E. Otto, Augustus R. Schaefer, Leonard F. Schmauss, C. D. Schurtz.

Pendleton—L. E. Alexander, Orlando W. Brownback, John W. Cook, Horace C. Martindale, William R. Sparks, Frank L. Stone.

Summitville—Winser Austin, Etta Charles, J. D. Garr, Seth H. Irwin, Lewis F. Mobley, F. W. White, John W. White.

Miscellaneous—Paul Armstrong and Amos B. Ballard, Gilman; Eilan V. Boram, Benjamin L. Petro and Charles M. Smethers, Markleville; Charles E. Conway, William M. Garretson and Virgil G. McDonald, Perkinsville; Joel Cook, Orestes; John W. Covertson, W. J. French and J. L. W. Peck, Frankton; John T. Newhouse, Chesterfield; John I. Rinne and Thomas J. Stephenson, Lapel; William F. Scott, Linwood.

CHAPTER XIV

CHURCH HISTORY

MORAVIAN MISSIONS—MONUMENT—THE METHODISTS—THE BAPTISTS—
FRIENDS OR QUAKERS—UNITED BRETHREN—ROMAN CATHOLICS—
CHRISTIANS OR DISCIPLES—NEW LIGHT CHRISTIANS—THE LUTHERANS
—THE UNIVERSALISTS—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CHURCH
OF GOD—CONGREGATIONALISTS—SPIRITUALISTS—THEIR CAMP GROUNDS
AT CHESTERFIELD—LIST OF CHURCHES IN THE CITIES.

No doubt the first religious establishment in what is now Madison county was the old Moravian mission on the White river, a short distance above the city of Anderson. About the close of May, 1801, John P. Kluge and his wife, accompanied by Abraham Luckenbach, a young man of twenty-four years, came from Goshen, Pennsylvania, where they had passed the winter with the missionary Zeisberger, learning the Delaware language, with a view to establishing a mission somewhere in Indiana. With them came two Delaware Indians—Thomas and Joshua—who had been converted to the Christian religion. This little party first stopped at the Indian village on the White river, opposite the present city of Muncie, where it was proposed to establish the mission, but the Indians, although they received the missionaries in a friendly manner, pointed out a place for them to settle, some distance down the river, near the village of Kikthawenund, or Chief Anderson.

The place where this mission was located was called by the Indians Wah-pi-mins-kink, or place of the Chestnut Tree, a large tree of that variety standing near the center of section 17, about two miles east of Anderson. Here the missionaries were welcomed by the Delaware chiefs and, after living in bark huts during the summer, erected a substantial log cabin for a permanent residence, into which they moved in November, 1801. They made slow progress in their work of converting the Indians, owing to a general distrust of and opposition to the whites. In March, 1806, Lukenbach and Joshua went to the Indian villages on the Mississinewa in search of a new location and soon after their return to Anderson Joshua was charged with being a witch and was killed by an Indian with a tomahawk.

Joshua was killed on St. Patrick's day—March 17, 1806—and soon after that the missionaries decided to ask the Moravian authorities at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for permission to abandon the mission. A messenger was accordingly sent to Bethlehem and Kluge and his companions waited through the summer, annoyed at times by drunken and

meddlesome Indians. Early in September the messenger returned bearing the permission for the missionaries to return to Pennsylvania and on September 16, 1806, they left the mission on the White river never to return. The cabin erected by them remained standing for several years and when the first settlers came to Madison county, about 1820 or 1821, they assumed that this cabin had been erected for a fort, because it was so much more substantial than the Indian structures that had been erected in the vicinity by the Little Munsees after the departure of the missionaries. Traces of this settlement could be seen for many years, but the plow of civilization has at last destroyed them, and the old Moravian mission is little more than a tradition.

In the fall of 1912 the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Anderson decided to mark the site of the mission with an appropriate monument, and began a canvass for funds. The monument was unveiled on Sunday, June 1, 1913, Jacob P. Dunn, of Indianapolis, delivering the dedicatory address. Arthur W. Brady made a short address, Mrs. Arthur W. Brady spoke on behalf of the Daughters of the Revolution, and the presentation speech was made by Mrs. Henry Durbin. A special guest on this occasion was Miss Alice Kluge, of Hope, Indiana, whose father was the first white child born in Madison county, having been born at the old mission, and whose grandfather was killed by the Indians in 1806, not far from where the monument stands. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

In Commemoration of
The Moravian Missions
To the Indians
Maintained on White River
South of This Spot, 1801-1806,
Erected by
Kikthawenund Chapter
Daughters of the American
Revolution,
1913

THE METHODISTS

To this denomination belongs the honor of being the first to establish a regular religious organization in the county of Madison. Services were held by itinerant Methodist ministers at the house of Elias Hollingsworth, at Pendleton, as early as 1821, but no attempt was made to found a church until in 1823, when Thomas M. Pendleton, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Thomas McCartney, Mrs. Samuel Holliday, Elias Hollingsworth and his wife, Samuel Hundley and wife, James Scott and wife, and perhaps a few others, residing near the falls of Fall creek, met and organized what was afterward known as the Pendleton Methodist Episcopal church. For about nine years meetings were held at the houses of the members. On April 28, 1832, Thomas M. Pendleton and wife deeded to the trustees of the church the north half of lot No. 32, upon which a log house of worship was erected. In 1839

this house was torn down and a frame structure with a seating capacity of about six hundred was erected at a cost of \$1,800. At the time it was dedicated it was the finest church edifice in the county. In 1877 it was enlarged and remodeled and was used by the congregation until the erection of the present handsome brick and stone house in 1905, at a cost of about \$15,000. Among the early pastors of this congregation were James Havens, Edwin Ray, J. H. Hull and W. H. Goode, all of whom afterward became prominent in the annals of Methodism.

As early as 1824 the few Methodists living in the vicinity of Perkinsville organized a class, with Benoni Freel as leader. The first sermon preached here was by Rev. James Reeder. For some time the little congregation held services in a log school house about half way between Halford and Perkinsville, but with the coming of more settlers the church grew in membership and about 1848 a brick house of worship was erected in Perkinsville. It continued to be the home of the congregation until 1888, when it was replaced by a larger and more pretentious edifice. This was the first church organization in Jackson township.

A few Methodists living in Green township, among whom were Samuel Gibson and wife, John Marsh and wife, James D. Hardy and William McCarty, organized a class in the fall of 1825 that afterward became the Mount Carmel church. Meetings were held in residences, school houses, etc., until 1848, when a house of worship was erected on the farm of Henry Manifold, a short distance northeast of the present town of Ingalls, where James Jones donated a small tract of ground for the Mount Carmel cemetery in 1862.

The next Methodist church to be organized in the county was in the town of Anderson in 1827. Prior to that time meetings had been held in private residences, particularly the homes of Collins Tharp and William Curtis. Among the first members were Collins Tharp and wife, William Curtis and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, Henry Russell, Mrs. Harpold and Matilda Shannon. In 1839 Collins Tharp donated the congregation a piece of ground immediately west of Delaware street, between what are now Eleventh and Twelfth streets, for a church site and cemetery. Soon after that work was commenced upon a house of worship there, but it was never fully completed. Meetings were held there, however, for several years, when the property was sold to J. E. D. Smith, who used the unfinished structure as a carpenter shop until it was destroyed by fire.

After the sale of this place to Mr. Smith, the congregation met in the school house and other places until 1849, when two lots were purchased of Robert N. Williams on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Meridian streets, where a frame house was erected, at a cost of \$1,200. About 1869 the Methodist congregation purchased a lot at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Meridian, opposite the old frame church and where the Union Building now stands, where they commenced the erection of a large and commodious brick edifice. This church was completed in 1871, when the old frame house was sold to David W. Swank, who removed it to the corner of Ninth and Meridian streets, where it was used as a business house until destroyed by fire in the sum-

mer of 1886. In time Meridian street became a business street and the Methodist congregation sold the property and purchased a new location at the southwest corner of Jackson and Twelfth streets, where the present commodious and imposing house of worship was erected in 1900, at a cost of some \$50,000. This church is known as the First Methodist Episcopal church of Anderson. Since it was organized in 1827 three other congregations of this denomination have been established in the city—one on Noble street, Grace church, on Fourteenth street near Cedar, and one in North Anderson—and missions are maintained in the additions of Shadeland and Hazelwood.

According to Harden's History of Madison County, a Methodist society was formed at Fishersburg in 1827 and for a time met in private houses. Then a small log church was erected and used until 1834, when it was replaced by a larger one, also a log house, and this was supplanted by a frame building in 1853, at a cost of \$1,600. Among the early ministers at this church were a Rev. Mr. Miller, W. C. Smith, Lucien Berry and James Scott.

About the year 1831 Manly Richards, Joseph Carter, Andrew Bragg, Jacob and John Lambord, John Russell, James W. Manifold and a few other members of the Methodist faith organized a society at the old village of Menden, in Fall Creek township, known as the Antioch Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. J. N. Elsbury and Asa Beck were the first ministers. In 1842 a small frame house of worship was built, and it was used until 1868, when it became unsafe and a new one was erected about a quarter of a mile northeast, at a cost of \$3,000. After the decline of Menden the church remained and meetings are still held here, though the congregation has lost many of its members by death and removals.

What is known as the Busby Meeting House was located on the south bank of Lick creek, on the Warrington pike. A Methodist society was organized in this neighborhood in 1835 and the house was erected soon afterward. In 1865 the church was abandoned, the members uniting with other congregations.

In the fall of 1836 James Hollingsworth and wife, Mrs. George Mustard, and William Lower and wife met at the house of the last named and organized themselves into a Methodist society, or class, the first religious organization of any kind in Lafayette township. The class grew in numbers, but no effort was made to erect a house of worship until 1855, when a frame structure was built where the village of Florida now stands, at a cost of \$1,700. Among the early ministers were Revs. D. F. Strite, John Leach, J. W. Bradbury and John R. Tansey. The trustees of this church have always been liberal and have allowed other denominations to use the house, when such occupation did not interfere with the regular services of the congregation.

The first church in Pipe Creek township was a Methodist society, which was formed at the residence of Reuben Kelly, a short distance east of the present town of Frankton, in the summer of 1836. The first members were Reuben Kelly, William Taylor, John Chamness, Jacob Speck, Amos Goff, Joseph Miller and their wives, and perhaps a few others. At first this congregation was a part of the Anderson circuit

and the first preachers were the circuit riders. Among them were Hezekiah Smith, J. F. Stiles and J. C. Bradshaw, whose names are well remembered by old-timers. In 1867 the society removed to Frankton, where a comfortable house of worship was erected, and where the church is still located.

Mount Tabor Methodist church was organized in the northwestern part of Monroe township in 1838. The members first held their meetings in private houses, then in school houses until 1850, when a church was erected at cost of about \$1,200. Samuel McMahan, David Osborn, Wright Smith, David Austin and wife and Louisa McMahan were among the first members. James Havens, Hezekiah Smith and John Hull were some of the first preachers. After a number of years this church was abandoned, the members associating with other convenient Methodist congregations.

About 1840, a Methodist church was organized in the town of Alexandria. In 1845 the first house of worship was erected and was used by the congregation until 1873, when a new structure was commenced. It was completed early in the year 1876 and was dedicated on June 6th of that year. The cost of this edifice was about \$7,200. This building, which stands at the corner of North Canal and Broadway streets, has since been remodeled and added to, in order to provide better accommodations for the growing congregation. At the time this church was organized it was a part of the Pendleton circuit, but later was transferred to the Anderson circuit, where it continued until the Alexandria circuit was organized. The congregation was the first to be organized in Alexandria.

About two and a half miles west of Pendleton, on the Noblesville pike, is the Pleasant Valley Methodist church, which was the outgrowth of a class formed by Elder Donaldson in 1841, at the house of Samuel Dobson. In 1852 Mr. Dobson removed to Iowa, after which the meetings were held at the house of Andrew Shanklin until 1865, when a frame church was erected on the farm of George A. Williamson, just west of Foster's branch. Previous to the erection of this house the class had been regarded as a branch of the church at Pendleton.

In 1851 a Methodist society was organized at the house of Aaron Taffe, in Boone township, by Rev. William Boyden. Seven members at that time united to form the church and Wright Smith was chosen class-leader. Not long after that he built a log church at his own expense. This building was afterward sold to the township for a school house and a frame church was erected. In 1853 a Sunday school was organized, with Wright Smith as superintendent. Owing to the activity of Mr. Smith in promoting the welfare of this congregation, the church was named "Smith's Chapel." It is located on section 21, a short distance north of Duck creek.

A class was organized by the few Methodists living in the locality, at school house No. 5, Monroe township, about two miles east of Alexandria, in 1854. It was known as the Mannering class and was a branch of the Methodist church at Alexandria. No house of worship was ever built and after some years the class disbanded, though at one time it numbered about seventy members.

The Markleville Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1850 and meetings were held at the residences of Stephen Norman and Ralph Williams, and later in an old log house. In 1856 a neat frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$1,400, a short distance south of the town, where services are still held.

Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church is located on section 8, in the northwestern part of Richland township. A few years before the beginning of the Civil war a few Methodists living in that neighborhood began holding meetings in the Holston school house. In 1860 a neat frame house, with a seating capacity of about four hundred, was erected, at a cost of \$1,200. A Methodist congregation had been organized in this township as early as 1832 by Elias Hollingsworth and Joseph Barnes, near the Union township line. In December, 1832, Joseph Barnes donated an acre and a half of ground in the southwest quarter of section 28 for a church site, and soon afterward a log house of worship was erected, taking the name of Ashbury Chapel. In 1870 a new frame church was built on the northeast corner of section 29, on the south bank of Killbuck creek, at a cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Bowman, president of Ashbury (now DePauw) University, on September 13, 1870.

In the fall of 1861 Rev. R. A. Newton organized a Methodist society with twelve members at the Minnick school house, in Duck Creek township. Five years later a small house of worship was erected by John Reel on the farm of G. H. Harting. It was known as "Reel's Chapel" and was used by the Methodists and New Lights alternately for many years.

Rev. John Pierce, Robert Goodin and a few others organized a Methodist church at Chesterfield in 1870 and the following year a house of worship was erected. For some time services were held every two weeks, but the congregation did not prosper and the church was finally dropped from the circuit.

The first camp meeting in the county was held by the Methodist Episcopal denomination in 1832, about three miles southwest of Pendleton, on the farm known as the Samuel Hundley place. Rev. James Havens and other Methodist ministers were in attendance. The meeting was pronounced a success and similar gatherings were held there annually for many years, usually in the later summer or early autumn.

On the farm of J. R. Holston, near the Wesley Chapel above described, was the Wesleyan Camp Meeting Association grounds, where camp meetings were held by the Methodists for many years prior to 1880 and were largely attended. After that the interest waned and in a few years the meetings were discontinued.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Elwood was organized not long after the town was laid out in 1853. The present house of worship, one of the finest in the city, is located at the corner of North A and Anderson streets, directly opposite the postoffice building. It was erected in 1899, at a cost of about \$30,000.

There are also Methodist Episcopal churches at Lapel and Summitville, where the congregations are in a healthy condition and own handsome church edifices.

Rev. James Puckett organized the First Methodist Protestant church

of Elwood, with fourteen members, about 1865. Ten years later the membership had increased to about sixty and a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,000. This was probably the first society of this denomination in the county. The present place of worship is on South D street, near Anderson, where a comfortable frame house has been erected for the use of the church and the Sunday school.

On April 17, 1866, a Methodist Protestant church was organized at Hamilton, Jackson township, by Rev. Elias Wilson. For several years meetings were held in the school house or at the homes of the members, but in 1879 a frame house was erected in Hamilton, at a cost of \$1,000, for the use of the congregation, which then numbered about thirty-five members. This building was dedicated on October 19, 1879, by Rev. J. H. Luse, president of the Indiana conference. A Sunday school was organized about the time the new church was built.

Since the organization of these two Methodist Protestant churches, a congregation of that denomination has been formed in the city of Anderson. The house of worship is at the corner of Fifth and Locust streets.

In Madison county there are three colored Methodist churches—two in Anderson and one in Alexandria. In 1873 the colored Methodists of Anderson organized what is known as the Second Methodist Episcopal church. Not long after it was formed a small frame building, located at 1125 Delaware street, was purchased for the use of the congregation and meetings are still held there regularly.

Allen Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal church, was organized in 1890. For about six years meetings were held in such places as could be obtained, but in 1896 the membership had increased to about thirty and steps were taken to build a house of worship. A lot on the corner of Sixteenth and Sheridan streets was secured and a neat frame house erected thereon. It is considered one of the prettiest small church buildings in the city.

Shortly after the discovery of natural gas, the colored Methodists of Alexandria got together and formed themselves into a congregation. Meetings were held at the corner of West and John streets for several years, but recently the congregation has purchased the brick church edifice formerly used by the Baptists, located at the corner of Berry and Black streets.

THE BAPTISTS

After the Methodists, this denomination was the next to establish itself in Madison county. Two Baptist churches were organized in the year 1830—one in Pendleton and the other near New Columbus, in Adams township.

Among the first members of the Pendleton Baptist church were Nathaniel P. Richmond, J. L. Richmond, Martin Brown and their wives, Elizabeth Irish and Susannah Richmond. Nathaniel Richmond was the first preacher. In 1834 a church building thirty-two by forty feet was erected. It was used by the congregation until about 1854, when a larger house was built, at a cost of \$1,400. A few years later, while Rev. Mr. Wedge was pastor and P. R. Maul was clerk, a dissension arose

between these two persons that finally split the congregation in twain "by a Maul and Wedge," as it has been expressed in a sort of jest. The church, unable to continue its career successfully, sold its house of worship to the Friends, most of the members transferring their allegiance to the Baptist church at Anderson.

The Adams township congregation was organized about the same time as the one at Pendleton. For a while meetings were held at the residences of Caleb Biddle and Ira Davis. New members came in gradually, and in 1834 a small house of worship was built about half a mile south of New Columbus. Among the early preachers here were Nathaniel Richmond, Morgan McQuary, W. A. Thompson and William Judd. A small cemetery was laid out near the church, where some of the Adams township pioneers found their last resting place. This church, known as the "Pewee Baptist Church," held meetings regularly for over forty years, but about 1875 it began to wane in strength and influence. After that meetings were held at irregular intervals for some time and then ceased altogether.

In 1834 a few Baptists met at the house of Mrs. Rebecca Collier, about a mile and a half southeast of the present town of Markleville, and organized a church, with thirteen members. There is some diversity of opinion as to when the first building was erected by this congregation. Harden says a house was built in 1837, at a cost of about \$500, and other authorities state that it was built in 1852. All agree, however, that it was twenty-four by thirty-six feet in size. In 1872 this house was torn down and a new one of larger dimensions erected, at a cost of \$2,800. In both instances J. F. Collier gave the ground upon which the church building was erected, the new house being about half a mile north of the old one. It was dedicated by Rev. Joseph M. Brown, of Indianapolis, October 3, 1872, and is known as the Union Baptist church.

The Bethel Baptist church, located three miles north of Markleville, was organized about 1836. Until 1853 meetings were held in the school house near that point, but in that year a frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$1,000. James F. Collier was the first pastor. The first trustees were Jackson Judd, James Ellison and Silby Clark. About 1862 a division arose that destroyed the usefulness of the church and some years later a denomination known as the Church of God came into possession of the house.

On June 18, 1842, the Little Killbuck Old School Baptist church was organized at the residence of Moses Maynard, with ten members. Rev. W. A. Thompson was the first pastor. In 1844 a log church was built on the farm of Christopher Maynard, near the southern boundary of Richland township. At the regular meeting in July, 1871, a difference of opinion occurred upon some doctrinal point, which resulted in several members withdrawing and taking with them the church records. This faction held meetings in the school house until a council of the neighboring churches decided the other side to be the regular church. But the mischief had been done. After a precarious existence of a few years the congregation ceased to hold meetings and the church went down.

In 1843 Rev. Nathaniel Richmond organized a Baptist church at Fishersburg, where a small house of worship was erected the next year. Mr. Richmond acted as pastor for some time, but the congregation was never strong enough numerically to carry the burden of organization and after about twenty years it gave up the effort.

John W. Forrest founded the village of Forrestville, on the northwest quarter of Section 21, Boone township, in 1850, and about three years later a Baptist church was organized there. Mr. Forrest, who was a local preacher of that denomination, officiated at the organization, but Rev. James Smith is said to have been the first regular pastor. In 1857 a neat frame church was erected, at a cost of about \$1,400. It stood upon Mr. Forrest's farm and was known as "Forrest Chapel." After several years the society became disorganized.

A congregation known as the Mount Pisgah Baptist church was organized in Monroe township in 1856, about four miles northeast of Alexandria, by Rev. John W. Forrest. No church was ever erected, the meetings being held in school house No. 6. The society was never very strong and after about twenty years it was abandoned, the members affiliating with other convenient Baptist churches.

Four miles northwest of Alexandria and a mile east of the old village of Osceola, the Lilly Creek Baptist church was established in 1858, though meetings had been held in that neighborhood as early as 1852. The first pastor was Rev. James E. Ellison. On May 2, 1868, the church was reorganized and in 1871 a frame church building was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. It was dedicated on the first Sunday in August of that year.

Through the efforts and influence of J. B. Anderson, a Baptist church was established at Chesterfield in 1869, with Rev. J. C. Skinner as pastor. Regular services were held for four or five years, but no house of worship was ever erected. Then, weary of the struggle for existence, the little flock disbanded, the members uniting with the Baptist church at Anderson.

It may seem strange that no Baptist church was organized at the county seat for nearly fifty years after the erection of Madison county, but such is the case. On October 23, 1871, a number of members of this denomination residing in Anderson, in conference with members of the Baptist congregations at Pendleton and Chesterfield, organized the First Baptist church of Anderson. On January 2, 1872, the Chesterfield church was consolidated with the new organization, and it was followed on the 23d of the same month by the Baptists of Pendleton. On October 19, 1872, the building committee appointed by the church purchased of the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation their house of worship on Meridian street for \$2,000. Previous to the sale of this property the Presbyterians had borrowed \$1,000 from the state school fund and placed a mortgage upon their church. This mortgage was assumed by the Baptists. At that time the Baptist congregation numbered about thirty members, none of whom could be called wealthy, and after holding meetings for some time in the building they were unable to pay the mortgage. The building was therefore sold by the state to satisfy the loan made to the Presbyterians some years before. This

church occupied the lot upon which the Hurst block now stands, on the west side of Meridian street, between Tenth and Eleventh. In 1890 the Baptist church was reorganized by Rev. J. W. Porter. During the next three years meetings were held in Oriental hall and such other places as could be conveniently secured for the purpose, but in 1893 a lot at the corner of Fourteenth and Lincoln streets was purchased, upon which was erected a house of worship. It was not completed for nearly three years after work on it was commenced. In May, 1896, the building was formally dedicated and since that time the church has been prosperous, ranking today among the strongest religious organizations in the city.

Zion Baptist church, about two miles north of Summitville, was organized in February, 1874, with Rev. J. J. Langdon as the first pastor. In 1878 a frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of about \$700. This church is located on section 17, a short distance east of the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad.

The Baptist church at Alexandria was organized on December 23, 1895, and for some time held meetings in the Red Men's hall. As the society grew in strength it was not long until a small house of worship was erected at the corner of Berry and Black streets. This building was recently sold to the colored Methodists and the Baptists bought the old Congregational church edifice at the corner of West Church and Canal streets, where they have a comfortable home.

One of the strongest Baptist churches in the county is the First Baptist church of Elwood. It was organized about twenty years ago and has been fairly prosperous ever since it was established. In the summer of 1913 a new house of worship was erected by this congregation at the corner of South D and Anderson streets, which is regarded as one of the handsomest churches in the city.

The first Baptist sermon in Van Buren township was preached at the house of Thomas Cartwright, a short distance south of Summitville, but the date of that meeting is veiled in uncertainty. Meetings were held from time to time after that, and the result was the organization of a Baptist church, which now has a fine brick building on East Mill street in the town of Summitville. The former house of worship occupied by this congregation was recently sold to the Dunkards.

A colored Baptist society, numbering about thirty members, was organized in the city of Anderson in 1890. It is styled the Second Baptist church. After meeting in various places for some time, a lot at the corner of Eleventh and Sherman streets was purchased and a small house of worship erected, where meetings have since been held regularly.

GERMAN BAPTISTS OR DUNKARDS

Probably the first society of this denomination in Madison county was the one organized near Summitville at an early date, but no reliable information concerning its early history is obtainable. For a number of years the congregation owned a one-fourth interest in the house of worship erected jointly by the Dunkards and Christians, or Disciples, on section 31, on the farm once owned by Thomas Cart-

wright. The outgrowth of this organization is the present Dunkard church of Summitville, which not long ago purchased the old Baptist church on East Mill street, one square east of the new Baptist church.

In 1860 Elder George Hoover organized a Dunkard church about a mile north of Ovid, in Adams township. For several years meetings were held in the school house or at the homes of the members. In 1873 a brick house of worship was erected near the north line of section 7, at a cost of \$2,500. It was two stories in height, the upper floor being used as an auditorium and the basement exclusively for the celebration of the Holy Communion. At one time this congregation was large and prosperous, but it has been weakened by deaths and removals until regular meetings are no longer held.

A German Baptist society was organized in the western part of Green township in 1872 and soon afterward a house of worship was built on the farm of David Richards, near the southeast corner of section 21. This church is known as "Beech Grove Church," though it is sometimes called "Frey's Church," on account of the long services of Rev. Enoch Frey as assistant pastor.

About 1890 a few members of this denomination in Anderson began holding meeting among themselves at their homes and in 1892 a small Dunkard church was erected on McKinley street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. The congregation is not strong, but the few members are zealous in support of their church.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS

Among the early settlers in Fall Creek township were a few members of this peculiar sect. In May, 1834, Enos Adamson and his wife deeded to Hezekiah Morgan, William Hunt and Abraham Adamson, trustees for the Society of Friends, a tract of three acres in the southwest quarter of section 15, near the present village of Huntsville, for a consideration of fifteen dollars, the ground to be used as a church site and cemetery. Later in the year a society was formed at the house of Jonathan Thomas and in 1836 a small log meeting house was erected upon the ground purchased two years before. Jehu Middleton was the first regular preacher. The Pendleton society was a branch of the Milford monthly meeting until 1839, when it became an independent monthly meeting. In 1857 the society erected a frame house, at a cost of \$800. For a time the Whitewater quarterly meeting was held once a year at this church, which was abandoned some years ago, so that there is now no regular place for holding meetings in the township, although a number of that belief still reside in the vicinity of Pendleton.

On January 13, 1894, a few Friends in Anderson met and organized a society, under the leadership of Rev. W. S. Wooton. For a while the meetings were held in the second story of a frame building on West Tenth street. Then the residence at the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Central avenue (206 East Fourteenth street) was purchased and converted into a meeting house. Two years after the organization of the society it numbered about one hundred members. It continued to gain in strength and in the summer of 1913 purchased the brick

church formerly occupied by the Hope Congregational church, at the southeast corner of Tenth and Chase streets. The Friends also have a church in Lapel.

UNITED BRETHREN

As early as 1835 the few members of the United Brethren faith living near Chestersfield organized a society and built a brick house of worship. Among the first members were Daniel and Brazleton Noland, John Suman, William Dilts and their wives, J. C. Guston and Henry Russell. The last named was selected as class leader and a minister named Smith was the first pastor. The church erected by this little band stood on the tract now occupied by the county poor farm. A small graveyard adjoined the church, where some of Union township's pioneers lie buried, among them Allen Makepeace, William Dilts and John Suman. This society has long since become extinct.

Sometime in the early '40s a few believers in the doctrines of the United Brethren assembled at the house of Samuel Gentry, a short distance east of Perkinsville, and organized themselves into a congregation. William Parkins was one of the moving spirits and was the first preacher. He was frequently invited to other localities to conduct services and on one occasion walked eighteen miles to preach a funeral sermon. For about ten years meetings were held at the homes of the members or in the school house, but in 1852 the church became strong enough to justify the erection of a frame house of worship in Perkinsville, at a cost of about \$1,000. Here the congregation worshiped for many years, and unless the house has been recently torn down it is still standing.

As early as 1836 a small society of United Brethren was organized in Hancock county, not far from the Madison county line, by Rev. David Storer. Meetings were at first held in a school house in Hancock county, but as most of the members lived in the vicinity of the old village of Menden, the first house of worship was erected there about 1844. The first preacher here was a man named Steward. At one time this society numbered about sixty members and was in a flourishing condition, but it became so weakened in time that meetings were held irregularly for awhile and then abandoned altogether. In the meantime a society had been organized in the town of Pendleton, where some of the Menden congregation renewed their membership in the church. The United Brethren church at Pendleton is a neat, substantial structure on the corner of John and High streets.

In Duck Creek township the United Brethren organized the first religious society and built the first house of worship in 1852. When organized by Elder Samuel Purtee, the congregation numbered but eight members. Subsequently they united with a few New Light Christians in the erection of the "Union Church," on the farm of W. F. Hollingsworth, in the southeast quarter of section 16. After a time the New Lights passed out of existence and left the United Brethren in control.

Another old United Brethren church is located a short distance south of Summitville, in the old building formerly occupied by the

Dunkards and Disciples, but no reliable information concerning its early history has been found. Originally this house fronted in the opposite direction, having been turned around when the road running past it was straightened so that it was on the other side of the building. The old graveyard here is upon ground donated by Thomas Cartwright, one of the pioneers of Van Buren township.

The United Brethren church in the city of Anderson was organized in the fall of 1889 by Rev. J. T. Roberts, at Westerfield's hall, on North Main street, where the meetings were at first held. In December, 1892, a small house of worship at the corner of Sansberry and Eleventh streets was dedicated, and here the congregation held services until the completion of their present handsome and commodious church at the corner of Ninth street and Madison avenue.

This denomination has a prosperous congregation and a handsome church building at Lapel, and the same may be said of Elwood. The church at Elwood is located at the corner of North H and Fourteenth streets. It is a substantial frame house, and, while not protentious in appearance, furnishes the active and flourishing congregation with a comfortable home. What is known as Beech Grove church in Lafayette township was built by the United Brethren, but has not been used by them for years. There is also a church of this faith located in what is known as the Innisdale addition at Alexandria. The congregation is small, but composed of earnest workers, and owns a neat frame house of worship.

THE CATHOLICS

While the Indiana Central canal was under construction in the latter '30s, many of the men working upon it were members of the Roman Catholic church. In order that they might have their spiritual needs properly attended to, Fathers Francois and Bacquelin visited the different gangs of workmen from Logansport to Anderson, celebrating mass in such places as could be obtained. The first mass in Anderson was said in a log tavern that stood at the southeast corner of Central avenue and Ninth street in 1837. Other pioneer priests followed them, saying mass in Anderson and in the Quinlan settlement on the prairie, southeast of the town, but it was twenty years before any attempt was made to organize a parish or establish a church.

In 1857 Father Clark came as a missionary and for a few months celebrated mass in the courthouse. The following year he began the erection of a brick building, to be known as St. Mary's church, on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Fletcher streets, but it was not completed until 1864, at which time Father McMahon was in charge. In January, 1866, he was succeeded by Father Crawley, who in May, 1870, started a movement for the erection of a new church. Accordingly, the lot just across the street, on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Fletcher streets, was purchased, the corner-stone of the new building was laid on July 4, 1875, and on May 29, 1877, it was dedicated.

Rev. J. D. Mulcahey came to the parish in 1891 and found that the church building was too small to accommodate the Catholic families of the parish. After consultation with some of the leading Catholics,

it was decided to erect a new church upon the site of the one that had been built in 1864, and which was then used as the parochial school house. It was torn down, the corner-stone of the present building was laid on July 9, 1893, and on October 6, 1895, it was dedicated. The cost of this building was about \$41,000.

Previous to 1860 mass was celebrated at irregular intervals in Elwood by missionary priests, the first ceremony of that character having been celebrated in the residence of John Buchanan. In 1860 Elwood became a "station" and was regularly attended by Father McMahon, then pastor at Anderson. From 1865 to 1884 Elwood was attended by Father Crawley and under his charge the station became a "mission." In February, 1880, Bernard Bauer and James Cornelius were given authority by Father Crawley to solicit and receive funds for the erection of a church. The first church was a small brick structure, dedicated in the fall of 1881. It cost about \$1,500. Eight years later the mission became a parish, under the name of St. Joseph's, and Rev. B. Biegel took charge as the first resident priest on Sunday, July 28, 1889.

In 1892 the little church was enlarged to three times its former size, at a cost of \$2,500, but it soon became evident that a new one was necessary. Father Biegel began the collection of funds for that purpose in 1894, the corner-stone was laid on October 8, 1899, and the building was dedicated on July 14, 1901, by Right Rev. H. J. Alerding, Bishop of Fort Wayne. The cost of the church, with its interior decorations, was \$60,000.

The Catholic church at Alexandria was first established as a station and was attended by the priests from Anderson. When St. Joseph's parish at Elwood was established in 1889, Alexandria became a mission under the charge of Father Biegel, who held services there twice a month. Early in the '90s St. Mary's parish was organized and a resident priest assigned to Alexandria. A few years later the present church, a commodious brick structure, was erected at the corner of Madison and Belmont streets. Rev. F. P. Faust is the present pastor.

CHRISTIANS OR DISCIPLES

The first church of this denomination in Madison county, of which any record can be found, was organized at Frankton in 1839, by Daniel Franklin, at the house of Elijah Ring. Among the thirty members, who were at that time enrolled, were Daniel and Joseph Franklin and their wives, Edmund Johnson and wife, Elijah Lawson and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Plummer. About 1854 a majority of the members of this congregation transferred their membership to Elwood. In 1859 they came back and assisted in the reorganization of the Frankton church. A frame house of worship was erected in 1867 and since that time regular meetings have been held.

About 1840 a few Christians living in the northwestern part of Monroe township began holding meetings at their homes and shortly afterward organized themselves into the Lilly Creek Christian church. Their first meeting place was a log house, where they held services until

1871, when a frame church was built on section 3, not far from the Boone township line. The house cost about \$1,800.

In 1848 a meeting was held at the Baptist church near New Columbus and a Christian society was organized with Andrew Bray, J. I. Seward, Jesse Van Winkle and Eli Hodson as elders. Meetings were held in the Baptist church, in school houses and elsewhere until 1852, when a frame house was erected near the southeast corner of section 15, about two and a half miles northeast of Markleville. This building was destroyed by fire about 1854, but another was soon afterward erected at a cost of \$1,400. For many years this congregation flourished and then began to dwindle, owing to deaths, removals and other causes. Meetings finally ceased and the old house of worship was sold to Thornton Rector, who converted it into a residence. In its prosperous days, this church was known as "White Chapel."

A Christian church was organized at Alexandria in 1852, with a small membership, although meetings had been held in the town for several years prior to that date. Among the early members were Jacob Cassell, Martha Cassell, Joseph Fenimore, John McMahan, Elizabeth Fitch and Aunt Betsy Perry. A house of worship was erected in 1853 and used by the little congregation until about 1863, when it was declared unsafe and was abandoned. Some of the members then went to the Lilly Creek church and others to other societies, but in November, 1875, the Alexandria church was reorganized by Rev. William McKensey and most of the former members came back. Since then the society has prospered and now owns a neat and substantial frame house of worship at the corner of Berry and West streets.

New Hope Christian church, also called the Chambers church, was organized in 1854 with seven members, viz.: Hiram and John Chambers and their wives, Susan and Mary Chambers, and Nancy Scott. Not long after the organization, Hiram Chambers donated a small tract of ground near the south line of section 27, Richland township, for a church site. In 1869 a frame house was erected thereon at a cost of about \$1,500.

About 1857 Rev. Carey Harrison, a Christian minister of Hamilton county, came to Hamilton (now Halford) and held a "protracted meeting" in an old school house a short distance west of the village. At the close of the revival a Christian church was organized with about a dozen members. Elder Harrison continued to act as pastor for several years. No house of worship was ever erected by the society and about 1876 the meetings were discontinued.

What is now the Central Christian church of Anderson had its beginning back in the '50s, when Elders Jameson and New, of Indianapolis, came to Anderson as missionaries of the denomination. Services were held at the Chestnut Grove school house, a mile east of the "Crossing," and at other places until 1858, when a society was organized. Among the pioneer members were Burket Eads, Joseph Sigler, John R. Stephenson, William Mustard and John Kindle. The first house of worship was erected in 1861 at the northwest corner of Main and Thirteenth streets and the next year Rev. Joseph Franklin, of Covington, Kentucky, became pastor, a position he held for twelve years, during which time the membership increased to over one hun-

ded. The present handsome and commodious church edifice of this congregation, located at the northwest corner of Tenth and Jackson streets, was erected in 1899-1900. It cost about \$45,000 and is one of the finest church buildings in Anderson.

During the winter of 1859-60 Rev. George Newhouse, a Christian minister, visited Van Buren township and held services in Allen's school house, about a mile south of Summitville. James, Thomas and Ellen Hudson and Byron Vinson and wife were among the early members of this denomination to settle in that locality, and they were among the first members of the society that was organized by Mr. Newhouse. In 1873 a frame house, thirty-two by forty-four feet, was erected about a mile south of Summitville, at a cost of about \$1,500, and a Sunday school was organized. The Dunkards held a one-fourth interest in this house, but a few years ago both the Christians and Dunkards removed to the town of Summitville, turning the house over to the United Brethren. The Christian church building in Summitville is a neat frame structure and the society is in a flourishing condition.

Four miles north of Pendleton, in the southeast corner of Stony Creek township, Forest Chapel Christian church was organized on June 10, 1860, with sixteen members. A frame house of worship was erected the next year, Rev. B. F. Gregory was installed as pastor, but the congregation did not prosper and about 1880 meetings were discontinued.

On May 9, 1869, Elder Jonathan Dipboye organized a Christian church at Elm Grove school house, in Lafayette township, with eleven members. Meetings were held at the Elm Grove school house and other places in the township until 1872, when a frame house of worship, costing about \$1,000, was erected on the farm of George D. Thompson, not far from the school house.

The Christian church at Elwood was first organized about 1854. Before the congregation could erect a house of worship the Civil war came on and for several years the church languished. After the war the work was revived and the society took the name of the Main Street Christian church. The congregation now occupies a modern and commodious house of worship, a handsome brick structure, at the corner of Main and Eighteenth streets, and is in a prosperous state both in membership and finances. The Holiness Christian church is located at No. 2209 Main street, where the society has a small frame church, and there is a Church of Christ located at the corner of North B and Twentieth streets.

About 1876 the Baptists, Methodists and Christians of Adams township, especially those congregations near New Columbus, united in building a house of worship to be used by all three denominations alternately. This house stood a short distance of the village and was known as the "Union Church." It is no longer in existence.

NEW LIGHT CHRISTIANS

This denomination has never been very strong in Madison county. The Elm Grove church, above referred to, some years after its estab-

lishment, became a New Light church. About twenty members of this sect formed a society in Duck Creek township and for awhile met with the United Brethren in the church on the Hollingsworth farm, or with the Methodists at "Reel Chapel," a building erected by John Reel, of the New Light congregation. North of Linwood is a small frame building known as "Olivet" church, where a little band of the New Lights hold services, and there is a New Light church in what is known as Scott's addition to the city of Alexandria.

THE LUTHERANS

As early as 1847 Lutheran ministers visited the few members of that faith living near Ovid and held services in the residences of some of the faithful. A few years later a society was organized, with William Sanders, John Baker, John Mowery and wife and J. B. Cromer and wife as the first members. Meetings were held in an old log school house until 1861, when a substantial frame house of worship was erected a short distance of the village. Never very strong in numbers, the congregation found it burdensome to support a regular pastor, and services have been held only at irregular intervals.

At Anderson there are two Lutheran churches. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church was organized on February 1, 1893, by Rev. W. J. Finck, the first meeting of the society being held in a small building on West Ninth street. Subsequently a lot at the corner of Chase and Fourteenth streets was purchased and a house of worship adequate to the needs of the congregation was erected. The German Evangelical Lutheran church was organized sometime after St. John's. It is an active growing congregation, whose place of worship is on Main street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.

At Elwood, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church has a nice frame house of worship at the corner of North F and Fourteenth streets. The congregation here is harmonious and prosperous, although not large numerically. The Evangelical Lutheran church of Alexandria has been more fortunate in one respect than any other congregation in the county. It has a handsome brick house of worship at the corner of Black and West Washington streets that was erected by a wealthy New York lady and given to the Lutherans of Alexandria.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

On September 4, 1851, Rev. Edward Schofield organized the First Presbyterian church of Anderson, with eleven members. For several years prior to that time ministers of this sect had visited Madison county at intervals and held services at the houses of the believers or in school houses. About three years after the society was organized a movement was started for the erection of a church. In 1855 a brick house, 36 by 60 feet, was built on Meridian street, between Tenth and Eleventh, at a cost of \$2,500. When the Baptist church was organized in 1872 this building was sold to the new society and the Presbyterians erected a handsome edifice on the southeast corner of Ninth and Jackson streets,

where a lot had been donated by James Hazlett. This building is now owned by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The present Presbyterian church, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chase streets, was erected in 1904. It is a handsome brick building, with tile roof and art glass windows, and is one of the most imposing buildings of its kind in the city of Anderson.

A United Presbyterian church was organized at Alexandria on May 4, 1893, and on the 1st of July following Rev. A. K. Straw was installed as pastor. Not long after that a regular Presbyterian church was established in that city and now has a cozy frame house of worship at the corner of Harrison and Broadway streets. The First Presbyterian church of Elwood was organized about the time that natural gas was discovered there, or soon afterward, and is now in a prosperous condition. Its house of worship is a good frame building located at the corner of South A and Eighteenth streets.

THE UNIVERSALIST

There are but two congregations of this denomination in the county—one at Pendleton and the other in Anderson. The Pendleton society was organized in February, 1859. The first meeting was held in Pendleton on the 6th, but the organization was effected at Huntsville on the 20th of that month. Among the early members were Joshua Crawford, John Tillson, James Cassiday, Lewis Cassiday, John Wert, John Houston, Isaac Busby and T. G. Mitchell. John Houston, John Tillson and David Bousman constituted the first board of trustees. Meetings were at first held in the second story of the seminary, the school house, or in residences, but before the close of the year a frame house with a seating capacity of about 400 was erected, at the cost of \$2,500, on the corner of Main and Water streets. In 1895 the present building of brick, on the same site, was erected. It occupies the site of the old log court-house, where the Indian murderers were tried in 1824. A minister named Gibson was the first regular pastor, though the first Universalist sermon ever preached in Pendleton was delivered by Rev. R. B. Foster, of Indianapolis.

The Anderson Universalist church is a comparatively new institution and as yet has not become strong enough to erect a fine house of worship. The meeting place of this congregation is at 710 Jackson street.

THE EPISCOPALIANS

This denomination has churches at Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria. Trinity Episcopal church, of Anderson, was organized by Rev. J. H. McGlone, who began the work in 1890 and was the first rector after the church was established. Meetings were at first held in the Doxey Opera House until it was destroyed by fire, when a meeting place was found in the Olympic Theater. In time a lot was purchased at the corner of Thirteenth and School streets and in June, 1891, the corner-stone of the first Trinity church was laid. The building was completed in September of that year and meetings were held there until the erection of the present handsome stone edifice on Delaware street, which was completed in 1910.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Alexandria, was organized in December, 1895, by Rev. Francis C. Woodard. Meetings were held in halls, or other convenient places for awhile, but as the congregation gained in strength steps were taken to erect a church. The result is the cozy frame house of worship at the corner of East Monroe and Harrison streets, where the meetings are now held regularly.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, of Elwood, was organized about the same time as the one at Alexandria. This congregation now occupies a comfortable frame church edifice at the corner of North A and Eighteenth streets.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mrs. Maria Woodworth, a trance evangelist, came to Anderson in the summer of 1886 and held meetings in a tent at the fair grounds. She made a number of converts and at the close of her meetings 106 persons were baptized into an organization called the "Church of God." Soon after that a lot was purchased by the congregation, at the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Brown streets, where a house of worship was erected. It was dedicated in 1887 and the meetings of this peculiar sect are still held there.

Another church of the same faith was organized at Markleville in 1887. A church was built and regular services were held for a time, but the interest waned and after about ten years the congregation was without a pastor. Some of the members of this society united with the church at Anderson.

The Congregationalists have never been very strong in Madison county. Hope Congregational church, at Anderson, was organized on November 22, 1891, with eighteen members, and Rev. W. C. Gordon was the first pastor. For about a year meetings were held in the Olympic Theater and later in a building on Chase street. On August 16, 1894, the corner-stone of the brick edifice at the southeast corner of Tenth and Chase streets was laid and the building was completed in September, 1895. For some reason the congregation did not prosper and in 1913 the house of worship was sold to the Friends.

At Alexandria the efforts of the Congregationalists to establish a church met with a similar fate, the building they erected there being now owned and occupied by the Baptists. There are two congregations of this denomination now in the county—one on Pendleton avenue, in Anderson, and the other a Welsh Congregational church, which has a neat frame house of worship at the corner of South P and Twenty-second streets, in the city of Elwood.

On January 15, 1892, a Spiritualist society was organized in Anderson. After holding meetings in dwellings for some time prior to that date, under the leadership of Dr. John Westerfield, the organization was given an impetus at the beginning that resulted in the erection of a Spiritualist temple at northwest corner of Thirteenth street and Madison avenue before the close of the year 1892.

Two years before this society was organized the State Spiritualist Association purchased thirty acres of land just north of and adjoining Chesterfield for a camp ground. A large auditorium, with a seating

capacity of about 500, was built, the grounds were cleared of rubbish and undergrowth, several cottages were erected for the use of mediums or others who desire to sojourn on the grounds during the annual meeting, which is usually held in August. At these meetings Spiritualists come from all parts of the United States to consult with others of their belief and strengthen themselves in the faith and doctrines of Spiritualism.

In the foregoing, an effort has been made to give a true and faithful account of the various religious organizations of the county since its organization. There are and have been some religious societies that are not mentioned, perhaps, because authentic information concerning them is not available. In closing this chapter it is deemed advisable to include a list of the church organizations in the three cities—Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria—as given in the last city directories.

In Anderson. Allen Chapel, A. M. E., Sixteenth and Sheridan streets; Arrow Avenue Christian, Eighteenth and Arrow avenue; Central Christian, Tenth and Jackson; East Lynn Christian, 2207 George street; Christian Congregational, Pendleton avenue; Church of God, Fourteenth and Brown; First Baptist, Fourteenth and Lincoln; First Methodist Episcopal, Twelfth and Jackson; First Methodist Protestant, Fifth and Locust; First Presbyterian, Ninth and Chase; First United Brethren, Ninth and Madison avenue; Friends, Tenth and Chase; German Baptists, McKinley, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second; German Lutheran, Main, between Twenty and Twenty-first; Grace M. E., Fourteenth, between Cedar and Madison avenue; Holiness Christian, Twenty-fourth and Delaware; Mission Alliance, Thirteenth and Main; Noble Street M. E., 2332 Noble street; Park Place M. E., Seventh street, between Park and Central avenues; Second A. M. E., 1125 Delaware street; Second Baptist (colored) Eleventh and Sherman; Seventh Day Adventists, Thirteenth near Hendricks; Spiritual Temple, Thirteenth and Madison; St. John's Lutheran, Fourteenth and Chase; St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Eleventh and Fletcher; Trinity Episcopal, Eleventh and Delaware; Universalist, 710 Jackson; Wesleyan M. E., 1209 West Ninth street.

In Elwood. First Baptist, South D and Anderson; St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, South A street; Main Street Christian, Main and Eighteenth; Holiness Christian, 2209 Main street; Welsh Congregational, South P and Twenty-second; St. John's Lutheran, North F and Fourteenth; First Methodist Episcopal, North A and Anderson; First Methodist Protestant, South D near Anderson; First Presbyterian, South A and Eighteenth, United Brethren, North H and Fourteenth; St. Stephen's Episcopal, North A and Eighteenth; Church of Christ, North B and Twentieth.

In Alexandria. First Baptist, West Church and Canal; Christian Science Society, Odd Fellows' hall; St. Paul's Episcopal, Monroe and Harrison; Evangelical Lutheran, Washington and Black; First Christian, Berry and West; First Methodist Episcopal, Canal and Broadway; German Lutheran, Central avenue and Broadway; Joyce M. E. Chapel, Park avenue and Fifth street; Colored Methodist Episcopal, Berry and Black; Mission church, Harrison and Polk; New Light, Scott addition; United Brethren, Innisdale addition; St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Madison and Belmont; First Presbyterian, Harrison and Broadway.

CHAPTER XV

CHARITIES AND CEMETERIES

EARLY METHODS OF CARING FOR THE POOR—MADISON COUNTY'S FIRST POORHOUSE—LATER POORHOUSES—THE COUNTY INFIRMARY—ORPHANS' HOME—ASSOCIATED CHARITIES—ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL—SKETCH OF ITS FOUNDER—COUNTRY GRAVEYARDS BY TOWNSHIPS—GROVELAND CEMETERY AT PENDLETON—ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY AT ALEXANDRIA—PARK VIEW—ELWOOD CEMETERY—GRAVE ROBBERY—ANDERSON CEMETERIES—MAPLEWOOD ASSOCIATION.

In the early years of Indiana's history the unfortunate poor were taken care of by the townships, each township having one or more officers known as overseers of the poor. It was customary for these overseers to "farm out" the paupers under their charge. The results obtained by this method were not always humane, as the one who bought the services of a pauper was more frequently interested in "getting his money's worth" than in the welfare of his bond servant. To the credit of Madison county, it can be said that the practice never prevailed here to any great extent, though a few such cases are on record. The minutes of the county board for the January term in 1834 contain the following entry:

"Now comes John Berry, one of the overseers of the poor of Anderson township, and reports that, after due notice, he did, on the 11th day of December, 1833, farm out to Nathaniel Chapman, Lydia Passons, a pauper, for the term of one year for \$11.75, he being the lowest bidder."

About this time the first steps were taken to build a poorhouse for the county. At the May term in 1834 the commissioners received the report of Joseph Shannon, county agent, which was as follows: "To the honorable Board of Commissioners of Madison county, building of a house advertised on the 26th of February and sold on the 7th day of April, 1834, to the lowest bidder, to wit: Jacob Shaul, for \$20.00, he giving bond and approved security to have the poorhouse finished on or before the 5th day of May, on Section 15, northeast quarter, town 19, N. R. 7 E.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Agent."

The report was approved by the board and the county auditor was ordered to draw a warrant for \$20 in favor of Jacob Shaul for building a poorhouse. This poorhouse was located on the road later known as the Fishersburg pike, about two miles of the public square in Anderson. On December 7, 1847, William Sparks, James Bell and Bazaliel Thomas, county commissioner, sold to John Davis the east half of the northeast

quarter of section 15, township 19, range 7, for \$400, the order stating that the tract thus transferred was the poor farm.

Four years before that sale was made, the commissioners had purchased two acres of ground in what afterward became the South Park addition to the city of Anderson, the tract extending from Main to Pearl streets, between Nineteenth and Twenty-third. John Renshaw, county agent, awarded to John Jordan a contract for the erection of a "county poor house, 20 by 30 feet square, two stories high, with a stone chimney," for \$100. This was an improvement over the \$20 building erected in 1834, and with several additions and other improvements served the county as a home for the poor for over a quarter of a century.

At the March term of the commissioners' court in 1853, Neal Hardy, William Sparks and Evan Ellis were appointed a special committee to examine farms for sale, report upon the prices for which they could be purchased, the character of the buildings thereon, and whether living water was plentiful upon such farms, with a view to establishing the county poor farm in a new location. If this committee ever carried out the investigations for which it was appointed, the records do not show the fact, but it is probable that nothing was done, as the poorhouse in the south part of Anderson continued in use until 1868. In that year it was sold and the commissioners purchased a farm in Richland township of John Nelson and the paupers were removed there. In purchasing this farm an agreement was made with Mr. Nelson to act as superintendent of the farm and keeper of the poor and he continued to act in that capacity until the board decided to purchase another farm, in a more desirable location, and erect a permanent poorhouse. This farm was afterward conveyed back to Mr. Nelson.

At a special session of the commissioners, held on July 5, 1877, the board purchased of Berryman Shafer 212 acres of land in Union township, about four miles east of Anderson, and there permanently established the county infirmary. At the time of purchase there was a large brick residence on the farm and this was converted into a residence for the superintendent. Plans and specifications were advertised for, and on July 18, 1877, those submitted by Edwin May, an Indianapolis architect, were accepted. On September 3, 1877, the contract for the erection of a building was awarded to William B. Wright, of Anderson, for \$7,200. It was completed in January, 1878, when the paupers were removed to the new institution, which was placed under the charge of A. J. Ross as superintendent, his wife at the same time being appointed matron. Recent improvements have been made, which gives Madison county one of the best infirmaries in the State of Indiana.

Some feeble attempts were made to care for the orphans and friendless children of the county prior to 1885, but it was not until March 6, 1885, that any official action was taken by the board of county commissioners. The records for that date contain the following entry:

"It is ordered by the board that a home for the friendless and orphan children of Madison county, Indiana, be purchased and established at such place in said county as said board of commissioners may designate."

On December 4, 1885, it was "ordered by the board that in all applications for admission to the orphans' home, the application must be

accompanied by the recommendation of the township trustee where the child resides that such child is a proper subject for relief in the county asylum."

This was followed on December 8, 1885, by the appointment of a visiting committee, consisting of B. W. Scott, Mrs. Edward Roberts and Mrs. Leah M. Craven, though up to this time no home had been established. On March 17, 1886, Decatur Vandeventer and wife transferred to the county of Madison ten acres in the west half of the northwest quarter, section 19, township 19, range 8, for a consideration of \$1,000, as a site for an orphans' home. This tract is located in the southeast part of the city of Anderson, fronting east on Columbus avenue and north on Twenty-fifth street. In September after the purchase of the property Thomas J. Lyst was paid \$63 for building a cistern, the first improvement made by the county. The old residence was used as the "home," Mrs. Henry C. Brown, Mrs. Allen Richwine and H. J. Blackledge were appointed a visiting committee, and Mrs. Celia Hockett was installed as matron. She resigned on December 18, 1886, and Mrs. Mary C. Robertson was appointed in her place. Mrs. Robertson remained as matron for several years.

At first, the plan for caring for the children was to pay the matron so much daily for each inmate. The contract made with Mrs. Robertson, when she first entered upon her duties, shows that she was to receive twenty-five cents per day for each child under her charge, for which she was to supply them with wholesome food and the necessary clothing, and to send them to the most convenient public school, the commissioners to furnish the books and other necessary school supplies, and to pay the matron's salary quarterly. This system was continued until in 1901. Late in the year 1900 a movement was started to organize a Childrens' Home Association, the principal object of which should be the finding of permanent homes with good families for orphans, friendless or abandoned children. The organization was completed in January, 1901, when the county commissioners turned over the buildings and grounds of the orphans' home to the association, which assumed control of the institution on February 1, 1901, and is still in charge.

The present officers of the association are: Mrs. Wallace B. Campbell, president; Mrs. Isaac E. May, vice-president; Mrs. H. D. Webb, secretary; Wallace B. Campbell, treasurer. W. A. Harris is the superintendent of the home and Mrs. W. A. Harris is matron. Since the association took charge of the home the commissioners have annually made an appropriation for its support. Several essential improvements have been made in the property and the institution has been placed upon a more substantial foundation than under the old regime. From forty to sixty children have annually been placed in good homes, where they will be cared for and educated. None of the officers or members of the Childrens' Home Association receives a salary, their labors being given for the good of humanity, and through their systematic and unselfish work the orphans' home of Madison county has been improved in character until it will compare favorably with such institutions elsewhere.

In the early part of 1903 there were a number of unemployed people in Anderson, many of whom were both able and willing to work, but were

unable to find any remunerative employment. These conditions led to the organization of the Associated Charities, which began its labors on May 7, 1903, with the following officers: W. H. Stanton, president; Mrs. George J. Manning, vice-president; Mrs. C. W. Hooven, secretary; W. S. Poling, treasurer; Miss Anna Doan, general secretary. The plan and purpose of the organization is similar to those of organized charity work everywhere—to assist the worthy poor by giving them opportunities to find employment where it is possible to do so, rather than by dispensing charity with a lavish and indiscriminate hand.

Headquarters are maintained at 425 Union building, where the general secretary is in attendance every afternoon, except Sunday. Most of the work devolves upon the general secretary and in the ten years that have passed since the Associated Charities was first organized, this office has been held by four persons, viz: Miss Anna Doan, Miss Maud Prier, Miss Gertrude McCleery and Miss Leafy M. Wharton. The last named has held the position since June, 1912. In September, 1913, the officers were: Mrs. C. W. Hooven, president; A. W. Brady, vice-president; Mrs. G. A. Lambert, secretary; E. E. Luce, treasurer; Miss Leafy M. Wharton, general secretary; Earle Young, chairman of the finance committee.

Anderson has one charitable institution of which her citizens may well be proud, and that is St. John's Hospital, situated between Brown and Jackson streets, the grounds extending from Nineteenth to Twenty-second street. This hospital was made possible by the generosity of "Uncle" John Hickey, who on March 31, 1894, deeded the old Hickey homestead, occupying the above mentioned tract of ground, to "the trustees of the corporation of St. Mary's Academy, for the use and benefit of the Sisters of the Holy Cross." The deed of conveyance also contains the provision that if it should ever become necessary, for any reason, to sell the property the trustees shall invest the proceeds of such sale in other property, within or adjacent to the city of Anderson. Immediately after the conveyance was made and the trustees came into possession of the property a hospital was opened in the old frame residence. The next year a two-story brick building, 65 by 95 feet, was erected and equipped with every modern hospital appliance for the treatment of diseases or the performance of surgical operations. This building was so designed that it could be added to, should the occasion ever require, and in 1900 it was improved and extended, making the hospital one of the best in the state of Indiana. Although the institution is the property of and under control of the Catholic Sisters of the Holy Cross, many public spirited citizens of Anderson contributed to the building fund, confident in the belief that the hospital would be impartially managed. And this has been the case. Its doors and benefits are open to the afflicted, without regard to race, social condition or religious affiliation.

John Hickey, the founder of this institution, was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland. He came to Anderson in 1853 and there accumulated enough of this world's goods to give him a competence. In giving the old homestead for a hospital site he might have perpetuated his name by a stipulation that the institution should bear the name of "Hickey Memorial Hospital," or some similar appellation. But this

he did not do. He gave the ground to an organization of the church in which he had been reared, confident that the benefits of the hospital would be administered in that broad catholic spirit which has always been a distinguishing trait of hospitals of this character. "Uncle John" Hickey, as he was affectionately called by his many friends, died a few years ago in Anderson. His familiar face is missed upon the streets of the city where he so long made his home, but the hospital he established is an enduring monument to his unselfishness and charitable disposition.

In the settlement of a new country, one institution that must be established, yet one that the settlers are loath to see make its appearance among them, is a burial place for the dead. Scattered over the county of Madison are a number of country graveyards, most of which have no special history. When the first death in a community would



ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL

occur some one would donate a piece of ground for a burial place and this would be the beginning of a cemetery. Frequently no deed of such a tract was made to trustees and entered upon the records. As the old settlers died or moved away these graveyards often fell into disuse, were neglected and in many instances only a trace of them remains. As far as possible a list of these country graveyards is given by townships, and where any one of them has a recorded history it is noted.

In Adams township there is a small burial ground on section 10, near the northeast corner of the township. The Gilmore cemetery, on section 17, was laid out in 1833, on ground donated for the purpose by Hugh Gilmore. His wife, Lucretia, died in February, 1833, and her remains were the first to be interred upon the tract set apart by her husband as consecrated ground for a neighborhood cemetery. On section 18 there are two cemeteries. One near the Lutheran church, near Ovid, and another a short distance further southwest, on the John S.

Davis farm. On section 20, on the south bank of Lick creek and about half a mile west of the Big Four Railroad, is another graveyard, and the Collier cemetery is situated on section 35, on land donated by J. F. Collier in 1836 as a burial place in connection with the Baptist church. Mr. Collier's son Amos, who died on January 3, 1836, was the first one to be buried in this cemetery.

In Boone township the plat books show a cemetery on the old Dickey farm, near the center of section 10, and another on section 21, near the site of the old village of Forrestville, which was laid out in 1850. It is probable that this graveyard was established about the same time.

In the southern part of Duck Creek township, on the line between sections 2 and 35, is a cemetery that was evidently established at an early date, as is shown by the fact that when a public highway was established on the section line a detour was made to the southward around the graveyard to avoid disturbing the resting place of some of the old pioneers of the township.

There are a number of burial places in Fall Creek township, where the first settlements in the county were made. As recorded in chapter V, the first deaths in this township were those of a Mr. Martin and his wife, who were buried in one grave, near a large oak tree, in the western part of the present town of Pendleton, though no regular cemetery was ever established at that place. A short distance east of the village of Huntsville, near the center of section 15, is an old burying ground, on what is known as the Aiman farm. Just a mile west of it, on section 16, is the old Falls cemetery, which is now controlled by the Grovelawn Cemetery Company.

Samuel Irish donated a tract of ground here for burial purposes and the Falls Cemetery Association was organized on December 16, 1864, with Dr. M. G. Walker as president; T. G. Mitchell, secretary; J. O. Hardy, treasurer; W. A. Baker and David Bowsman, directors. The cemetery established by this association is immediately south of the old Falls graveyard on the tract donated by Mr. Irish, on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 16.

The Grovelawn Cemetery Company was incorporated on July 25, 1902, with a capital stock of \$22,500. Of this stock \$7,500 is known as common stock and the remainder is preferred stock. Ample provisions are made in the articles of incorporation for the redemption and cancellation of both the common and preferred stock of the company. Soon after being incorporated the company purchased fifty-seven acres of land immediately across the Anderson pike from the old Falls cemetery. In an announcement by the company it is stated that "A satisfactory arrangement has been made with owners of lots in the old Falls cemetery, in which there are no longer any lots for sale, whereby these old burying grounds, which are adjacent to the new grounds and only separated from them by a highway, become a part of the grounds of the new association and governed by its rules. These old cemetery grounds compose about eight acres of land, and the grounds purchased by the new association fifty-seven acres, thus making sixty-five acres in all under the ownership and care of Grovelawn Cemetery Company. The needs of the community for burial purposes, it will therefore be seen, have been amply provided for for more than one hundred years."

R. Ulrich, a landscape architect of national reputation, was engaged to prepare plans for the walks and drives through the grounds and make such suggestion as his knowledge and experience might dictate for otherwise beautifying the grounds.

One thing has been done by the Grovelawn Cemetery Company that deserves especial commendation. Thomas M. Pendleton, the founder of the town that bears his name, was buried upon the farm he owned at the time of his death. The new company removed his remains from the neglected grave and reinterred them in a prominent place in the new cemetery, marked by a "beautiful monument purchased by voluntary contributions from persons who were pleased thus to honor his memory."

The officers of the company in 1913 were: W. F. Morris, president; J. Q. Reid, vice-president; W. H. Aiman, secretary; A. B. Taylor, treasurer. These officers and J. D. Kinnard constitute the executive committee and all are members of the board of trustees. The other trustees are C. L. Henry, W. H. Lewis, D. J. Williams, O. W. Brownback, G. D. Barrett, Elmer Hester, T. M. Hardy, George P. Frank, George P. Longnecker and O. H. Burdett.

Another old country graveyard in Fall Creek township is situated in the southeast quarter of section 22, near the old Friends church established there many years ago, and still another is on the south bank of Lick creek, near the site of the old village of Menden. Here Ralph Williams, Mrs. Manly Richards and other Fall Creek township pioneers are buried.

Pleasant Valley Methodist church, located in the northeastern part of Green township, was organized in 1841. In 1857 William A. Williamson donated a tract of land near the church for burial purposes and this is known as Pleasant Valley cemetery. The first to be buried here was a little daughter of J. W. Ford, who died on March 30, 1858.

Beech Grove cemetery was established in the latter part of the year 1871, when the German Baptists of Beech Grove church purchased two acres of ground from David Richards, in the southeast quarter of section 21, near the church, and set the tract apart as a graveyard in connection with their church. The first to be interred here was Washington Pettigrew, who died in the fall of 1872.

At Mount Carmel Methodist church, near the present town of Ingalls, a cemetery was laid out in 1862 on land donated for the purpose by James Jones. In July of that year George Clayton, a private of the Second Indiana Cavalry, died while at home on furlough and his remains were the first to be interred in Mount Carmel cemetery. He was buried with military honors.

On the Doty farm, about two miles west of Ingalls and not far from public school No. 1, in Green township, is a small graveyard where some of the early settlers of that locality are buried.

Four country graveyards are marked on the plat books for Jackson township. One is on the bank of a little tributary of Pipe creek, section of the township. The second is on the Foland farm, near Pipe creek and public school No. 3, in the northwest quarter of section 27. The third is situated on the south bank of White river, a short dis-

tance southeast of Perkinsville, and the fourth is about half a mile east of the little hamlet of Halford.

When the Pan Handle Railroad was built through Lafayette township in 1856, John Keller started "Keller's Station" about a mile and a half northwest of the present village of Florida. A little east of the station a graveyard was established on the southwest quarter of section 15, where several of the early settlers are buried. Keller's Station did not long survive and the graveyard is now seldom used, except by some family whose relatives were buried there at some period in the past.

About four miles northeast of Alexandria, on the south bank of Pipe creek and in the southwest quarter of section 10 is a small cemetery that dates back to the settlement of that part of Monroe township. There is another little cemetery about a mile southeast of the old village of Osceola, on a small tributary of Lilly creek. A third is located on section 22, a short distance southeast of Orestes, and near the northwest corner of the township is the old Mount Tabor cemetery, which was established in connection with Mount Tabor Methodist church, about 1850. There is also a small graveyard just east of the road running from Alexandria to Anderson, near the southern border of the township.

There is a small cemetery between Jackson and Monroe streets, just east of Harrison, in the city of Alexandria, though there have been no interments here for several years. In the early '70s Necessity lodge, No. 222, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Alexandria, realizing the need for a cemetery conducted on modern principles, purchased a tract of ground south of what is now Fourth street and east of Park avenue, laid out the walks and drives, and put the property in charge of a board of trustees composed of members of the lodge. Subsequently some additional ground was purchased, extending the cemetery south to Sixth street, and including in all about twenty-five acres. Burials in this cemetery are not confined to members of the order, but are open to the general public. This is the only cemetery in the county owned and managed by a fraternal organization and it is one of the prettiest in Madison county.

On March 13, 1908, the Park View Cemetery Association, of Alexandria, was incorporated with M. M. Walker, president; Harry M. Adams, vice-president; Virgil S. Day, secretary, and Vernon H. Day, treasurer. The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$5,000 and a tract of ten acres, immediately south of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, was purchased and laid out for burial purposes. This is one of the newest cemeteries in the county, and while there have been but few burials so far, there is every prospect that it will become one of the most beautiful, as the association is exercising great care in looking after the grounds and keeping them in the best of condition.

In Pipe Creek township there are two graveyards near Frankton—one south of the town, near the township line, and the other north of Pipe creek, not far from the Pan Handle Railroad. There is also a small cemetery on the Shell farm, in section 11, near the southern boundary of the township, and another in the northeast corner of the same section. Other old-time graveyards in this township are in the

west side of section 19, near the Big Branch; near the center of section 21, about a mile southwest of Elwood; and in the southeast corner of section 30, about three-fourths of a mile north of Frankton.

The Elwood Cemetery Association was incorporated in April, 1895, by Daniel King, Thomas Dehority, L. M. Good, Lewis Hefner and Dr. Daniel Sigler. On the bank of Duck creek, south of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad and extending from Tenth to Thirteenth streets, was an old graveyard that had been established soon after the town of Quiney was laid out in 1853. No one was responsible for its care except the persons whose relatives and friends were there interred and this voluntary service was not sufficient to prevent the place from becoming unsightly by being overrun with weeds and shrubbery. Moreover, the growth of Elwood from a small town to a city of considerable portions, after the discovery of natural gas, made it essential that a cemetery association be incorporated, with power to assume the management of the burial place. The old graveyard was therefore turned over to the association and in a short time presented a different appearance.

The site of this cemetery is naturally pretty, and since the improvements made by the association it has become one of the handsomest "cities of the dead" in Madison county. In this cemetery is the vault or mausoleum erected by Dr. Stanley W. Edwins, which is considered to be the finest in the county. It is built of dressed Indiana oolitic limestone, is elevated above the adjacent driveway and is approached by a flight of six stone steps. Inside the structure are marble sarcophagi, stone vases and urns for flowers, etc. This tomb was erected by Doctor Edwins in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Flora M. Howe, whose remains are therein deposited. The cost of the vault was about \$4,000. There are also a number of fine monuments in the Elwood Cemetery, most of which have been erected since the organization of the association.

In 1891 Bishop M. E. Campion, of the Fort Wayne diocese, consecrated a tract of five acres of ground one and a half miles southwest of Elwood for a cemetery for St. Joseph's parish of the Catholic church. Since the establishment of this cemetery about four hundred and fifty bodies have been there interred. According to the custom of the Catholic church it is under the care of a sexton, who keeps it in order, and it is one of the really pretty burial places of the county.

The plat books of Richland township show three graveyards, all of which were established years ago. The first is in section 5, near the northern boundary; the second is at the cross-roads on the southern line of section 11, and less than a mile west of the Delaware county line; and the third is in the northwest quarter of section 19, a short distance southeast of the old village of Prosperity.

Two miles northeast of Fishersburg, on the road running to Anderson, is an old graveyard, where a number of the pioneers of Stony Creek township are buried. Near the southern line of section 28, a short distance south of the town of Lapel and on the banks of Stony creek, is another cemetery, which is used by the people of Lapel and Fishersburg.

On the county poor farm in section 10, Union township, is the "Pot-

ter's Field," where the inmates of the county infirmary who die while in that institution are buried. Other cemeteries in this township are located in the southeast quarter of section 23 and near the center of section 35. There is also a family burying ground on the old Clem farm near the west side of section 34.

Only two cemeteries are shown on the plat of Van Buren township. One of these is located in the northwest quarter of section 17, a short distance west of the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad and less than half a mile south of Zion church. The other is at the old Christian church about a mile south of Summitville. The ground for the latter was donated for a graveyard by Thomas Cartwright soon after the township was settled.

About half a mile southwest of the old Moss Island Mills, on the north side of the Perkinsville pike, is a small graveyard, which is one of the oldest in Anderson township. In the extreme southeast corner of section 22, near the line of the Union Traction Company and the road leading to Pendleton, is another old-time graveyard, and three miles south of Anderson, on the New Columbus pike, is the Whetstone cemetery. This burial place acquired considerable notoriety in the early part of 1876, through the robbery of one of its graves. Mrs. Abner Brothers, a young and popular woman, who had been married but a short time, died early in the year and was buried here. On the night of January 14, 1876, John Stewart and Tunis Whetstone, returning home from a dance, upon approaching the cemetery noticed a team hitched to the fence, with two men not far from the buggy, and in the moonlight saw the nude corpse of a woman that had just been taken from the grave. They hurried to the residence of Dr. Railsback, a short distance north of the graveyard, and after arousing him started to alarm other persons living in the neighborhood. While they were thus engaged the two grave-robbers took the body and drove toward Anderson as fast as the horses could go.

An investigation the next morning disclosed the fact that the body of Mrs. Brothers was missing from the grave. Henry McDaniel, a brother-in-law of Mr. Brothers, and some of his friends hurried to Indianapolis, where they found the body in the dissecting room of one of the medical colleges. Suspicion pointed to a medical student that had been reading under Dr. Zimri Hockett, of Anderson, and it developed in the investigation that the team and buggy used in carrying away the body belonged to Dr. Hockett. Marshal Daugherty went to Indianapolis to arrest the student, who was then attending the college, but some of his friends warned him in time for him to make his escape. It was afterward learned that the intention was to take the body of a pauper named Taylor, who had recently been buried in the cemetery by the township trustee, and that the resurrectionists made a mistake in the grave. The student remained away from Madison county until the excitement died away, when he returned to Anderson. While the excitement was at its height some people were inclined to think that Dr. Hockett was connected with the robbery, but it was afterward made plain that he was blameless, the body snatchers taking his team and buggy without his knowledge or consent.

At the March session in 1832 the county board "Ordered, that William Curtis, agent of Madison county, for Andersontown, the seat of justice of said county, do make and execute to John Berry, in consideration of a certain lot of ground, by said Berry transferred, for the purpose of a burying ground, a deed for lots No. 15 and 16, in the southeast square of Andersontown."

Two years later, in January, 1834, the board again took action upon the subject of a burial place, the records of that session showing that it was "Ordered, That Joseph Shannon be, and he is hereby, appointed agent for the seat of justice of Madison county, and that he is hereby instructed to receive a good deed of John Berry for a burying ground, agreeably to said Berry's undertaking, and also to collect the amount of the donation subscribed thereon."

The records do not show that a deed was ever executed by Berry, nor can the "amount of the donation subscribed thereon" be learned. This was the first cemetery at Anderson. It was located at the east end of Bolivar (now Tenth) street. In 1839 Collins Tharp donated a small tract of land situated on the west side of Delaware street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, as a site for a Methodist church and burial place. Most of the bodies buried in the first cemetery were removed to the new one, but a few years after the Civil war the knoll upon which the old cemetery had been situated was removed by the Pan Handle Railroad Company and a number of human bones were found. These were loaded on the cars and hauled away, with the gravel which was being used as ballast along the line of the road.

In 1863 the Anderson Cemetery Association was formed and a tract of ground north of the river was purchased as a site for a new place of sepulture. By this time the old Tharp graveyard was practically surrounded by residences and those buried there were removed to the new cemetery across the river. Some of the coziest residences in Anderson now occupy the ground that was formerly the Tharp graveyard.

St. Mary's cemetery was established by the Catholic church in 1867, when a tract of ground, a little south of Twentieth street and extending from Brown to Lincoln streets, was purchased as the parish burial ground. A little later it was consecrated according to the ritual of the church and the first one to be buried here was Michael, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Carmody. This cemetery is directly opposite St. Mary's hospital.

Last but not least is the beautiful Maplewood cemetery, which lies just across the highway from the Anderson cemetery established in 1863. Maplewood Cemetery Association was incorporated on February 17, 1902. The original trustees were George Lilly, John H. Terhune, William H. H. Quick, James J. Netterville, Thomas N. Stilwell, Albert A. Small, James A. Van Osdol, John L. Forkner, James Wellington, Willis S. Ellis, John P. Sears, George E. Nichol, Charles L. Henry, Dale J. Crittenberger and William H. Stanton. With the exception of Messrs. Terhune, Wellington, Small and Sears, the original members still serve on the board. Terhune and Wellington are deceased. In 1913 the officers of the board were: George Lilly, president; Will Surbaugh, secretary; George N. Nichol, treasurer.

Soon after the association was incorporated a tract of about 216 acres of ground, situated immediately east of the old Anderson cemetery, was purchased and R. Ulrich, a landscape architect, of Brooklyn, New York, was engaged to lay out and plat a cemetery according to the most approved designs of modern times. Upon the grounds is a natural grove of about thirty-five acres and in the open places some 800 trees have been planted. The work of improvement is still going on, the drive-ways are being macadamized, etc., and to this work lot owners are not asked to contribute, the entire cost being paid by the association.

In 1907, when those having friends buried in the old cemetery across the road saw what the Maplewood Association was doing, a movement was started to have the old graveyard placed under the association's care. A fund of \$10,000 was raised by subscription and paid to the association in consideration of its assuming the perpetual care and control of the old cemetery, and a contract to this effect was consummated. The association then assumed control of the old cemetery, which is now known as West Maplewood, and began the work of clearing away the weeds and briars with which it was overrun. In the six years that have elapsed since that time the old cemetery has put on a new appearance.

The Maplewood Association was not organized for profit. It was projected and maintained by men whose chief desire was to give to the people of Anderson and vicinity a burial ground of which they need not feel ashamed. It is the plan that, when the debts of the association are paid and the current operating expenses are provided for, the entire income shall be used in further improving and beautifying the grounds. The capital stock of the association is \$75,000, of which \$25,000 is common and \$50,000 preferred stock. Article III of the articles of incorporation provides that "All funds of the corporation raised by the issuance of capital stock shall be used in the purchase and improvement of real estate acquired for cemetery purposes; and all funds arising from the sale of burial lots or burial permits shall be used to retire the capital stock as herein before provided, and in the improvement of the property of the corporation and in the acquisition of additional property and improvement thereof, all of which shall be used for cemetery purposes. It is specifically understood and agreed upon that and provided that all funds received by the corporation from the sale of burial lots and burial permits not required for the care and improvement of the cemetery property, the payment of necessary and proper expenses and the retirement of capital stock, as herein provided, shall be kept and used as a sacred fund for all time for the improving, ornamenting and caring for the cemetery property."

Further on in the articles it is stipulated that the "provision regarding the funds of this corporation shall never be changed or modified, it being a fundamental principle upon which this corporation is organized that no profits shall inure therefrom to any person or persons, either by virtue of their being stockholders or owners of lots or burial permits under this corporation, save and except the dividends herein before specified to be paid on the preferred capital stock."

Organized on this basis, if the plan is adhered to, there is no reason why the Maplewood cemetery at Anderson should not become one of the

most beautiful in the state. The natural features are well adapted to the purpose and the work so far done justifies the prediction that the Maplewood Cemetery of the future will be still more attractive than it is at present.

Much credit is due to William H. Stanton, the first president of the association, for the beautiful appointments of Maplewood cemetery. He visited a number of cities and studied their cemeteries, and with the knowledge thus gained he was able to pursue his work intelligently until he succeeded in laying the foundation of a plan that has made Maplewood one of the beauty spots of Madison county.

CHAPTER XVI

SOCIETIES AND FRATERNITIES

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—FAIR ASSOCIATIONS AND FAIRS—ANDERSON LYCEUM—OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—HORSE THIEF DETECTIVE ASSOCIATION—THE MASONIC FRATERNITY—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—A LIVING FLAG—BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS—LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE—MISCELLANEOUS LODGES AND SOCIETIES—TRADES UNIONS—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

One of the first societies to be organized in Madison county was an agricultural society. In May, 1835, the county commissioners ordered "That notice be given by posting up manuscript advertisements at Pendleton, Andersontown and New Columbus, that a meeting for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society in Madison county will be held at Andersontown on the last Saturday of May, instant, and that the sheriff be required to give said notice."

No record of what was done at that meeting can be found, but it is quite probable that a society of some sort was organized, as the commissioners records for March 7, 1837, contain the following entry: "Ordered by the board, that the sum of twenty-five dollars of the county funds of Madison county be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the agricultural society of said county, which sum shall be audited by the clerk and paid by the county treasurer to the president of said society."

The first fair in the county, so far as can be learned, was a private enterprise, projected by Archibald Parker and Joseph Barnes, and was given upon the public square in 1837. No admission fee was charged and no premiums were awarded except the red and blue ribbons. The next fair was at Huntsville in 1839, but little can be ascertained concerning it, further than that William Roach, Isaac Busby, John H. Cook, Conrad Crossley and John J. Lewis were the active promoters of the fair.

There is no record showing that the agricultural society of 1835 ever gave an exhibit of farm products. This society did not live long and in 1850 a second society was organized with Dr. Townsend Ryan as president. The first fairs held by this society were on grounds at the west end of Tenth street, on what is now known as the Sansberry homestead. In June, 1862, William Crim, one of the county commissioners, was ordered by the board to purchase twelve acres of the Michael Ryan

land, near Anderson, "for the use of the Madison County Agricultural Society (Fair Ground), said purchase not to exceed \$33 per acre." At the September term following Mr. Crim reported the purchase of lots Nos. 13 and 14, Thomas Moore's addition to the town of Anderson, each containing six acres, for the sum of \$406. The purchase was approved by the board and on the same day the lots were donated to the agricultural society, on condition that the society would fit up and properly maintain a fair ground upon the same. Failure to comply with the conditions imposed would cause the lots to revert to the county. In June, 1868, the society paid back to the county the purchase price of \$406, with interest, and received a deed to the fair grounds. Lots 13 and 14 of Moore addition were immediately north of Eighth street and west of the Michigan division of the Big Four Railroad, extending north to the vicinity of the present Third street. They have since been subdivided and are now covered with comfortable homes.

Under the act of February 20, 1867, the Pendleton Agricultural Society was organized at a meeting held in Judge Hervey Craven's office on June 20, 1867, when a committee of ten was appointed to solicit stock subscriptions. On July 27, 1867, a second meeting was held and the articles of association were adopted. That same month the society purchased of W. V. Shanklin eighteen acres of ground for a fair ground. On February 8, 1868, J. H. Kinnard was elected president of the society; E. Williams, secretary, and J. W. Bomgardner, treasurer. The first fair was held by this society in September, 1868, and annual exhibits were held thereafter until 1876, when the society was disbanded.

In the meantime the Madison County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society had been organized in May, 1868, with William Crim as president, Dr. Townsend Ryan, secretary, and John P. Barnes, treasurer. On the last day of that month a tract of ground a short distance of the old fair grounds was leased and the first fair was given by the society the following fall. A considerable sum of money was expended in making improvements upon the grounds and fairs were held annually until 1890. The last three fairs preceding that year had not been well attended and the society underwent some financial reverses. The land in the meantime had increased in value, proceedings had been instituted for opening streets through the grounds, and in 1890 they were subdivided into residence lots and the old joint-stock agricultural society passed out of existence.

From 1892 to 1894 the North Anderson Driving Park Association held annual races on grounds in North Anderson. Of this association H. C. Ryan was president; C. K. McCullough, secretary; W. T. Durbin, treasurer; N. A. Free, superintendent. Large stables and a mile track were provided, but the races were not patronized as liberally as the association had anticipated, the stockholders refused to meet the assessments, and the grounds were sold by order of the circuit court in 1894.

The last fair ground established in the vicinity of Anderson was situated on the right bank of White river, at the east end of Ninth street. Fairs were held here for a few years, but they were not successful, owing to a general lack of interest, and the fair grounds were sold to the city of Anderson for a public park. This park was dedicated

on July 4, 1913, and is known as "Foster Park," from the fact that the land was purchased during the administration of Hon. Frank P. Foster as mayor.

The Elwood Driving Park and Fair Association was organized on October 3, 1895, with C. C. Dehority, P. T. O'Brien, D. G. Evans, M. J. Clancy, H. G. Harting and F. M. Harbit as the first board of directors. Fairs have been held here annually since that time and have been fairly well attended. Horse, corn and poultry shows are given every year at Alexandria, Lapel and Pendleton.

A society known as the Anderson Lyceum was organized in 1858 for the purpose of discussing current topics and such questions as might come before it. One of the questions debated soon after the society was organized was the "Kansas Question," which just then was attracting universal attention. Among the debaters were such men as Dr. Townsend Ryan, Neal C. McCullough, Thomas N. Stilwell, Milton S. Robinson, James M. Dickson, Thomas W. Cook and I. N. Terwilliger, all of whom were more or less prominent in public life in later years.

Probably the first old settlers' meeting in the county was held at Pendleton in 1856. Among those who participated were John Markle, John H. Cook, Thomas Silver, Isaac Busby, Conrad Crossley, Samuel D. Irish and Abel Johnson, all of whom have since passed to their reward. The next meeting of this character, of which there is any account, was held at Alexandria in July, 1873. It was attended by people from all parts of the county and by some from adjoining counties, and a general interest was awakened in the importance of perpetuating the history and traditions of pioneer days. The following year the old settlers of Madison and Hamilton counties held a meeting near Perkinsville. Other meetings were held at various places during the next twenty years, but it was not until July 16, 1894, that steps were taken to form a permanent Old Settlers' Association. On that date a meeting called by Samuel Harden, Rufus H. Williams and others assembled for the purpose. John L. Forkner presided at the meeting and William P. Newman acted as secretary. In the organization of the association Francis Watkins was elected president and a vice-president was chosen from each township in the county. The first meeting held under the auspices of the association was in Ruddle's grove on August 30, 1894. It was largely attended and John H. Terhune, then major of Anderson, welcomed the visitors in an appropriate address. A number of speeches were made by old residents, among whom were J. M. Farlow, Dr. Ward Cook, James Hollingsworth, Charles Fisher, James W. Sansberry, Samuel Myers, and David S. Gooding. Since then meetings have been held every year and a record of the proceedings of the association has been kept. This record contains many interesting facts concerning the manners and customs of pioneer days and some day it will prove a veritable mine of information to the historian. The last meeting of the association was held at Mounds Park, near Anderson, Sunday, August 10, 1913.

In the early '70s an organization called the Patrons of Husbandry came into existence and in a short time spread over the entire country. It might be called a union of farmers, whose objects were to secure better prices for their products and better transportation rates on rail-

roads. One of the cardinal principles was to do away with the middle-man as far as possible and buy directly from the manufacturer. To carry out this principle cooperative stores were established by the order in a number of towns and cities. Local societies were called granges, and the members of the organization soon came to be known as Grangers. The first grange in Madison county of which any definite account can be gathered, was Normal Grange, No. 218, which was organized on July 3, 1873, with F. M. Wood as master and A. E. Swain as secretary. Dageon Grange, No. 348, was organized on July 12, 1873, with thirty-three charter members; P. S. Baker, master; M. H. Hannon, secretary. On August 8, 1873, a grange was organized at Osceola, and on the 28th of the same month Manring Grange, No. 357, was organized at the Manring schoolhouse in Monroe township, with thirty-five charter members. Jesse Hall was elected master and N. H. Manring, secretary. Richland Grange, No. 464, was organized at the College Corner schoolhouse in Richland township, with David Croan as master and Jonathan Dillon as secretary. Charity Grange, No. 588, was organized on October 6, 1873, with J. S. Guysinger as master and Lenox Gooding as secretary. Two days later Fishersburg Grange, No. 554, was organized with Harvey Gwinn as master and Harrison Quick as secretary. On the 9th Adams Grange, No. 590, so named from the township in which it was located, was organized with fifteen charter members, but the membership increased rapidly and before the close of the year was over fifty. Anderson Grange, No. 520, received its charter on October 10, 1873, with twenty charter members, but the names of the first master and secretary cannot be learned. On October 12, 1873, Markleville Grange, No. 625, was organized by William G. Lewis, of Grant county, Indiana, who was one of the regular organizers of the order and assisted in the establishment of most of the Madison county granges. Pleasant Grove Grange, No. 495, was organized on October 21, 1874, with twenty-one charter members. Buttonwood Grange No. 891, was organized on November 6, 1873, with sixteen charter members. Boston Grange, No. 1122, was organized on December 23, 1873, with J. R. Boston as master and J. L. Fussell as secretary. Huntsville Grange, No. 1166, was organized on January 9, 1874, with thirteen charter members. Richmond Chapel Grange, No. 1167, was organized on January 13, 1874, and there were also granges organized in Union and Fall Creek townships about the same time, or a little before. They were known as Union Grange, No. 422, and Fall Creek Grange, No. 544, but nothing of their history can be ascertained.

There were a few other granges established in the county and by the close of the year 1874 it was estimated that over 1,200 Madison county farmers were members of the order. It was not long until designing men gained admission to the Grange and began using it to further their political ambitions, so that the usefulness of the organization was destroyed. There is no doubt, however, that the agitation begun in the Grange movement, as it was called, has been responsible for much of the subsequent legislation regarding freight and passenger rates on railroads. Women were eligible to membership and held offices in the local granges.

Some years ago a Horse Thief Detective Association was organized in the state of Kansas for the purpose of running down horse thieves, thefts of that character being of common occurrence. Other states took up the idea and a National Horse Thief Detective Association was the result. Bankers and merchants were admitted to membership and a robbery or burglary committed against one of the members soon enlists the aid of the entire association in the effort to apprehend the offender. Several branches of this association have been established in Madison county. They are Central, No. 40; Jackson Township, No. 46; Pleasant Grove, No. 74; Lilly Creek, No. 88; Alexandria, No. 114; Frankton, No. 132; Scatterfield, No. 136; Monroe Township, No. 141; Good Intent, No. 159; Elwood, No. 173; Lapel, No. 175, and Anderson, No. 210.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY

The Masonic fraternity was the first of the charitable or benevolent secret societies to establish a lodge in Madison county. On January 29, 1841, nine Masons met at Pendleton to consider the question of applying to the grand master for a dispensation to organize a lodge in that village. These nine men, who afterward became the original members of the lodge, were John H. Cook, James L. Bell, Thomas Adamson, Archibald Cooney, Henry Wyman, Samuel D. Irish, William H. Mershon, William Roach and Thomas Silver. All signed a petition to the grand master for a dispensation, which was granted, and on February 10, 1841, the lodge was formally instituted. On May 15, 1841, Bernard Thomas received in this lodge the degree of Entered Apprentice, being the first man to be initiated into Masonry in Madison county. The first officers of the lodge were James L. Bell, worshipful master; William H. Mershon, senior warden; Samuel D. Irish, junior warden; John H. Cook, secretary; Thomas Silver, treasurer; Joseph Chittwood, senior deacon; Thomas Adamson, junior deacon; William Roach, tiler.

This lodge continued under dispensation until May 24, 1842, when it received a charter from the grand lodge as Madison Lodge, No. 44, and on June 17, 1842, it was formally instituted under the charter by Thomas Silver, who was appointed a special deputy for the purpose. Meetings were at first held in the second story of a dwelling owned by John H. Cook, but in 1853 a Masonic hall was built by the lodge. After many years this building was torn down and the present Masonic Temple was erected in 1892 on the same lot, situated on the west side of State street. It is three stories in height and cost about \$8,000 in the beginning, but improvements costing \$1,100 were later added. On December 31, 1912, the lodge reported 124 members, to which additions are constantly being made by the initiation of new members. In 1913 Ray O. Golder was worshipful master of the lodge, and George A. Phipps was secretary.

Chesterfield Lodge, No. 53, was chartered on May 27, 1844, with G. W. Ballingal, worshipful master; G. W. Godwin, senior warden; Edward M. Farland, junior warden. This lodge met in the hall over the school room for about thirty years, when it became so weakened by death and removal of members that it surrendered its charter in May, 1875.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 77, at Anderson, was organized under a dispensation on May 23, 1848, and received a charter on June 1, 1849. It was instituted in one of the second story rooms of the old courthouse, with Henry Wyman, worshipful master; Adam Reed, senior warden; Robert Wooster, junior warden; Richard Lake, secretary; G. T. Hoover, treasurer; Townsend Ryan, senior deacon; Burkett Eads, junior deacon.

Lodge meetings were held in the courthouse for awhile, when a room was secured on the third floor of the old United States Hotel. It appears that the traditional "peace and harmony" did not prevail in the lodge after a few years, and in January, 1855, the charter was surrendered. A few months later a petition signed by twenty-eight Masons was presented to the grand lodge, praying for a restoration of the charter, and on June 23, 1855, the petition was granted and the lodge was reorganized with the original name and number. From that time until the completion of the Masonic Temple in 1896, Mount Moriah Lodge held meetings in various places, the last meeting place being in the old Union hall at the southeast corner of Eighth and Main streets. Regular meetings are now held in the temple on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. In 1913 Henry W. Gante, Jr., was worshipful master, and George W. Bickford, secretary. This lodge now numbers about four hundred members.

Anderson Lodge, No. 114, was granted a dispensation on September 16, 1865, when a number of members withdrew from Mount Moriah and formed the new lodge. This was not the result of any dissension, but merely due to the fact that the membership of Mount Moriah had become so large that it was considered the part of wisdom to found a new one. On May 20, 1866, the lodge received a charter, taking the number 114 from Unity Lodge, of Perrysville, which had surrendered its charter. The first officers under the charter were H. J. Blacklidge, worshipful master; J. W. Smith, senior warden; W. Mitchell, junior warden. For some years the lodge held meeting in the same hall as Mount Moriah, when the two lodges were consolidated.

The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Anderson was laid on May 21, 1895, by J. A. Thompson, according to the rites of the order, and on March 23, 1896, the building was formally dedicated. It is located on the east side of Meridian street, between Tenth and Eleventh, in the business district of the city and is one of the finest Masonic Temples in the state. The ground floor is divided into business rooms, the front of the second floor consists of several nice suites of offices, in the rear of which is a club room and banquet hall, and the third floor is used exclusively for lodge purposes. The front of the building is of Indiana oolitic limestone and presents a handsome appearance. The total cost of the temple was about \$40,000.

Ovid Lodge, No. 164, was instituted at New Columbus (now Ovid) under a charter dated May 24, 1854, with fourteen charter members and the following officers: B. W. Cooper, worshipful master; Joseph Peden, senior warden; William Malone, junior warden. For about six years the meetings of the lodge were held in the second story of a log building on the west side of the village, but on July 14, 1860, a new lodge room was dedicated by Joseph Eastman, William Roach and others who were

deputized by the grand lodge officers for the occasion. After the ceremony of dedication the members of the lodge and their guests joined in an open air dinner, after which a number of short addresses were made by those present. The charter members of this lodge all came from old Madison Lodge at Pendleton. On December 31, 1912, the lodge reported thirty-five members. Emmor Williams was the worshipful master for 1913, and Loren Stohler was the secretary.

Quincy Lodge, No. 230, located at Elwood, was organized under a charter dated May 25, 1858, having passed through the customary period



MASONIC TEMPLE, ANDERSON

of probation under a dispensation. The first officers under the charter were: Andrew J. Griffith, worshipful master; J. M. Dehority, senior warden; David Barton, junior warden. At the close of the year 1912 the lodge numbered 345 members. O. D. Hinshaw and George W. Osborn were the worshipful master and secretary, respectively, for the year 1913. Quincy Lodge has a comfortable home and is in a prosperous condition. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Alexandria Lodge, No. 235, was organized under a dispensation dated October 3, 1856, and received a charter bearing the same date as that of

Quincy Lodge—May 25, 1858. The first officers of the lodge were R. H. Hannah, worshipful master; John Coburn, senior warden; Moses Harris, junior warden. The first hall owned by this lodge was 20 by 60 feet. It now owns the third floor of the large brick building at the northeast corner of John and Harrison streets, where regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. In 1913 Blaine H. Ball was the worshipful master, and Frank E. Henshaw was the secretary. Alexandria Lodge has about two hundred members.

A Masonic lodge was organized at Perkinsville on June 3, 1858, under dispensation, and on May 25, 1859, it received a charter as Perkinsville Lodge, No. 247. At one time the lodge numbered over sixty members and owned a well furnished hall, but reverses came and it finally surrendered its charter.

Frankton Lodge, No. 290, received its charter on May 27, 1863, with A. G. Tomlinson as worshipful master; William R. Stoker, senior warden; Lafayette Osborn, junior warden. The writer has been unable to learn the history of this lodge, but it evidently has undergone a reorganization of some kind, as the Masonic lodge at Frankton now bears the number 607. The lodge has a comfortable, well equipped hall and the secretary's report to the grand lodge for the year ending on December 31, 1912, showed sixty-one members. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month. In 1913 Wayne L. Hobbs was worshipful master and Elmer E. Carter was secretary.

Rural Lodge, No. 324, at Markleville, received its charter from the grand lodge on May 24, 1864, and was regularly organized with ten charter members and the following officers: John Justice, worshipful master; John Boram, senior warden; F. L. Seward, junior warden. Meetings were at first held in the second story of Samuel Harden's dwelling and later over a shoe shop and in the second story of Hardy & Lewis' store building. In March, 1879, the lodge surrendered its charter, most of the members uniting with the lodge at Ovid. A few years ago Markleville Lodge, No. 629, obtained a charter from the grand lodge, and on December 31, 1912, reported forty members. For the year 1913 Lundy Seward was worshipful master and Frank Barnett was secretary. Following the old Masonic tradition, this lodge holds its regular meetings on "Thursday before the full moon."

A dispensation was granted to twelve Masons living in the vicinity of Fishersburg, in September, 1875, to organize a lodge in that village. No charter was ever obtained and in May, 1877, the lodge surrendered its records and furniture to the grand lodge.

Lapel Lodge, No. 625, located in the town of that name, is one of the youngest Masonic lodges in the county, but its membership is composed of men who believe in the tenets of the order and consequently is in a prosperous condition. The membership is small—only thirty-nine on December 31, 1913—but constantly growing. Regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. In 1913 Herbert Bates was worshipful master and Willard H. Thomas was secretary.

Fellowship Lodge, No. 681, which meets on the first and third Fridays of each month in the Masonic Temple at Anderson, received its charter on May 24, 1911. The worshipful master for 1913 was Edward Podmore

and the secretary was H. L. Millspough. The lodge has about fifty members.

The youngest Masonic lodge in the county is located at Summitville. It was first organized under a dispensation granted on July 6, 1912, with Robert B. Given as worshipful master; Glen Lawrence, senior warden; Samuel B. Gilman, junior warden. A charter was granted by the grand lodge which met in Indianapolis in May, 1913, when the lodge was officially designated Summitville Lodge, No. 691. At the close of the year 1912 the lodge reported twenty-one members. The master and secretary for 1913 were respectively Robert B. Given and Carl L. Iliff. In the summer of that year a new building was erected just south of the bank, and the lodge acquired an interest in it by adding a story for lodge purposes, thus cwning its own meeting place.

There are four Masonic chapters in the county, located at Pendleton, Anderson, Alexandria and Elwood. Pendleton Chapter, No. 51, Royal Arch Masons, is the oldest in the county. It was organized about the close of the Civil war and holds its regular meetings on the third Friday of each month. Anderson Chapter, No. 52, was organized in 1866 and meets on the first Monday of each month. Alexandria Chapter, No. 99, holds its regular meetings on the second Thursday of each month, and the meetings of Elwood Chapter, 109, are held every Thursday evening. All four of these chapters are prosperous and number among their members some of the best citizens of the towns in which they are situated.

Councils of the Royal and Select Masons are located at Pendleton, Anderson and Alexandria, and there is one commandery of Knights Templar, which is at Anderson. This commandery was organized on April 29, 1885, and holds its regular meetings on the third Thursday of each month.

The Order of the Eastern Star, a degree that is open to the wives and daughters of Master Masons, has chapters at Elwood, Pendleton, Anderson and Alexandria. Elwood Chapter, No. 71, meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; Pendleton Chapter, No. 138, meets on the same dates; Anderson Chapter, No. 154, holds its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays, and Alexandria Chapter, No. 179, meets on the first and third Fridays.

THE ODD FELLOWS

This benevolent order originated in England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. In 1812 delegates from the lodges about Manchester met in that city and organized the "Manchester Unity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows." Thomas Wildey and another Odd Fellow came from England in 1818 and the next year organized a lodge at Baltimore, Maryland, receiving their charter from the Manchester Unity. On February 1, 1820, Washington Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Maryland was organized and a few years later the order in this country severed its relationship with the Manchester Unity.

The first Odd Fellows' lodge in Madison county was instituted at Pendleton on September 11, 1850, as Pendleton Lodge, No. 88. The

first officers were G. W. Bailey, noble grand; James Beck, vice-grand; W. N. Lummis, secretary; George Brown, treasurer. For some time the lodge held its meetings in the Masonic hall, where it was organized, but in 1880 the trustees purchased a lot and in January, 1891, the Odd Fellows' hall was dedicated with the customary rites of the order. At the close of the year 1912 this lodge reported 282 members. Harry Stevens was then noble grand and S. B. McKee was secretary.

Anderson Lodge, No. 131, the second in the county, was instituted on April 18, 1853, in the room occupied by the Sons of Temperance in the old courthouse. The first officers were: G. R. Diven, noble grand; R. N. Clark, vice-grand; A. M. Williams secretary; William Wilson, treasurer. Meetings were at first held in the room where the lodge was organized, but in 1854 a room was secured on the third floor of the old



I. O. O. F. BUILDING

United States Hotel, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Main streets. In 1867 an agreement was made with the owner of the lot at the northwest corner of Ninth and Meridian streets, by which the third story of a new building was added by the Odd Fellows for a lodge room. This hall was destroyed by the great fire of May 17, 1875, but was rebuilt. When the Presbyterians built their new church the old one at the southeast corner of Ninth and Jackson streets was purchased by the Odd Fellows. The building was remodeled, a new front added, and here the lodge has one of the most comfortable and best arranged fraternal buildings in the state. The lodge now numbers about five hundred members. In the grand lodge report for 1912 the name of Brice Dille appears as noble grand and C. W. Benbow as secretary.

The next Odd Fellows' lodge to be established in the county was Quincy Lodge, No. 200, which was instituted at Elwood (then Quincy) on July 30, 1858, with twelve charter members and the following officers:

Culpepper Lee, noble grand; John B. Frazier, vice-grand; B. T. Callaway, secretary; Mark Simmons, treasurer. This lodge now has a membership of about four hundred and owns one of the best halls in the county. Roy F. Mossy was noble grand and Ephraim Rimmel was secretary at the end of the year 1912.

Perkinsville Lodge, No. 207, was instituted on May 18, 1859. A comfortable hall was later acquired by the lodge and meetings were held regularly on Tuesday evening of each week for a number of years. Then a decline set in. Some of the members moved away, others died, and about 1885 the lodge surrendered its charter.

On November 21, 1860, Necessity Lodge, No. 222, was instituted at Alexandria with ten charter members and the following officers: Cyrenius Free, noble grand; John Heagy, vice-grand; R. H. Cree, secretary; S. B. Harriman, treasurer. The lodge now owns a substantial three story brick building on West Church street and has about 240 members. Michael Furst was noble grand and I. S. Kelly secretary when the last grand lodge report was issued in 1912. This is the only fraternal society in Madison county that owns a cemetery, an account of which may be found in the preceding chapter.

An Odd Fellows' lodge was instituted at Fishersburg in the spring of 1875 with eight charter members, A. J. Fisher, noble grand; H. G. Fisher, vice-grand; George Dunham, secretary. Five years later the lodge numbered thirteen members, but it never prospered and after struggling along for a few years more it surrendered its charter.

Summitville Lodge, No. 475, was organized on December 14, 1875, with fifteen charter members. S. Fenimore was the first noble grand, Thomas J. Clark, vice-grand; L. S. Williams, secretary; E. Runyan, treasurer. In 1892 a building was erected by the lodge, which now numbers nearly 150 members. At the close of the year 1912 Lemuel Dickerson was noble grand and A. F. Kaufman was secretary.

Other Odd Fellows' lodges in the county, with the membership and principal officers at the close of the year 1912, were Frankton, No. 711, John Hartley, noble grand, Dolph Meltzer, secretary, 109 members; Gilman, No. 745, William E. Smith, noble grand, J. M. Morgan, secretary, 54 members; Active (located at Anderson), No. 746, A. J. Dowe, noble grand, H. F. Wright, secretary, 260 members; Chesterfield, No. 786, R. C. Hall, noble grand, J. M. Heath, secretary, 68 members; Linwood, No. 793, H. C. Warren, noble grand, R. S. Thompson, secretary, 97 members; Lapel, No. 805, Albert Russell, noble grand, Perley Schultz, secretary, 106 members. All these lodges are in good condition and some of them own their own buildings. In connection with each lodge, except the one at Gilman, has been organized a lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, a society to which the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows are eligible.

Sinai Encampment, No. 54, located at Pendleton, was organized on March 12, 1857, and is the oldest encampment in the county. On May 21, 1867, Star Encampment, No. 84, was instituted at Anderson. Since then the following encampments have been established in the county. Elwood, No. 168; Alexandria, No. 212; Frankton, No. 271; Gilman, No. 322; Activity (at Anderson), No. 331; Lapel, No. 335.

Within the Odd Fellows is a uniformed organization known as the Patriarchs Militant, the local branches of which are called cantons. Three cantons have been organized in Madison county, viz: Anderson, No. 3; Elwood, No. 33; and one at Alexandria. Anderson Canton was organized in 1883 by Dr. Horace E. Jones, who drilled them so thoroughly that in a contest at Indianapolis in May, 1884, on the old state fair grounds, they easily won first prize. Upon their return to Anderson the members of the drill team were given a banquet at the Doxey House. A band composed of members of the order accompanied the canton to Columbus, Ohio, at a later date, and here the drill team again won first prize and the band, under the leadership of Dallas K. Elliott, one of the best cornet players in the country, was awarded a medal. In 1886 the canton again took third prize at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Elwood Canton had for a drill master Captain Nett Nuzum, under whose instruction the drill team became so efficient that it won several prizes in the latter '80s. In September, 1891, at St. Louis, Missouri, Captain Nuzum entered his team into a competitive drill contest with the leading cantons of the country and carried off first honors.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

On February 15, 1864, Justus H. Rathbone, Robert A. Champion, William H. and David L. Burnett, and Edward S. Kimball, five government clerks at Washington, D. C., met and listened to the ritual of a new secret order that had been prepared by Mr. Rathbone. As the basis of the ritual was the friendship of Damon and Pythias, the new order was named the Knights of Pythias and on February 19, 1864, Washington Lodge, No. 1, was formally organized. A few weeks later Franklin Lodge, No. 2, was instituted, and early in April the grand lodge was organized at Washington. Just at that time the country was in the throes of civil war and the order made slow progress. On May 1, 1866, Franklin Lodge was the only one in existence. It was used as a nucleus, around which the organization was strengthened, new lodges multiplied and on August 5, 1870, the supreme lodge was incorporated by act of congress. Since then the order has prospered and has been extended into every state in the union, as well as to foreign lands.

The first Knights of Pythias lodge in Madison county was Anderson Lodge, No. 106, which was instituted on January 19, 1883, with twenty-one charter members. On November 23, 1894, this lodge dedicated a hall on the third floor of the Donnelly block on Meridian street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, the third story of that building being owned by the lodge. According to the last available report of the grand lodge, Anderson Lodge had 188 members at the end of the year 1912, when F. E. Neal was chancellor commander and W. A. Boyden was keeper of the records and seal. The regular meetings of this lodge are held on Tuesday evening of each week.

Elwood Lodge, No. 166, the second in the county, was instituted on March 31, 1887. It is now the strongest and wealthiest lodge in the county, having a membership of nearly four hundred and owning real estate valued at \$18,000. Regular meetings are held on Wednesday

evenings. John W. Grimes, of this lodge, was the deputy grand chancellor in 1912 for the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Tipton, Madison and Delaware. At the same time Claude Wright was chancellor commander of the lodge and L. M. Gross was keeper of the records and seal.

Sicilian Lodge, No. 234, located at Pendleton, was organized on December 19, 1889. It now has a membership of about 225 and owns real estate valued at \$10,000. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening.

Frankton Lodge, No. 315, was instituted on April 30, 1891, and now has over one hundred and fifty members. It owns real estate valued at \$1,800 and is in a prosperous condition. Regular meetings are held on Thursday evenings.

Alexandria Lodge, No. 335, was instituted on December 3, 1891, and now owns real estate worth \$4,000. The membership is about two hundred and fifty and the regular meeting night is Tuesday of each week. In the last grand lodge report the name of Will F. Schmitz appears as chancellor commander and that of W. C. Stewart as keeper of the records and seal. In 1912 Blaine H. Ball of this lodge was a member of the grand lodge committee on constitution and by-laws.

On May 5, 1892, Gas Belt Lodge, No. 362, was instituted at Summitville. It now has about one hundred and seventy members and owns real estate valued at \$2,100. Wednesday evening of each week is the time for regular meetings. Ludie Warner was chancellor commander at the close of 1912, and R. B. Givens was keeper of the records and seal.

Lapel Lodge, No. 386, was instituted on April 6, 1893, and now has about one hundred and twenty-five members. Regular meetings are held on Monday evenings.

Banner Lodge, No. 416, located at Anderson, was instituted on April 17, 1895, with eighty charter members, many of whom had withdrawn from Anderson Lodge for the purpose of organizing a new one. In 1912 the lodge reported 231 members and is constantly adding new ones to the list. Its regular meeting night is Thursday. J. C. Shuman was chancellor commander and A. L. Jacobs was keeper of the records and seal when the last grand lodge report was issued.

Orestes Lodge, No. 471, and Markleville Lodge, No. 479, are the two youngest lodges in the county. The former was instituted on May 29, 1899, and the latter on February 16, 1900. Orestes Lodge owns real estate valued at \$1,800 and has about eighty members. It meets every Thursday evening. Markleville Lodge has over fifty members and owns real estate worth \$500. Friday evening of each week is the time for holding regular meetings.

The lodges at Pendleton, Anderson and Elwood have companies of the Uniform Rank, and in connection with all the principal lodges are temples of the Pythian Sisters, the ladies' degree of the order. The oldest and strongest of these temples are the ones at Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN

This order claims an unbroken succession from the Sons of Liberty, a patriotic order at the time of the American Revolution. It was mem-



MAJOR MAY POST No. 244, (i. A. R.

bers of the Sons of Liberty, disguised as Indians, who destroyed the tea rather than pay the unjust tax, and this incident was made use of when the Improved Order of Red Men was reorganized at Baltimore in 1835. The local lodges or societies are called tribes and the principal officers of the tribe bear Indian titles, such as sachem, prophet and sagamore. There are three degrees—Adoption, Warrior and Chief—for the men, and a degree called the Daughters of Pocahontas for the wives, daughters and sisters of the male members. There are also a uniformed rank and a subordinate degree called the Haymakers. During the decade ending in 1910 the order paid out in the United States over \$6,000,000 for relief, burial expenses and the support of widows and orphans.

The first society of this order to be organized in Madison county was Ononga Tribe, No. 50, which was instituted at Anderson in 1874. For about three years its growth was slow and then a large number of members came in. Two other tribes were later organized from Ononga, viz.: Mingo and Kamala. The former was instituted on October 19, 1892, but has been discontinued, the members uniting with the other tribes. Kamala Tribe, No. 157, was instituted on October 18, 1893. Both Ononga and Kamala tribes are in flourishing condition and are two of the strongest fraternal societies in Anderson. Each has an organization of Haymakers.

After the organization of Ononga Tribe at Anderson, the next to be established was Mashingomisha Tribe, No. 110, at Alexandria. This tribe meets every Friday evening and the Mashingomisha Haymakers on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Seneca Tribe, No. 113, located at Elwood, was the next organization of Red Men in the county. This tribe owns a handsome building and is one of the strongest tribes financially in Madison county. Regular meetings are held on Tuesday evenings and the Seneca Haymakers hold meetings on Friday evenings.

Oconee Tribe, No. 159, was instituted at Pendleton on November 26, 1892. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening. Subsequently the Oconee Haymakers were organized and they hold meetings on alternate Monday evenings.

Neoskaleta Tribe, No. 149, was organized at Summitville in the summer of 1892, and Onaway Tribe, located at Lapel, was instituted about the same time. Both these tribes are in prosperous condition.

The councils of the Daughters of Pocahontas in the county are as follows: Wyoming, No. 49, at Elwood; Oconee, No. 78, at Pendleton; Tahoma, No. 82, at Anderson; Kamala, No. 124, at Anderson; and Winona, No. 143, at Alexandria.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Grand Army of the Republic is an organization of volunteer soldiers who served in the war of 1861-65. It was founded soon after the close of the war, but for the first fifteen years of its existence was of rather slow growth. About 1880 there came a revival and during the next decade the order spread to every state in the union. The purposes of the order are to collect and preserve war relics and records,

maintain fraternal relations, and assist needy comrades. The local organizations are called posts. The strongest post in Madison county, though not the oldest, is Major May Post, No. 244, at Anderson. It was organized on September 18, 1883, with seventy-one charter members. For several years it met in various halls about the city, but in 1895 arrangements were made with Major Charles T. Doxey to provide a permanent home in a building at the northwest corner of Ninth street and Central avenue. This hall was completed in May, 1896, and the post met there for some time. It now has quarters in a room in the courthouse basement. The present membership is about 150. A few years ago an Anderson photographer (Mr. Clark) made pictures of nearly all the members of this post and arranged them in a group, which is here presented that the reader may see the type of men Madison county furnished to the country's defenders in 1861.

Beginning at the upper left hand corner and reading from left to right, the members of this post are as follows:

Top Row—William A. Kindle, John Madison, Cornelius Moore, J. A. Mahan, A. H. Workman, William L. Jones, John F. W. Meyers, C. C. Johnson, Slavin Graham, Adam Fath, John Cather, George T. Peniston, Henry Clark, H. J. Stein, Vincent Carroll, C. P. G. Austin.

Second Row—D. P. Maynard, M. L. Patton, A. J. Applegate, W. H. H. Quick, M. G. Watkins, Jacob Harter, John S. Handy, William F. Branson, John H. Harrison, John W. Cherington, John B. Swart, Joshua Kirk, Noah H. Randall, Alfred Brown, James Murphey.

Third Row—John S. Steel, Dempsey Waggy, George Nichol, Jacob Koehler, John H. Terhune, George Mathes, James L. Webb, James Clark, Enoch Alexander, E. L. Pickering, Theodore Zion, D. F. Mustard, William Hubbard, John W. Goff, H. E. Jones, James W. Streets.

Fourth Row—D. A. Taylor, William A. Craven, Robert P. Brickley, George W. Hackleman, Isaac Foland, Jacob Ellis, John Reynolds, Elias Falknor, William Mahoney, James Redd, Stephen Metcalf, Samuel McNutt, William B. Miller, E. W. Clifford, Henry Kessler.

Fifth Row—William Keiser, Samuel Hicks, John C. Knight, Joseph Poor, Jonas Stewart, William Callahan, Jesse Forkner, Alansing Lamaster, Henry T. Denius, Moses C. White, Melville B. Cox, Peter B. Millsbaugh, Samuel Todd, Jacob Mays, Samuel Longnecker, Daniel Stewart.

Sixth Row—Samuel Van Pelt, Thomas L. Brooks, William Layton, C. S. Fifer, John Baker, Robert Dorste, William W. Clifford, Robert B. Mason, B. B. Campbell, Henry Mitchell, Hiram H. Palmer, George W. Shreeve, Joseph Brown, William Venemon, John A. Cook.

Seventh Row—Thomas Foland, James Gwinn, John Umensetter, Stephen Price, James Kenroy, W. T. Durbin, Henry C. Durbin, H. H. Durbin, Ezra Iler, John P. Parson, John Hoover, George E. Springer, John A. Gains, Samuel C. Miller, Abner G. Clark, John Titherington.

Eighth Row—O. L. Shaul, John McCurley, D. B. Davis, John Runyan, James T. Knowland, A. I. Makepeace, Isaac Wood, L. D. Crawley, B. H. Perse, Joseph R. Cravens, Thomas Talmage, James G. Jeffers, W. B. Carroll, Henry Vinyard, E. R. Cheney.

Ninth Row—A. L. Ethel, Daniels Rhoads, John W. Lovett, John

Besom, Warren L. Coots, F. M. Van Pelt, S. G. Bevelheimer, Edmund Johnson, Jerome J. Musser, Gambrel Little, John F. Wilson, George F. Ethel, Thomas Paxton, George W. Lawson, William L. Lundy, W. R. Myers.

Tenth Row—John W. Riley, Samuel Wolf, J. B. Howard, J. C. Mathews, John Turner, John F. Thompson, Samuel A. Towell, Pennell M. Keepers, Henry Ray, Carl Bronnenberg, Joseph A. Studebaker, John J. Muldown, Lafe J. Burr, John Featherstone, Amos McGuire.

This post was named in honor of Isaac M. May, who was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States on July 29, 1861, as captain of Company A, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, was promoted to major of the regiment and was killed at the battle of Gainesville, Vir-



LIVING FLAG

ginia, August 28, 1862. In connection with the post is the Women's Relief Corps, No. 70, which was organized in 1887, and which meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Elwood Post, No. 61, was one of the first to be organized in this section of the state. It was at one time also one of the strongest, but the scythe of time has cut down many of the old veterans comprising its membership. Meetings of this post are held on alternate Saturday afternoons. Elwood Women's Relief Corps, No. 117, meets on alternate Monday afternoons.

Major Henry Post, No. 230, located at Pendleton, was organized on August 28, 1883, and was named in honor of Major Samuel Henry, who entered the service as captain of Company B, Eighty-ninth Indiana

Infantry, in August, 1862, and was murdered in cold blood by guerrillas near Greenton, Missouri, November 1, 1864.

Lew Taylor Post, No. 243, at Alexandria, was established in the summer of 1883. Its meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in the afternoon, and the Alexandria Women's Relief Corps, No. 200, meets on alternate Thursdays.

Hiram G. Fisher Post, located at Lapel, was named in honor of a Madison county boy who was commissioned captain of the Fishersburg Union Guards in the summer of 1861 and later entered the volunteer service as first lieutenant of Company E, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

One of the most notable events in the history of Anderson was the entertainment of the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in May, 1903, when the citizens of the city expended over \$7,000 in caring for members of this patriotic order. A feature of the encampment was a living flag, composed of Anderson school children, placed upon an inclined scaffolding reaching from the sidewalk to the roof of the courthouse and facing on Eighth street. The idea originated with Captain Jerome J. Musser, of Major May Post, who had charge of the erection of the scaffolding, and the children who participated in forming the national colors were under the guidance of Prof. John W. Carr, then superintendent of the Anderson public schools. No other city in Indiana has ever attempted to rival this demonstration and at each subsequent state encampment the "living flag of Anderson" has been a topic for conversation.

The order known as the Sons of Veterans is represented in Madison county by R. L. Leeson Camp, No. 305, at Elwood, and J. P. Condo Camp, No. 364, at Alexandria. Major Doxey Camp was organized at Anderson some years ago, but it has lapsed into a state of inactivity.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

This order was first established at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1888, and for a few years enjoyed a fair growth, reaching a total of thirty lodges and a membership of five thousand. Then came a decline and in 1907 there were but three lodges and less than three hundred members. About that time James J. Davis, of Anderson, undertook the work of reorganizing and building up the order. He associated with him Rodney H. Brandon, then the presiding officer of Anderson Lodge, No. 1, the first to be instituted under the new regime. In 1908 Mr. Brandon was elected supreme secretary and the offices of the supreme lodge were removed to Anderson. On September 30, 1913, the order showed a total of 1,425 subordinate lodges, with a total membership of over five hundred thousand. Recently the supreme lodge has purchased one thousand acres of fine land near Aurora, Illinois, where the order is erecting a vocational school for the children of members and a home for dependents, both young and old. The two Moose lodges in Madison county are located at Anderson and Elwood.

THE ELKS

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks had its foundation in a club organized in New York soon after the close of the Civil war, when a number of "good fellows" were in the habit of meeting at some suitable place to beguile the evening with singing songs, telling stories, etc. At first the club, the plan of which was originated by a young Englishman named Charles S. Vivian, was known as the "Jolly Corks." By 1868 the membership had increased to such proportions that it was decided to establish a secret order. A committee was appointed to select a name. Upon visiting Barnum's museum the committee saw an elk and learned something of the animal's habits, which inspired them to select the name of Elks for the new society. The motto of the order is: "The faults of our brethren we write upon the sands; their virtues upon the



ELKS' HOME, ANDERSON

tablets of love and memory." As there is no state grand lodge, the work of obtaining information concerning the individual lodges is somewhat difficult.

Anderson Lodge, No. 209, was instituted on June 30, 1891, with thirty-one charter members, in the Odd Fellows' hall, and the ceremony of institution was followed by a banquet at the Doxey Music hall. The lodge now owns an equity in the building at the northwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets, where the members have well appointed club and lodge rooms on the third floor. From the membership of Anderson Lodge have been formed Elwood Lodge, No. 368, and Alexandria Lodge, No. 478. The former has club rooms in the second story of the building formerly occupied by the First National Bank, and the latter has its headquarters in the Alexandria Opera House building. All three of the Madison county lodges are in prosperous condition.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are in the county several orders represented in the principal cities and towns, of which it was impossible to get detailed information. So far as possible a list of these lodges is given below, together with any historical information that could be procured.

Pendleton Grove, No. 20, United Ancient Order of Druids, was organized on April 5, 1895. A grove or lodge of this order was organized at Anderson on July 22, 1896, but after a short existence it surrendered its charter. Subsequently it was revived as Progress Grove, No. 27, and is now in fairly prosperous shape.

The Woodmen of the World are represented by White Oak Camp, No. 29, at Lapel; Hemlock Camp, No. 18, at Anderson, the regular meetings of which are held on Tuesday evenings; Hemlock Grove, No. 5, Woodmen's Circle, which meets on alternate Friday afternoons; Elwood Camp, No. 95, and Woodmen's Circle, No. 51, at Elwood, the former of which holds meetings on Wednesday and the latter on Friday evenings.

The Modern Woodmen of America camps are as follows: Oak Leaf, No. 3690, at Anderson; Elwood, No. 4416; Alexandria, No. 5976; Pendleton, No. 14,374. The Anderson camp holds meetings on Monday evenings, the Elwood camp on Wednesday evenings, the Alexandria camp on Tuesday evenings, and the Pendleton camp on Friday evenings. Allied to this order are the Royal Neighbors of America. The camps and times of regular meetings are as follows: Anderson, No. 2607, Fridays; Elwood, No. 3812, first and third Tuesdays of each month; Jewel Camp, No. 5976, Alexandria, Mondays.

In the Knights of the Maccabees the lodges of the men are called tents and the Ladies of the Maccabees meet in hives. This order is represented by Tent No. 39, and Hive No. 62, at Anderson; Elwood Tent, No. 60, and Hive No. 66, at Elwood; Alexandria Tent, No. 112, and Hive No. 61, at Alexandria.

Anderson Aerie, No. 174, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets every Thursday evening; Elwood Aerie, No. 201, on Wednesdays, and Invincible Aerie, No. 1771, of Alexandria, on Wednesday evenings.

Hazelwood Court, Ancient Order of Foresters, was instituted in the early '90s and holds its meetings at Kirkham's hall, Hazelwood. The Improved Order of Foresters is represented by Court Quincy, No. 62, Court Elwood, No. 1097, and Court Madison, No. 4968, all at Elwood; Court Anderson, No. 3110, and White River Court, No. 1094, at Anderson.

The Tribe of Ben Hur is represented by three courts or lodges in the city of Anderson, viz.: Isis Court, No. 32, which meets on Tuesday evenings, and Iderned Court, No. 26, and Amrah Court, No. 30, which meet on call of the officers.

Several societies closely connected with the Catholic church have been organized at Anderson and Elwood. The principal ones are Anderson Council, No. 563, Knights of Columbus, and the Elwood Council of the same order, both of which hold meetings on Tuesday evenings; Anderson Council, No. 646, Catholic Knights of America, which was

organized in 1893; Cardinal Manning Council, No. 376, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, at Elwood; Court St. Joseph, No. 1120, Catholic Order of Foresters, at Elwood; the Federated Catholic Clubs of Elwood; and the Anderson and Elwood divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Anderson Castle, No. 4, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was organized on January 18, 1890, with sixty-eight charter members. Two years later was organized Hope Temple, No. 3, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, and still later were organized the Anderson Commandery, Uniform Rank, and the Supreme Order of Wise Guys, Anderson Retreat, No. 1, an organization intended to promote the welfare of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor have lodges at Anderson and Alexandria; the Yeoman at Anderson and Elwood; the Supreme Lodge, Camels of the World is located in Anderson; and the Junior Order American Mechanics at Anderson and Pendleton. Other lodges or societies are the Pathfinders, No. 7, at Anderson; the Daughters of Liberty, at Elwood; the Sons of St. George, at Anderson and Elwood; Post O, Travelers' Protective Association, which meets once a month at the Grand Hotel in Anderson; United Commercial Travelers, No. 182, at Anderson; the United Order of the Golden Cross, at Elwood; the Protected Home Circle, at Anderson; Nest No. 84, of the Orioles, at Anderson; Elwood Nest, No. 66, and Anderson Nest, No. 84, Order of Owls; the Knights and Ladies of Columbia, No. 115, at Elwood; the Equitable Aid Union and the National Union, of Anderson, and Eureka Court, No. 259, also of Anderson. The Order of Plowmen have but one organization in the county—Elwood Council, No. 14. Anderson Lodge, No. 5, Order of Lincoln, was organized on September 22, 1896, with thirty charter members. The only Knights of Honor lodge in the county of which there is any record was organized at Anderson on May 18, 1875, and during the next twenty years paid out nearly \$25,000 in benefits.

Among the labor organizations of Anderson, Elwood and Alexandria may be mentioned the unions of stationery engineers, typesetters, glass-workers, sheet metal workers, bricklayers, carpenters, painters and decorators, iron molders, electrical workers, stage employees, barbers, plumbers, musicians, electric railway employees, brewery workers, tailors, retail clerks, file workers, cigar makers, tin plate workers and a few others, most of which are associated with the Madison County Federation of Labor. The trades union came with the discovery of natural gas and has remained after the supply of gas failed, but it is worthy of note that Anderson has never been disturbed by any serious strike, and the same is true of Alexandria and Elwood.

On January 30, 1909, Kikthawenund Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized at Anderson with Mrs. John W. Lovett, regent; Mrs. H. C. Durbin, vice-regent; Mrs. Andrew Ellis, recording secretary; Miss Kate Chipman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. E. Young, treasurer; Mrs. I. E. May, historian. This chapter was named for the old Delaware Indian chief whose wigwam once stood where the city of Anderson is now situated.

CHAPTER XVII

MILITARY HISTORY

MADISON COUNTY IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO—THE CIVIL WAR—LOYAL SPIRIT OF THE CITIZENS—MEETING AT THE COURTHOUSE—THE FIRST COMPANY FROM MADISON COUNTY—ROSTERS OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES—HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS IN WHICH THEY SERVED—CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY ORGANIZATIONS—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—MADISON COUNTY REPRESENTED IN TWO REGIMENTS.

It has been said that war brings an element of patriotism that cannot be developed by any other means. However that may be, the sons of Madison county have never been backward in responding to the country's call for volunteers in time of need. The county had been organized but twenty-three years when the nation became involved in a war with Mexico over the annexation of Texas to the United States. Formal declaration of war was made by the Congress on May 11, 1846, and almost immediately afterward came a call for troops. Under that call Indiana sent out two regiments—the First and Second Volunteer Infantry—in each of which were a number of Madison county men, but in the absence of the muster rolls it is impossible to tell just how many or who they were.

A second call was made by President Polk in May, 1847, when a company was organized at Marion, Grant county, composed of volunteers from that county and Madison. John M. Wallace, of Marion, was commissioned captain of the company, which marched to Indianapolis, via Anderson, and reported to the state authorities that it was ready for service. From Indianapolis the company proceeded by rail to Madison, thence down the Ohio river by steamboat to Jeffersonville, where it went into camp. On the last day of May it was mustered into the United States service and assigned to the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry as Company A. This regiment, commanded by Colonel Willis A. Gorman, left Jeffersonville early in June by steamer bound for New Orleans and upon arriving there ordered to Brazos Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. It then marched about 160 miles up that river and remained there for nearly a month, when it returned to the mouth of the river. Soon after that it embarked on a vessel for Vera Cruz, where it was attached to the brigade commanded by General Joseph Lane. On September 19, 1847, General Lane left Vera Cruz to go to the relief of Colonel Childs at Puebla, where there was a hospital filled with sick and wounded American soldiers threatened by the Mexican General Santa Anna.

At the battle of Huamantla, October 9, 1847, Colonel Gorman came up to the support of the United States cavalry just in time to turn defeat into victory, and after the capture of the city his regiment was stationed at the arsenal. A few days later the Fourth Indiana led the advance in the assault on Puebla, which resulted in another victory, and Colonel Childs' garrison of sick and disabled soldiers was rescued from a perilous position. From that time until the close of the war the Fourth was on duty and was engaged in a number of skirmishes with the enemy. On December 19, 1847, it joined the main body of the army under General Winfield Scott, in the city of Mexico, where it remained on guard duty until orders came on June 1, 1848, to return home. The regiment marched to Vera Cruz, sailed from that city for New Orleans, then proceeded by steamboat up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Madison, Indiana, where it was mustered out on July 20, 1848.

The members of Captain Wallace's company who enlisted from Madison county were: Nineveh Berry, commissary of subsistence; Joseph Hunt, corporal; Reuben Stephenson, drummer; Levi Brewer, Jacob Booser, William Collis, John Dedman, Thomas Dillon, Alexander Greenlee, Solomon Harpold, John Hicks, Levi Knowlton, Benjamin Moore, James Moore, Samuel Moore, Isaac Rheubart, Jacob Spucher, David Vanasdell, privates. John Dedman died at Perote, Mexico, December 11, 1847, and Thomas Dillon died at Puebla on March 28, 1848. Jacob Spucher was discharged at New Orleans on June 15, 1848, for disability, and the other men were mustered out with the company at Madison.

During the quarter of a century that followed the war with Mexico, a number of veterans who had served in that conflict settled in Madison county. On November 14, 1874, a number of these veterans met at the auditor's office in the courthouse at Anderson and made preparations to attend the convention of the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war at Indianapolis on January 7 and 8, 1875, "and unite with them in an appeal to a generous country and patriotic Congress and executive, to add the names of the surviving soldiers in the Mexican war to the list of pensioners, to the end that the Nation's bounty may be extended to all, who, by their deeds of noble daring have contributed to maintain the rights and uphold the honor of our country either at home or abroad."

Eight of the fourteen townships in the county were represented in the meeting as follows: Adams, John Probasco; Anderson, Nineveh Berry and W. J. Philpot; Boone, Micajah Francis; Duck Creek, J. R. Morris and S. T. Tetrick; Fall Creek, H. P. Shaffer, John Hicks and ——— Brady; Jackson, John Hendren; Pipe Creek, R. P. Moler, Brannock and James Ripley and Robert P. Garretson; Union, Levi Brewer. A glance at these names discloses the fact that Nineveh Berry and Levi Brewer were the only ones credited to Madison county at the time of the war, the others having become residents at a later date.

THE CIVIL WAR

From the time of the Missouri Compromise in 1820 to the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States in 1860, the

slavery question was a "bone of contention" in nearly every session of the national congress. During the political campaign of 1860 threats were frequently made by some of the slave states that, if Mr. Lincoln were elected, they would withdraw from the union. South Carolina carried out this threat on December 20, 1860, when her state convention passed an ordinance of secession. Mississippi seceded on January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10th; Alabama, January 11th; Georgia, January 19th; Louisiana, January 26th, and Texas, February 1st. Hence, when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861, he found seven states already in rebellion against his authority. Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia subsequently passed ordinances of secession.

Early in the year 1861, Major Robert Anderson, who was in command of the defenses in Charleston harbor, removed his garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, in order to be in a stronger position in case an attack were made. The secessionists looked upon this as a hostile movement and began the erection of batteries with a view to the reduction of the fort. On January 9, 1861, the steamer *Star of the West*, an unarmed vessel bearing supplies to Major Anderson, was fired upon and forced to turn back. Officially, the Civil war dates from this incident, but the general public was not thoroughly aroused to the gravity of the situation until three months later.

At half past four o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, the first shot of the Civil war, as popularly understood, was directed against the solid walls of Fort Sumter. A constant cannonading was kept up until the 14th, when the garrison was permitted to retire from the fort with the honors of war, saluting the flag before it was hauled down. Major Anderson capitulated on Sunday, and on Monday, April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to preserve the union and suppress the rebellion.

All over the north, when the telegraph flashed the news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, the excitement was intense. On Saturday evening, April 13th, two days before the call for troops was issued, a mass meeting was held at the courthouse in Anderson to consider the situation. Speeches were made by Dr. Townsend Ryan, Colonel Milton S. Robinson, Robert D. Traster, Joseph Buckles, of Muncie, then circuit judge, and others, all expressing the same opinion—that the national administration should be upheld at all hazards. Political differences were forgotten in the general indignation at the insult offered to the flag. In an hour's time every man present who was eligible for military duty—and some who were not eligible—volunteered his services, in case they were necessary, to preserve the union. Altogether, 186 men volunteered, a company was at once organized and W. R. Myers was elected captain, but declined in favor of Hiram T. Vandevender.

EIGHTH INFANTRY

On Tuesday, April 16th, Governor Oliver P. Morton issued his call for volunteers to fill the state's quota of the 75,000 troops called for by the president. The next day Captain Vandevender tendered the gov-

ernor a full company of one hundred men, which was accepted, and on the 22nd was mustered into the United States service for three months as Company E, Eighth Indiana Infantry, with Hiram T. Vandevender, captain; John T. Robinson, first lieutenant; James Fergus, second lieutenant; John D. Johnson, first sergeant; William T. Ryan, James A. Giles and William H. Miller, sergeants; Francis McKahan, Andrew H. Rockenfield, George H. Dula and Ephraim Doll, corporals; Andrew Kramer and David Kilgore, musicians, and the following privates:

Washington Alderman, Benjamin F. Allen, Moses Andrews, William Atkins, Joseph Beck, Robert Brickley, George Clutter, Thomas Cummings, Benjamin Curtis, George W. Davis, Madison Davis, William H. Dunham, Hampton Ellis, Edmund Ferris, Henry C. Godwin, Richard J. Hall, John Hardin, Jacob H. Hullabaugh, Nathan B. Hawhey, Lewis K. Helvie, Samuel Henry, Michael Housman, David Hurlburt, John H. Hunt, James M. Irish, Oliver Irish, James H. Lewark, William H. Martin, Thomas Madden, Charles A. Maul, Corydon W. Maul, John C. McCallister, George W. McGraw, James W. McGraw, Michael McGuire, Thomas McGuire, Joseph McKinnon, Andrew H. Melross, William B. Mershon, John Moore, Abraham Nicholas, Thomas Orr, Joseph W. Parson, John Polk, Nathan Prather, Elisha J. Puckett, Joseph W. Redding, Jonathan B. Rinavalt, Enoch M. Roach, William Scott, Smith D. Shannon, William H. Shelly, Jesse W. Shiner, John A. Shiner, Mathias Snelson, Augustus Teague, Albert A. Titherington, John D. Titherington, William H. H. Vernon, Henry Vinyard, Adolphus Walden, Miner Walden, George Walker, John Wyman.

The regiment, commanded by Colonel William P. Benton, remained in camp at Indianapolis, engaged in drilling, etc., until the 19th of June, when it was ordered to western Virginia and on the 22nd went into camp near Clarksburg. Here it was assigned to a brigade commanded by General William S. Rosecrans and moved to Buckhannon. On July 11, 1861, it was engaged at Rich Mountain, where Joseph Beck was killed in a charge upon the enemy's position. On July 24th it was ordered back to Indianapolis, where it arrived four days later, and on August 6, 1861, was mustered out.

After the three months' campaign the regiment was reorganized under its old commander—Colonel William P. Benton—and on September 5, 1861, was mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis for three years "or during the war." At different times during this service, the regiment bore upon its muster rolls the names of 139 Madison county boys. James K. Bigelow was made assistant surgeon; Watson Adams, Joseph Geik, William F. Fisher and Jacob H. Kinsey were members of Company A; Alfred Painter, Alfred and Avery Riggs and James Williams served in Company E; John A. Gunckle, John Lloyd and Jasper Rutherford, in Company F; John N. Elder, Elijah Fiant, Alexander Hale, Charles Kelly, John Kelly, William B. Pruett and David N. Robinson, in Company I.

In the reorganization Captain Vandevender's company became Company K, the roster of which at the time of muster in on September 5, 1861, was as follows: Hiram T. Vandevender, captain; Lorenzo D. McAllister, first lieutenant; George H. Dula, second lieutenant; John

H. Hicks, first sergeant; Hampton Ellis, Lewis K. Helvie, Robert Fry, James Poindexter, sergeants; Andrew Melross, John J. Pence, James G. McCallister, Thomas W. Huston, John M. Hunt, Charles Lawson, Daniel R. Hurlburt, Abram V. Nash, corporals; Corydon McCallister and Andrew F. Kramer, musicians; George W. Heagy, wagoner.

Privates—James Alderman, David Anshoot, Philip Anshoot, George Anshoot, William Atkins, William Baker, Ezra Basicker, James Black, William H. Bowers, Robert A. Brown, Abijah W. Chatman, Samuel Clark, William Conde, Abner V. Crosley, Simon Cummings, Thomas Cummings, Isaiah Daniels, George W. Dennis, Larkin E. Dula, Franklin Eastman, Job Gardner, Madison George, John Giles, Marion Graham, Simon Gregory, Clinton J. Guthery, Benjamin Hair, Jeremiah Hicks, Samuel Hicks, David Huston, Joseph L. Huston, William G. Huston, William H. Huston, Philip Jones, John Jones, Philip Keller, Joseph Lanaham, Edward Lewark, Francis M. Lewark, James Lewark, Albert E. Lemon, John Lyons, Sanford Mathews, George K. Maul, John T. Mansfield, William H. McCallister, Robert J. McCallister, John W. McCarthey, William S. McCarthey, James McCabe, George Mowery, John A. Neal, McDonald Perdue, Frederick Perget, Henry Perkins, George Poor, Peter Priliman, Daniel Roberts, Reason Sargeant, Charles A. Savage, William Scott, William E. Scott, Isaiah Sharits, James Shawver, John Smith, Lawson Spencer, Anderson Stevenson, Samuel Tibbitts, Christopher Wall, Adolphus Walden, Minor J. Walden, Wiford Wean, Henry Webb, Williams Wert, Ambrose Whitecotton, Owen Williamson, David J. Williamson, Franklin Williamson, Marion Wood, Henry S. Wyman, Charles W. Wynn, Ransom Young.

Recruits—John Baker, Lewis Cannon, John A. Fesler, James A. Giles, John H. Gilmore, Noah C. Haines, John Harman, John B. Huston, Jeremiah Jenkins, John Lowe, William M. McCallister, Thomas McCormac, James McGuire, George McCullough, Charles McCallister, Joel Manning, James D. Roberts, James C. Shaw, Joseph Scott, David Werts.

On September 10, 1861, the regiment left Indianapolis for St. Louis, where it was assigned to the command of General Fremont. It took part in pursuit of General Price as far as Cross Hollows, Arkansas, was engaged with the enemy at Pea Ridge, and in March, 1863, joined General Grant's army at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. In the campaign against Vicksburg it fought at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge and a number of minor engagements. As part of General McClelland's corps it was engaged in the assault on the works at Vicksburg, where Captain Vandevender was fatally wounded, his death occurring on May 23, 1863, Lieutenant McCallister being promoted to the command of the company. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the Eighth was ordered to join General Banks in Louisiana and operated in that state and Texas until in August, 1864, when it was ordered to Virginia. There it was assigned to the Nineteenth corps, which was part of General Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. The regiment took part in the battles of the Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek and in January, was transferred to Savannah, Georgia,

where it remained on post and guard duty until ordered home. It was mustered out at Indianapolis on September 17, 1865.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY

George W. Lewis was a private in Company D, Ninth Infantry, and the Eleventh Infantry received forty-one recruits from Madison county in March, 1865. They were distributed to the various companies as follows: Company D, Benjamin Elliott and Jacob Payne; Company E, Isaac Beeman, Samuel Beeman, Francis M. Boyden, Myron J. Boyden, Jesse A. Brumley, William Barnett, Lewis Brown, Samuel S. Dewitt, Sebastian E. Douglass, John Fisher, John G. Foland, Nelson Foland, Greenberry L. Freeman, Presley O. Garnis, John S. Hougham, Ensley Hoover, Enos Hoover, William W. Miller, D. C. Marvin, John W. Myrick, William Neese, John Richwine, William H. Rollins, Samuel Shultz, Nathan F. Young; Company F, John G. Barnett, Michael Dougherty, William Kurtz, Asa T. Lewis, Hugh J. Pippin, John B. Clark; Company H, Harvey Clark, Noah B. Evans, Thornton Wilson; Company K, Calvin G. Crampton, Charles H. Davis, Timothy Sullivan. Three recruits—William H. Harding, Frank Somers and William T. Smith—were not regularly assigned to any company. During the entire service of these men they were engaged in guard duty at Baltimore, Maryland.

TWELFTH INFANTRY

Madison county was well represented in the Twelfth Infantry during its first term of enlistment for one year, and when the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service, in the summer of 1862, a large part of Company G was recruited in Madison county. Of this company James Huston was Captain; Robert Alfont, second lieutenant (promoted to captain after the death of Captain Huston from disease contracted while a prisoner of war); Ralph Cooper, first sergeant (promoted to first lieutenant); Richard J. Waterman and Thomas S. Huston, sergeants; John H. Hiday, Zachariah Kinnamon and John H. Cottrell, corporals; Richard Alfont, Reuben M. Alfont, John W. Alexander, Thomas B. Bannon, Henry Borchording, Benjamin Copper, Nathaniel Copper, William Doty, Charles V. Harding, John Humphries, Joseph Huston, James Jordan, George W. Kelly, James N. Kinnamon, Levi M. Kinnamon, James McGuire, Ralph McGuire, John McVey, Lewis Michael, James Moulden, William H. Moulden, William T. Moulden, Edward Pauley, George W. Piper, Mark Phillips, Isaac Ridenour, Vantly Rumler, Amos Rush, Daniel Rush, Thomas M. Rush, Thomas Steel, Amos Wilson, James Wilson and Daniel T. Wynn, privates.

Recruits—George Dunham, Franklin Hooker, Peter B. Lennen, William Thomas and Joseph B. Wiseman.

Moses D. Gage, a Madison county man, was chaplain of the regiment, and the following members of Company K were also from this county: David T. Brooks, William Connell, Thomas D. Denny, John Engle, Charles Faulkner (corporal), Alexander Ford, Alexander Hor-

ton, Jacob Kirk, Martin Linden, Robert W. McCallister, Nicholas Miller (sergeant), James O'Riley, Elijah E. Stephens, Quincy A. Whitten.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis on August 17, 1862, for three years, and on the 30th of that month was in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, where it lost 173 in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Colonel William H. Link, commanding the regiment, who died on September 20, 1862. Nearly the entire regiment was captured and after being exchanged joined the army under General Grant in Mississippi. It participated in the campaign against Vicksburg, was at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, and then accompanied General Sherman to Chattanooga to relieve General Thomas, who was there besieged by the Confederates under General Bragg. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, the Twelfth lost sixty-two in killed and wounded. In 1864 it was with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign and later participated in the celebrated "march to the sea." Then, up through the Carolinas, taking part in numerous engagements, it marched via Richmond to Washington, where it was in the grand review of May 24, 1865, after which it was ordered to Indianapolis. There it was mustered out on June 14, 1865, with the exception of some recruits and drafted men, whose term of enlistment had not expired, and who were transferred to other regiments.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

Dr. George F. Chittenden was assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry during the regiment's one year's service, and when it was reorganized for the three years' service he was appointed surgeon. George F. Williams, another Madison county man, was quartermaster of this regiment, having been promoted to that position from quartermaster-sergeant.

In the reorganized Sixteenth the following Madison county men enlisted in Company A: Eli Adams, Solomon Armfield, Solomon Bond, Ziba Darlington, Solomon F. Hardy, Thomas M. Hardy, Charles James, Joseph James, Davis Morton and George F. Williams.

Company K was recruited in Madison county. The roster of this company was as follows: Charles T. Doxey, captain; Edward O. Doxey, first lieutenant; Oliver C. Davis, second lieutenant (promoted from first sergeant); John C. Blackmore, Clark P. Slade, Albert C. Davis, sergeants; Elisha J. Puckett, James Watkins, George W. Jennings, William A. Jennings, Culpepper Lee, Sylvanus Vanhorn, Henry Wolfe and Milton Dove, corporals; James T. McCardle and William Ransbottom, musicians; Jesse Harris, wagoner.

Privates—Corb Adams, James W. Alderman, Jerry Ashby, Samuel Bath, Daniel W. Bettis, Paschal Bradley, George W. Brown, Richard Burden, Joseph N. Carpenter, Lorenzo D. Carter, Anthony Chamness, George W. Chapin, Thomas J. Clark, William W. Clifford, Benton Cole, Jason L. Cunningham, Jonathan Davis, Christopher J. Daze, Joseph Dickey, George W. Dove, Montgomery Downs, Thomas Downs, William Doxey, Michael Doyle, Thomas J. Edwards, Joseph Foreman, Smith Godwin, Harvey Hamilton, David N. Harris, Hezekiah Hart, William

Hart, John Harvey, John Hughes, Collins Jones, John Kaufman, Michael Kelly, Edward Lippold, Patrick McCullough, Joseph L. McKinnon, Lewis McQuillian, Daniel Mahoney, Isaac Minnick, Thomas Murray, John W. Newton, William O'Brien, Michael O'Rourke, Isaiah J. Osborn, Jeremiah Painter, James R. Parris, Oliver T. Parris, James Parsons, William T. Perry, Alexander Pickard, Robert Ransbottom, William B. Reed, Samuel Remmick, Samuel B. Richart, Henry Rigsby, James Rigsby, William L. Rigsby, John Roan, Zachariah Smart, Frank Smith, Willis Speany, George Stoker, John B. Taylor (promoted to second lieutenant), Albert A. Titherington, Lewis H. Titherington, Robert Titherington, John Troy, Stephen A. Williamson, John H. Woods, Josiah Worth.

Like the Twelfth, the Sixteenth Infantry was at first mustered into service for one year. It was mustered out on May 14, 1862, and immediately began the work of reorganizing for the three years' service. Under command of Colonel Thomas J. Lucas it was mustered in on August 19, 1862, and the same day started for Kentucky to repel the invasion of that state by the Confederates under General Kirby Smith. At the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, the regiment lost 175 in killed and wounded and about five hundred in captured or missing. The prisoners were paroled and on October 1, 1862, all surviving members of the command reported at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where the regiment was reorganized, enough recruits coming in to bring the strength up to the proper quota. The recruits in Company K were: Stephen Corwin, Benjamin Cavins, Pendleton Claud, Charles Dinwiddie, James R. Ellison, Peter Emmett, Francis Glardon, James S. Kimberly, Jacob Kribs, John Lee, Abner J. Luck, William Mason, John W. Moore, Lewis Moore, James Sellers, William Seymour, Franklin Slim, Joseph Westlake and James Ward. There were also six Madison county boys added to the regiment but appear on the records as "unassigned." They were Timothy Akers, John Dunley, William Mad-sagin, Aaron Weston, Jeremiah and James Wilson.

On November 26, 1862, the regiment was again ordered to the front and joined General Sherman's forces at Memphis, Tennessee. It was the first regiment to enter the enemy's works at Arkansas Post when that place surrendered on January 11, 1863, after which it assisted in the construction of the famous canal around Vicksburg. It was in numerous engagements around Vicksburg and participated in the siege of that city, losing sixty men in killed and wounded during the siege. After the fall of Vicksburg and the battle of Jackson, the Sixteenth was sent to Louisiana and took part in General Banks' Red River campaign in the early part of 1864, protecting the rear of the army on the retreat to New Orleans. It remained in Louisiana, engaged in various lines of duty, until June 30, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans, the men proceeding to Indianapolis, where they drew their final pay and were discharged.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

During its term of service, this regiment bore upon its muster rolls the names of one hundred and forty men from the county of Madison.

Company G was recruited in the county and was mustered in with the regiment for three years, at Indianapolis, June 12, 1861, under command of Col. John T. Wilder. At the time it entered the service the officers of the company were as follows:

Robert C. Reid, captain; Ethan M. Allen, first lieutenant; Hiram J. Daniels, second lieutenant; John W. Ryan, first sergeant; David T. W. Peterman, Francis M. Van Pelt, Emery W. Clifford, James DeM. Taylor, sergeants; John H. Wagner, William H. Benefiel, Milton P. Layman, Charles M. Murphy, Charles Gustin, James E. Cook, corporals; Isaac C. Sharp and William W. Smith, musicians; Robert W. Reid, wagoner.

Privates—John R. Allsup, John W. Allsup, William Banks, Seth G. Barns, Joseph Bloom, Nathaniel Bowers, John T. Boyd, Jack Brennaman, Matthew Cane, Thomas Cantwell, Sanford Casebolt, Jacob Childers, John Childs, William H. Connor, Daniel Daniels, James M. Daniels, Hiram Elliott, Elijah Evans, William S. Evans, John T. Fisher, James Gillaspie, Richard S. Gossett, Martin D. Hamilton, Michael D. Hammonds, Hiram Harcum, Nicholas Heldt, James T. Hight, George P. Hopper, James Hoover, John Hoover, James Hubbard, Elijah B. Hullinger, James Jenkins, George T. Johnston, William R. Jones, Francis M. Knight, George Kokoanider, Patrick Lamb, Jacob Lott, John G. McKinney, James McLaughlin, James P. McMillen, Silas McMillen, Judson L. Mann, Thomas Mann, William Meddee, Benjamin Miller, Thomas J. Miller, William C. Miller, Charles W. Murphy, John E. Murphy, William H. Myers, John Ober, Thomas Oliver, Levi M. Overman, Ernest Phillips, James Ripley, John Schnider, Charles Schrauffer, Martin L. Scott, George D. Simpson, Andrew J. Skinner, Samuel B. Smith, James M. Stapleton, Samuel Streets, Henry Stultz, Charles D. Sullivan, Tipton Tait, Franz Taraska, David A. Taylor, George W. Wagner, Newton M. Ward, Henry C. Webb, Daniel Weddell, Noah S. Weddell, Michael Weldt, Lewis M. West, Frederick Wigle, Isaac Willitt, Thomas Wilson, John Woods, William Wright, Frederick Zehe.

Arduous service decimated the ranks of the company until it became necessary to add almost as many recruits as there were names upon the original muster roll. The recruits added at various times were as follows: William A. Akers, Henry Baker, Sidney Barton, William Bassett, Aaron Bunnell, John Burr, William Chapman, Abraham Charles, Alfred Clendenin, Luther F. Clifford, Madison Cox, Elijah Curry, Abel Davenport, Theodore Ellis, George L. Evans, Albert G. Gunckel, William Hiser, Martin Holt, Albert Hoover, William Huffman, Thomas Hughes, Nelson Hunter, Joseph Hurst, William Ingram, Conrad Leatherman, Beam Lockman, Jacob Martin, James A. Martin, Edward Maxwell, Samuel B. McDonald, Ransom McKibbin, Jason S. McMullen, William E. Menifee, Michael Miller, Ransom P. Moler, Jordan Ooten, John Osborn, Isaac N. Proctor, John Quillian, Alexander Reynolds, Samuel Ritter, Noah Roach, John B. Rucker, John C. Scroggins, John Shawhan, John Shea, Elias Shook, Thomas J. Smith, Charles J. Stewart, David Stewart, Joseph Stephens, Andrew J. Summa, Elijah Sutphin, Joseph A. Swope. There were also a few Madison county recruits that were unassigned to any company.

On July 1, 1861, the regiment left Indianapolis for Virginia. It was part of General Reynolds' command at the battle of Greenbrier and in November was ordered to join General Buell at Louisville, Kentucky. For a while it was in Nelson's division, but in February, 1862, was assigned to General Wood's division, with which it marched to Pittsburg Landing, but being in the rear did not reach the field of Shiloh until after the battle was over. During the remainder of the year 1862 it was on duty in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama and was frequently engaged with the enemy. On February 12, 1862, Colonel Wilder received orders to mount his regiment by "confiscating horses belonging to the inhabitants of the country," and from that time until April 1, 1863, the men were engaged in expeditions to secure horses, acquiring great skill in finding horses that had been concealed. After being mounted the Seventeenth was constantly employed on scouting expeditions and in May the men were armed with Spencer rifles. At Hoover's Gap, Colonel Wilder, without waiting for orders, attacked the enemy, and though outnumbered five to one held his position until reinforced, when the Confederates were driven from their position. After the battle of Chickamauga, in which the regiment took part, it remained in the vicinity of Chattanooga until the last day of November, when Wilder was ordered to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. There it charged through the enemy's lines that surrounded the Union troops. In January, 1864, the regiment became a veteran organization by reenlistment and after the veteran furlough joined General Sherman for the Atlanta campaign. It formed part of General Wilson's command in the famous raid through Alabama and Georgia in the early part of 1865. From May 22d to August 8, 1865, it was on post duty at Macon, Georgia, and on the latter date was mustered out of service. The men reached Indianapolis on the 16th of August and were there finally discharged.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY

Company A of this regiment was organized in Anderson by Capt. Isaac M. May. A number of the men came from Delaware county and for some reason not plain the company is credited to that county in the adjutant-general's report. The complete muster roll of the company at the time of muster-in was as follows:

Isaac M. May, captain; James L. Kilgore, first lieutenant; Alonzo I. Makepeace, second lieutenant; Charles T. Döxey, first sergeant (promoted to second lieutenant of Company I); Charles H. Davis, Julius Voit, Oliver C. Davis, Adam Gisse, sergeants; Jonathan Tower, James M. Mitchell, Tilman A. Snelson, Asahel Burris, George W. Curleaux, George W. Gibson, Charles E. Watkins and George W. Dove, corporals; Thomas C. O'Neal and Oscar W. Ray, musicians; Bryant Taylor, wagoner. Captain May was promoted to major and Lieutenant Makepeace became captain, Lieutenant Kilgore having resigned soon after the regiment was mustered in. Sergeants Voit and Gisse each served as second lieutenant of the company at some period of its service and Sergeant Oliver C. Davis was made second lieutenant of Company K, Sixteenth

Infantry. Major May Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Anderson, is named in honor of the first captain of this company.

Privates—William H. Abbott, Isaac Adams, Daniel Adams, Charles A. Anderson, John Andis, Jesse O. Banyon, George Banner, Ephraim Bartholomew, Edmund F. Bevelheimer, George Bevelheimer, John B. Blake, Hiram Brady, John A. Brown, Elisha Burris, Jacob Burris, John P. Burke, Henry Carr, Henry D. Comer, George W. Conger, Josiah Cruise, Christopher C. Crummel, John Dyer, George Elliott, Matthew Elliott, David Ellison, Caleb Francis, George Garrison, James Gates, Lewis Gauguin, Andrew L. Gibson, Elkanah M. Gibson, John Gilmore, Morris Gilmore, Thomas Hackett, George Hall, Lewis Harris, George Harberstrop, John Hawk, George P. Helvie, Samuel Hensley, John C. Hiatt, Henry Hume, Andrew J. Johnson, George Johnson, Thomas Jones, Gideon Kennedy, John A. Kindle, Andrew Laibley, Caleb Lamb, Bradley Landrey, Thomas Loller, Patrick Lynch, John McCollin, Christopher McGregor, James McGinnis, Sleasman Meeker, William H. H. Miller, James L. Mitchell, William Morgan, William Newton, Peter Nimrick, Michael O'Rourke, Alvarion Osborne, Eli Pearsoll, Dominick Pickell, Peter Poor, Stephen D. Pugett, William Rigsby, Augustus H. Rohrer, Albert Six, Barney Six, Henry Smith, Thomas A. Smith, Peter Spangler, James N. Stewart, Jesse W. Stitley, John H. Surber, George Terwilliger, John Udri, Peter Worth, Charles Wykoff, Jacob M. Wysong and John C. Young.

Subsequently the following recruits from Madison county were added to the company: James M. Abbott, Enoch Adams, Stephen Adams, Jacob Bolen, Amasa H. Brown, Clinton A. Burke, Simeon J. Clem, Levi Dove, Henry Duross, Ephraim B. Eager, Thomas Fletcher, Daniel Hoppis, Zenas M. Kinnaman, William A. Kendall, James Leamy, John McGregor, Elias Modlin, Archy H. Peak, Jesse Parson, Seth C. Peden, John Pitman, Nathaniel Rigsby, Joseph D. Smith, John D. Titherington and John J. Tucker.

Several members of the regimental band were from Madison county. Those known to have been from this county were James L. Bell, William Cole, Oliver and Volney B. Irish, John Pyle, John W. Beem, Samuel D. Vanpelt and Byron Scribner. In addition to the members of the band and Company A the following recruits from the county were added to Company E: Bartley A. Bose, William J. Brunson, John P. Helvie, William Helvie, Jasper Hoppis, James Love, Oliver Love, John W. Modlin and David Turner.

The Nineteenth was mustered into service at Indianapolis on July 29, 1861, with Solomon Meredith as colonel. Eleven days later it joined the Army of the Potomac at Washington and from that time until mustered out it was almost constantly on the firing line, being a part of the famous "Iron Brigade." Among the engagements in which it participated were Gainesville, Manassas Junction, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the various actions of the Mine Run campaign, and most of the battles of the campaign from the Rapidan to the James in 1864. Major May was killed at the battle of Gainesville, August 28, 1862, where the regiment lost one hundred and eighty-seven in killed and wounded, and his body was never recovered, though

his widow and friends made diligent search for his remains. The two soldiers who buried him were both killed and no trace of his last resting place was left. Captain Makepeace commanded Company A at Gettysburg, where he was captured. He was confined first at Libby prison and later at Salisbury, North Carolina. Twice he succeeded in making his escape from prison, but each time was recaptured. He is now a resident of Anderson. On July 28, 1864, those of the Nineteenth whose time had expired were mustered out and the three hundred and three veterans and recruits were consolidated with the Twentieth Infantry, which was mustered out on July 12, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Madison county was well represented in this regiment, which was organized at Camp Stilwell, Anderson, where it was mustered in on September 16, 1861, for three years, with Asbury Steele as colonel. Among the regimental officers were the following Madison county men: Townsend Ryan, lieutenant-colonel (afterward surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Indiana infantry); John W. Ryan, adjutant; Thomas N. Stilwell, quartermaster; Francis A. Griswold, chaplain; Simeon B. Harri-man, assistant surgeon; Benjamin B. Campbell, quartermaster sergeant, promoted quartermaster and captain of Company H; Nineveh Berry, commissary sergeant; James M. Berry, hospital steward.

The regimental band was also composed of Madison and Grant county musicians, viz.: George W. Aumach, William J. Bourk, Christian S., Clinton M., and Reuben H. Burley, Eli A. Collins, George B. Edmonds, Charles F. Hedrick, Edwin C. Hurry, Allen Jaqua, Charles A. Jones, James G. McIlhenny, Horace B. and Samuel D. Makepeace, Harvey S. Marks, Charles B. Northrop, Franklin H. Pilcher, Silas A. Pulse, Henry Reid, John J. Shaffer, Elijah D. R. Stout, Albert Thomas and James C. Wood, all of whom were mustered out on August 21, 1862, by order of the war department.

In Company C the following privates came from Madison county: Jonathan D. Ayers, John F. Beecher, Charles Compton, John H. Groves, Isaac H. Hamilton, Francis B. Howe, Thomas Kelsey, James Kline, Alanson Palmer, William H. Sale, John M. Smith. The recruits added to this company later were David Divilbiss, George W. Fox and Nathan W. Rogers.

Company D was a Madison county company, with the exception of a few men. Of this company Jonathan Jones, of Alexandria, was captain; Samuel Henry, of Pendleton, first lieutenant; Columbus W. Moore, of Summitville, first sergeant; Joshua L. Fussell, Orin L. Walker and Joseph M. Irwin, sergeants; Enoch E. McMahon, Isaac P. Jones, Francis A. Tomlinson and David K. Carver, corporals.

Privates—John Adams, Benjamin F. Allen, Jona. P. Allen, James Archer, Andrew J. Barricks, Ephraim Clark, William A. Craven, James M. Cunningham, John D. Ellis, John R. Gambriel, Jacob Gipe, John W. Goul, George H. Henderson, Robert Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Elias James, William L. Johnson, Morris H. Jones, John W. Kinnaman, Wesley Kitchen, John W. Lewark, Byram Love, John W. McMullen,

Ambrose Manning, David M. Moore, James A. Noble, John L. Pickard, Joseph G. Pickard, Nathaniel W. Pickard, George Poore, John H. Poore, Joseph Poore, Nathan Prather, John A. Reid, John Reeves, Benjamin F. Rogers, Joseph Rumler, Allison J. Ryan, Thomas Ryan, John R. Sexton, Elijah Stover, Charles S. Suffield, William R. Teague, Levi Thompson, Theodore S. Walker, Nicholas Whalen.

Recruits—Thomas P. Ballard, Thomas M. Bell, George W. Biddle, Godfrey Bohrer, Edward Christopher, George W. Cartwright, Josiah Cartwright, Andrew J. Cassell, John P. Condo, William B. Davis, Aquilla Day, Andrew J. Flemming, John Griffiee, Oliver Griffiee, William A. Hughs, Augustine King, Daniel F. Lee, Hillary W. G. Lee, Ezekiel Manning, Boze Murphy, John Norris, William Norris, Lewis M. Painter, Benjamin F. Piper, James E. Price, Robert Pugh, James H. Ricketson, Byron Scribner, Enoch Sexton, Mark A. Starr, James Windsor, Daniel Windsor and William Young.

The greater part of Company E, Thirty-fourth Infantry, was recruited in the western tier of Madison county townships. Francis M. Hunter, of Duck Creek township, was commissioned captain; Hiram G. Fisher, of Fishersburg, first lieutenant; Francis M. Boyden, of Perkinsville, second lieutenant. The sergeants of the company were John E. Markle (promoted to captain of Company K), Charles Blake and William H. H. Quick. The corporals were Warren Cole, Robert S. Benefiel, Sanford W. Newland, John W. Foland, Daniel F. Harn, Benjamin F. Wise, John W. Brattain and John H. Moore. William E. Kurtz and John W. Newland enlisted as musicians.

Privates—William Abney, Andrew Anderson, Charles Apgar, George W. Baxter, James M. Beck, Isham Benefiel, Benjamin A. Bereman, David F. Boyden, Jonathan Brattain, William R. Brown, Vardman Brown, George W. Burns, Jackson Cartey, George W. Cochran, William Conrad, Thomas K. Cox, Barnette Dewitt, Edward Doty, Addison Dwiggins, William Dwiggins, Stephen C. Falconburg, Isaac P. Foland, William L. R. Garner, Enos Gross, Jacob Gross, Harvey Gross, Harvey Gwinn, John C. Gwinn, Franklin Hanley, John A. Harman, George W. Hosier, Milligan Hosier, Benjamin Huffman, George Huffman, Jasper Huffman, William Jerrell, Robert M. Kidwell, Thomas B. Legg, Samuel Lee, John T. McConneha, John W. Maguire, Oliver F. Martin, Joseph Miller, William N. Miller, William Mills, Jabez E. Miner, William Moore, William P. Moulder, Robert A. Nickum, Jefferson Olvey, James H. Patterson, Elijah W. Piersol, Leonard F. Reddick, Lewis F. Reeder, William Richwine, Jesse Schuyler, Isaac Sears, John Shaw, Thomas Shaw, William A. Sheward, Jeremiah Simpson, Harvey Sloan, Calvin W. Studley, Datus E. Studley, William Stokes, Joseph Waymire, John Webb, Benjamin F. Wise (promoted corporal), Andrew D. Wood, David Woodyard, William Young.

Recruits—John Buay, Samuel M. Beck, Jonathan Brattain, Isaac Brokaw, James Brown, George W. Foland, Francis Hosier, Joseph Holfer, Samuel B. Larue, Joseph Lee, Joseph Simpson, William Shaw, Daniel E. Valentine, Wilson Weddington, Joel Zeak. Eight men served as privates in Company F, viz.: C. D. Boone, John P. Davis, Charles Guinnup, Abram Hatfield, Jacob Mays, William Stanley, John Thompson and Daniel B. Williams.

On October 16, 1861, the Thirty-fourth left Anderson for Louisville, Kentucky, where it remained in Camp Wickliffe until February 14, 1862, when it received orders to reinforce General Grant, who was then engaged in the reduction of Fort Donelson. The fort surrendered before the regiment reached there and it was ordered to Cairo, Illinois, where it joined the expedition against New Madrid, Missouri. In that movement it played a conspicuous part, then assisted in the capture of Fort Pillow, was then in Arkansas until April, 1863, when it joined General Grant for the campaign against Vicksburg. It was in action at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, during the siege of Vicksburg, at Jackson, Mississippi, and after the fall of Vicksburg was ordered to Louisiana. To this regiment belongs the honor of having taken part in the last battle of the Civil war—at Palmetto Rancho, Texas, May 13, 1865. This action occurred not far from the old battlefield of Palo Alto. The union troops were attacked by a superior force of the enemy, armed with artillery, and forced to fall back toward Brownsville. Companies B and E of the Thirty-fourth Indiana covered the retreat and were cut off from the main body and captured. In the engagement the regiment lost eighty-two men in killed, wounded and prisoners. John J. Williams, usually referred to by his comrades as "Jeff" Williams, a private of Company B, who enlisted from Jay county, was killed at Palmetto Rancho and is said to have been the last man killed in battle in the Civil war. His portrait hangs in the hall of Major May Post, G. A. R., at Anderson and is pointed out to visitors by members of the regiment. The Thirty-fourth was one of the very last of the volunteer regiments to be mustered out, which was done at Brownsville, Texas, February 3, 1866, and fifteen days later the men received their final pay and discharge at Indianapolis.

In this regiment Elmer B. Warner was captain of Company I for awhile, and James McDerman, Enos Miller and Daniel F. Mustard served as privates in the same company.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

This regiment was partially formed at Camp Stilwell, Anderson, but the organization was completed at Indianapolis, where the regiment was mustered in by companies from December 9 to 13, 1861. James R. Slack, of Huntington, was commissioned colonel; Milton S. Robinson, lieutenant-colonel; George Nichol, quartermaster; Peter H. Lemon, commissary sergeant. The last three of the above named officers were from Madison county.

Company G was recruited in Madison county and was mustered in with John T. Robinson as captain; John F. Eglin, first lieutenant; William R. Myers, second lieutenant (both lieutenants were promoted to captain through changes in the official roster of the company); McClure H. Bryant, Henry Vinyard (promoted first lieutenant), Joseph McMullen, sergeants; Jacob E. Waymire, Mathias Snelson, David E. Clem, John M. Caster and Frederick Rent, corporals; John M. Hankey and Harrison Jackson, musicians; John Wyman, wagoner.

Privates—Samuel Anderson, Daniel Ashby, William S. Beard, Johnson Benefiel, Hugh Berryman, Willett E. Bird, William W. Bodkins, William Brown, Moses Cannon, Thomas Cannon, William Carroll, Sylvester Clary, Andrew Cloud, Abraham Cook, John P. Cornelius, Peter Costello, Doctor B. Davis, Marion Davis, Meredith Davis, Nathaniel Davis, Bartholomew Ellis, Edmund Ferris, William Hardcastle, Jacob Harris, Arch A. Hatfill, Joseph Hensley, Henry Hinkle, Reuben Hodgson, Isaac Holloway, Dorsey M. Hour, William Ingram, Owen Jarrett, Albert Jay, John Keller, John H. Lee, Hugh C. Lust, James B. Mabbitt, William A. Maynard, John Miller, Justice Morse, Michael Odam, Joseph Phillips, William H. H. Phillips, John Prilliman, Wilson Ralph, George W. Reeder, George W. Riley, Martin Sines, George A. Smith, Oliver Smith, Andrew Stanley, David T. Suffield, Jacob Trump, J. Watkins, William H. Watkins, John Whitaker, William E. White, Joseph Wier, George W. Williamson, Jefferson Williamson. Four recruits were added to the company later, viz: Adam Perkins, Orange L. Shaw, Amos Stanley and William Trombla.

In Company H George Sloan held the rank of sergeant and the following Madison county boys were mustered in as privates: Moses Chapman, Albert A. Manning, William Z. Manning, Jonathan Nave, William Sailor, Albert Sloan, Milton Sloan. The recruits added to this company were: Joseph Creviston, William H. Lain, John and Joseph Little, Andrew J. and Francis M. Sale, George B. Strather, Sewell D. Walker and James Wallace.

Peter Carey was promoted to the second lieutenancy of Company K, and in the same company Presley E. Jackson held the rank of corporal.

The Forty-seventh left Indianapolis on December 16, 1861, for Bardstown, Kentucky, and it remained in that state until the following February, when it was ordered to join General Pope at Commerce, Missouri, for the movement against New Madrid and Island No. 10. From that time to December, 1863, it was with the Thirty-fourth, an account of which regiment has been given. In December, 1863, the Forty-seventh was assigned to the Department of the Gulf and formed part of General Banks' army in the Red River campaign of 1864. In March, 1865, it was ordered to Mobile to take part in the siege of that city and distinguished itself in the assault on Spanish Fort (April 8th), when that stronghold surrendered. It was then sent back to Louisiana and remained in that state until mustered out on October 23, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

When this regiment was mustered into service on August 19, 1862, John M. Petit was colonel, but in October his health became so impaired that he was forced to resign and Milton S. Robinson, lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-seventh, was commissioned to succeed him. Joseph F. Johnston and Levi S. Saylor, two Madison county boys, enlisted as privates in Company E and the latter was killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Company G of this regiment was recruited in Madison county and was officered at the time of muster in as follows: Joseph T. Smith, captain; John B. Frazer, first lieutenant; William L. Philpott, second lieutenant; William J. Hilligoss, George M. Overshiner, Joel W. McMahon, John W. Chamness, sergeants; Royson T. Boyden, George H. Hilligoss, Stephen Metcalf, Daniel H. Clymer, James Reeder, James E. Powell, Luther C. Harman, corporals; Simpson Carpenter, wagoner.

Privates—Robert A. Bartlett, Edward O. Bowden, John A. Briggs, Thomas Briggs, Andrew G. Burress, Solomon C. Call, Francis N. Childers, Elman Clary, George W. Custer, Courtland Doan, Cyrus Dwiggin, Jacob Eaker, Charles Everling, George O. Everling, Michael Gillespie, John A. Haucker, Francis M. Helm, David E. Hillis, George Hillis, Chauncey Hosier, Thomas H. D. Hosier, George Hulse, Clement Ingram, Wiley Ingram, Martin Jackson, John R. Jarrett, Joseph W. Jarrett, William Johnson, John E. Keller, George Lawson, Henderson Lawson, Elijah Lewark, Henry C. Lyst, Samuel Lyst, Thomas J. Lyst, John D. McKee, Robert McKinney, James McMahan, Samuel S. McMahan, William W. McMahan, William Mather, James M. Miner, Lewis Moler, Benjamin F. Mounts, Jackson Needham, John W. Nelson, James M. Overshiner, George W. O'Neal, Emanuel Owen, George W. Owen, Thomas L. Patterson, George T. Penniston, Chapman Perkins, Isaac H. Perkins, James R. Perry, Jacob Peters, Silas G. Piper, George W. Rains, G. W. Riley, John Robbins, Albert J. Ross, John Simmons, John Simpson, Noah Sloan, Wright Smith, James Snedeker, William Snow, John Stan, Asel Stansberry, Jesse W. Stille, David T. Thompson, Grisby Tracy, John W. Tranbarger, David Waymire, Washington Waymire, John U. Wilson.

In Company I, Joseph Gwin enlisted as corporal and was promoted to first lieutenant; John Abner was the company wagoner, and the following privates enlisted from Madison county: Samuel Bach, Artemus Bidle, Joseph Brittinham, Thomas W. Eaton, Moses Good, Elisha Holloway, Jesse Holloway, Abram R. Lilley, Henry P. Michael, Elijah Morse, John W. Norris, Charles Rowles, Jonas O. Smithers, Elias Summers, Frederick Swigert, Jesriel Ween, Wesley S. White, Hiram Wykoff.

The early service of the Seventy-fifth was in Kentucky and Tennessee. On January 5, 1863, it marched to Murfreesboro, where it was assigned to Reynolds' division of the Fourteenth army corps, and in June following was an active factor in the Tullahoma campaign. It was then engaged in the various maneuvers preceding the great battle of Chickamauga, where it lost ninety-eight in killed and wounded in the first day's fighting and in the second day's fighting it lost fifty-three. In November following it was engaged in the "charge without orders" upon the Confederate position on Missionary Ridge, and the next day pursued the retreating enemy to Ringgold, Georgia. It was engaged in nearly all the principal engagements of the Atlanta campaign in 1864, and was one of the regiments that followed Sherman in the celebrated march to the sea. Then followed the campaign through the Carolinas, the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, the march to Washington, via Richmond, and the grand review. The regiment was mustered out at Washington on June 8, 1865, except a few veterans and recruits, whose

time had not expired, and these were consolidated with the Forty-second Indiana Infantry, which was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY

Company B of this regiment was recruited in Madison county and when mustered into the United States service at Indianapolis on August 28, 1862, was officered as follows: Samuel Henry, captain; Elijah Williams, first lieutenant; Jonathan W. Zeublin, second lieutenant; Andrew J. Scott, Moses D. Gage, Benjamin F. Bowsman, Preston L. Brown, sergeants; George H. Brown, George W. Waitman, Amos J. Davis, William English, George Rinewalt, Joseph M. Rogers, James H. Smither and William J. Mullen, corporals; William H. Bolinger and William H. Pardue, musicians; Davis Daily, wagoner.

Privates—John W. H. Alden, George R. Anderson, Thomas Anderson, Robert Baily, John A. Baker, Philip Baker, William Baughman, William B. Beach, William J. Beard, Philip Becker, Jacob Bogart, Allen Bond, Edmund Brown, William G. Brown, Charles A. Bunker, Rollin S. Carroll, Samuel Castle, Lawrence Craven, Samuel W. Craven, Andrew Crossley, Henry Crossley, Jacob Delawter, John E. Delawter, Charles R. Eastman, W. W. Ellsworth, Robert Galbraith, Jacob Given, John W. Goul, Thomas L. Grass, Leonidas Helvie, George W. Ifert, Virgil P. Irish, Francis M. Jackson, George Jackson, Stephen J. Jackson, Thomas B. Jackson, Davis James, Andrew J. Jarrett, James W. Jarrett, Davis Jones, Tillman H. Kellum, John Kesler, Elijah E. Koons, William D. F. Lane, Elyphus Leffingwell, Orange Lemon, Charles H. McCarthy, Madison Mingle, William S. Mingle, John Morris, Thomas H. B. Norris, Samuel Pavey, William H. Prater, James M. Price, Henry Schuyler, John A. Sears, Jefferson Seybert, James H. Seybert, Lorenzo D. Seybert, Newel B. Shaul, Richard A. Shaul, James M. Small, John A. Smithers, William H. Snell, Sr., William H. Snell, Jr., Christian Snyder, Addison W. Stephenson, William H. Stouder, Jonathan P. Swope, William H. Taylor, Gustavus A. Tilson, Samuel Todd, John Welty, John Whitecotton, Oliver Whitecotton, Allen W. Williams, Thomas W. A. Wilson, Frank Wright, Fountain B. Wylie, Harvey H. Wylie, Madison A. Wylie, Thomas G. Wylie.

Recruits—Elmore B. Crump, John Ebert, Andrew Fifer, Jehiel T. Harder, William Ifert, William F. Jarrett, Paul C. Jones, Philip G. Jones, George A. Nicholson, John A. Reed and Simon C. Thomas.

Immediately upon being mustered in, the regiment left Indianapolis under command of Colonel Charles D. Murray, with Judge Hervey Craven, of Pendleton, as lieutenant-colonel. Captain Henry, of Company B, was promoted to major and Lieutenant Williams was made captain. After a short stay at Louisville the Eighty-ninth was assigned to Colonel Wilder's command, which was engaged in guarding the Green river bridge on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. On September 14, 1862, the regiment received its baptism of fire in the battle of Munfordsville. Two days later the enemy made another attack on the

garrison and the regiment lost two killed and several wounded. On that day the garrison surrendered to a vastly superior force and the men were paroled. Upon being exchanged they assembled at Indianapolis on October 27, 1862, and moved at once to Memphis, Tennessee, where the regiment remained on duty until in January, 1864. It was with General Sherman on the Meridian expedition, after which it was ordered to Louisiana, as part of General A. J. Smith's command, and remained in that state, being frequently engaged with the enemy, until ordered to Vicksburg in May. From that time to February, 1865, the regiment was in numerous battles and skirmishes in Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. Major Henry was killed by guerrillas near Green-ton, Missouri, November 1, 1864. In March, 1865, it was ordered to Mobile and there assisted in the capture of Spanish Fort. It was then on duty at Montgomery and Mobile until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered out and the men returned to their homes.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY

Upon the muster rolls of this regiment the name of John Hendren appears as a recruit in Company C. In Company D were Elmore T. Montgomery, first sergeant; Thomas Shannon, corporal, and the following privates: Andrew J. Applegate, David L. Boyden, Wilson P. Carpenter, Jonathan Corey, Spencer Dewitt, John W. Etsler, Elias Foland, Joseph Foland, Thomas Foland, Martin Griffith, Albert Hadley, John Hollingsworth, John R. House, Alexander McClintock, John Miller, Silas Pearsol, Smith D. Shannon, George D. Sheets, John Showan, Sebron Wheeler.

Company E was raised in Madison county. The official roster of this company at the time it was mustered into service was as follows: Josiah Sparks, captain; Frederick Cartwright, first lieutenant; David Richart, second lieutenant; Joseph F. Lenfesty, first sergeant; John C. Montgomery, George W. Lowthen, Jonathan T. Taylor, John W. Smithurst, James E. Cook, William Moore, corporals; Wylie Bird and Thomas W. Cook, musicians.

Privates—John S. Barton, Joshua Barton, William N. Barton, Isaac Bayles, Joel W. Bicknell, Benjamin Black, John M. Black, William Blymer, Richard H. Brothers, Elijah L. Brown, James C. Brown, William M. Brown, Jesse M. Cook, Solomon Creek, Andrew Davis, Charles Davis, Enoch Davis, Lewis Dean, Calvin Dobson, Isaac Ellison, Henry Fenimore, John H. Fuller, William B. Fuller, William H. Gipe, Oliver Griffey, David Harris, William Helm, Andrew C. Himiller, Ephraim Howell, Rolla F. Howell, James Hughes, Thomas Hughes, Thomas James, William Laird, Peter Lavin, William E. McDaniel, Thomas J. McMullen, Andrew J. Mann, John Mann, Richard J. Manning, Solomon T. Montgomery, Rufus Otlinger, George W. Perry, Anderson Powers, Charles L. Powers, William M. Price, Samuel Pritchard, Francis M. Sloan, Jacob Smith, John J. Smith, Elijah Stanley, Josiah Stanley, George W. Timmons, John Yost, William A. Zeak.

In Company G of this regiment Lafayette Messler enlisted as a

sergeant and was promoted to first lieutenant, and the following Madison county boys served as privates: William Holloway, Robert F. Lynch, James Miller, Israel Messler, John W. Nedrow, Isaac Price, Charles Sloan and Joseph Whitwright.

This regiment was recruited at Wabash and was mustered in on September 7, 1862, with William Garver as colonel. Its first service was in Kentucky, repelling the invasion of General Kirby Smith, after which it was assigned to the duty of guarding the Green river bridge on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad until December, 1862, when it was sent in pursuit of General Morgan, who was then raiding Kentucky. In January, 1863, it was assigned to the same brigade and division in the Fourteenth Army Corps as the Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, and its subsequent history is identical with that of the Seventy-fifth. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 19, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY

A considerable portion of Company H in this regiment came from Madison county. Nicholas Anderson, Jonathan Brattan, Godfrey Hass, O. B. Shaul and Daniel Valentine held the rank of sergeant; Jesse Smithers and Alfred Valentine were corporals; William Wendle was one of the company musicians, and the following served as privates: Theodore Baker, Newton M. Baldwin, Joseph Bock, Anderson Bolinger, Elijah Bolinger, Henry Bolinger, Andrew Brattan, Samuel Brattan, William Brown, Alexander Burditt, William Everett, John Ford, John Hedrick, James Kerr, John McClese, Henry Maine, Martin Otlinger, Wilber Shaul, Eli Smithers, George Smithers, Henry Smithers, James Smithers, William Smithers, R. L. Snider, Abraham Swigert, Frederick Swigert, Samuel Taylor, Eli Thomas, James Valentine, John Valentine, Maberry Welchel, Wesley White and Burwell Williamson. Dennis McCarty served in Company B, and John H. McCoy and John Maler in Company K.

This regiment was one of those known as "Minute Men," and was in service only a short time during the Morgan raid in the summer of 1863. It was commanded by Colonel Kline G. Shryock. In the One Hundred and Tenth, also an organization of "Minute Men," there were three companies from Madison county, viz.: Company C, Benjamin Sebrell, captain; Ephraim B. Doll, first lieutenant; Josiah Sparks, second lieutenant. Company G, Warrington B. Roberts, captain; John W. Obrist, first lieutenant; H. B. Makepeace, second lieutenant. Company I, Isaac P. Rinewalt, captain; Volney B. Irish, first lieutenant; J. Reese Rinewalt, second lieutenant. In the absence of the muster rolls it is impossible to give a complete list of the men. The service of the regiment was the same as that of the One Hundred and Fifth, and it was commanded by Colonel Graham N. Fitch.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY

This regiment was organized at Kokomo and was mustered into service on March 12, 1864, with Charles S. Parrish as colonel. Dr.

Thomas N. Jones, of Anderson, was appointed surgeon, and Dr. Braxton Baker, also a Madison county physician, assistant surgeon. Company B was recruited in Madison county. Its official roster at the time of muster in was as follows: Ephraim B. Doll, captain; William H. Mayes, first lieutenant; John M. Hunt, second lieutenant; William D. Noble, first sergeant; William P. Watkins, sergeant; James E. Noble, Lewis Hubbard, John Kesling, John S. Sellers, Lewis C. Maye, Labin Tunis, Francis M. Lewark, corporals; David Harris and John A. Moore, musicians.

Privates—Corbin Adams, Isaac Adams, Moses Adams, Albert Armstrong, Joseph Atwell, Eli Baldwin, Newton M. Baldwin, Gilbert Belville, Spencer G. Bevelheimer, William Black, Samuel Bowers, Ezra Bradrick, Abner Brothers, Alfred Brown, Joseph Clark, Elias Creamer, Joseph Davidson, John Dyer, William H. Earls, Jacob P. Ellis, Wesley Ellsworth, James England, James F. England, James Fifer, George Gaddis, James P. Garrett, Sylvester George, Allen Gustin, Samuel Gustin, Stephen S. Hall, Samuel Harpold, George Jenkins, Gabriel Little, Dennis McCarty, Esta A. Makepeace, Francis M. G. Melton, William Moler, John O'Bryant, Thomas H. O'Neal, William R. Parish, John Paul, Ezra Pickering, Jacob M. Plow, Henry Rains, William D. Rains, David Ranck, Charles A. Rausch, Jacob Rector, James Roach, George D. Samuels, Levi Sanders, Stephen N. Sargeant, James Shay, Charles H. Smith, Leroy Smith, Levi Smith, John D. Smithson, Judah B. Smithson, James Sneed, George Sullivan, Henry H. Thompson, John Tokley, Lewis D. Tucker, John Tomlinson, Elijah Tyra, Philip Vandevender, Dempsey Waggy, William Waggy, Perry Watkins, William Webb, Isaac Wood, Joshua Wood.

Samuel Jones was a corporal in Company H and Dr. Braxton Baker, who was promoted to assistant surgeon, was first enrolled as a private in that company. The greater part of Company K was recruited in Madison county. In the latter company William M. O'Banion and John Starr were sergeants; Milton Crowell, George W. Newhouse and Henry King, corporals; R. K. Cunningham, musician; and the following were

Privates—Enos Baker, John S. Barton, Joshua Barton, Orville P. Baydan, Isaac T. Bird, Robert W. Bird, George W. Black, Daniel P. Buck, Frederick Cartwright (promoted to first lieutenant), Owen D. Colvin, John W. Creamer, William Creamer, William T. Cunningham, Horton J. Dobson, William H. J. Fleener, Henry Gardner, John C. George, George Godwin, Sylvanus Gordon, Elbert Harrison, David A. Hendrix, Davidson L. Hendrix, Wesley B. Hollingsworth, Leonard Ingram, Franklin Johnson, Milton Johnson, Lemon Jones, Spicer Jones, John H. Kearns, Eli D. Kelly, William J. Kelly, Thomas Kendal, James C. King, Peter Z. T. Lane, Quinton Laydon, William B. Linder, John Lindley, Caleb McCoy, John H. McCoy, William Mathes, James Miller, John Moler, Stephen Norman, John Powell, Philip Raeder, James T. Ray, Lewis Rix, William Sinclair, Asbury C. Starr, Lewis Taylor, Alvah H. Vickey, Philip Waggy, John T. Wells, George H. Widner, Z. T. Williamson, Miles F. Wood, Daniel D. Word, Zenas J. Wright.

For the first six weeks of its service, the One Hundred and Thirtieth was on duty in Tennessee, but on May 3, 1864, it joined General Sher-

man's army for the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, the battle of July 22, 1864, and after the surrender of that city the regiment, forming part of the Twenty-third corps, came back to Nashville, where it was engaged with the Confederate Army under General Hood on December 15-16, 1864. Early in 1865 orders were received to move to Washington, D. C., whence it was sent to North Carolina, and it was present at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. From April to December, 1865, it was on guard at Charlotte, North Carolina. It left that place on December 2, 1865, and on the 13th reached Indianapolis, where the men received their final pay and discharge.

In connection with the organization of this regiment, a pleasant little incident occurred while it was in camp at Kokomo. Colonel Thomas N. Stilwell, of Anderson, had been very busy during the earlier years of the war in raising troops, and was an important factor in the organization of the One Hundred and Thirtieth. In his relations with the men his conduct was such as to win their esteem and confidence, and as a token of their regard the officers of the One Hundred and Thirtieth and the One Hundred and Thirty-first "chipped in" and purchased a \$400 gold watch, which was presented to Colonel Stilwell. The presentation speech was made by Captain Edgar Henderson, a former resident of Anderson, and was appropriately responded to by the recipient.

MISCELLANEOUS INFANTRY REGIMENTS

In the foregoing pages only those regiments have been mentioned in which Madison county furnished a whole, or a considerable part of a company. There were a number of Madison county men scattered through other infantry regiments, and as far as it has been possible to obtain the names of these men, they are included in the following list:

Thirteenth—Wallace Allen, Jeremiah Baxter, Jacob Beidler, Merritt S. Bicknell, Nathan J. Blowers, Spencer H. Buck, John Carpenter, James Cox, James M. Davis, Thomas M. Donahoo (corporal), Daniel Edwards, John R. Fitzgerald, Samuel Howard, Robert Hughes, Thomas Hughes and George Pugh were all members of Company I, and William Gossett was a musician in Company H.

Thirty-third—John Cassell, Joseph A. Davis, William A. Edson and John Hughes served as privates in Company E.

Fortieth—William H. Pyle was quartermaster of this regiment, Frank Hardy was a private in Company A, and John S. and Thomas Welsh in Company B.

Forty-second—On the muster rolls of Company I of this regiment appear the names of Samuel Brattan, Martin L. Otlinger, Abraham Swigert and James Valentine.

Fifty-seventh—Wesley W. Seward was a sergeant, Samuel Ham and Dewitt C. Markle, corporals, and Jeremiah Gray, James Gilmore, George W. Ham, Jacob Ham, William J. Ham, Joseph Huston, Thomas B.

Seward and Jeremiah Sullivan were privates in Company F. This regiment was sometimes called the Methodist regiment, because its first colonel, John W. T. McMullen, and the lieutenant-colonel, Franklin A. Hardin, were both Methodist ministers, and a large number of the men were members of that church. It served through the Atlanta campaign and then returned to Nashville with General Thomas.

Fifty-eighth—In Company E of this regiment were John Black, Alfred Haskins, Jacob Smith, James Stephenson, William M. Price, and Joshua W. Williamson; and in Company G were Robert F. Lynch, Isaac Messler, James A. Miller, John W. Nedrow, Isaac Price, Charles Sloan and Joseph Whitright.

Fifty-ninth—Only two Madison county men appear in this regiment—Addison Conklin and William Hatlick—both of whom were recruits in Company F.

Sixty-ninth—In Company H Samuel Hardin and William H. Huston were corporals and the following were privates: Josiah Blake, Carroll C. Bronnenberg, William Bronnenberg, William C. Clark, William B. Hankins, William N. Hankins and John Waggoner.

Eighty-fourth—In this regiment John Gensler, Samuel Lamar, John W. Shroyer and Granville M. Walden were privates in Company D. These men were transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps in September, 1863.

Ninety-ninth—Twelve Madison county men served as privates in Company B of this regiment, viz.: Daniel Bolen, John M. Harlin, Samuel H. Harlin, Edward P. Johnson, Jacob H. Julions, John G. Keller, Logan H. Layne, Henry Mullen, Robert Mullen, Christopher C. Troy, Clark W. and James W. Wright. In Company H was Levi Brewer, a veteran of the Mexican war and a Madison county man, but as he enlisted in Indianapolis he is credited to Marion county.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth—This was one of the "One Hundred Days" regiments. In Company F were Elliott and Hiram Waymire, who enlisted from Madison county.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth—Company D of this regiment contained fifteen men from Madison county, viz.: Henry Anderson, John Anderson, Isaac Beaman, Thomas J. Boggs, Henry B. Cole, Spencer L. Dewitt, Sebastian E. Douglas, John S. Houghan, Edward G. Huffman, Jesse Schuyler, Michael Schuyler, Jesse Schrackengast, John W. Wise, David B. Yale and George W. Young. The service of the regiment was for one hundred days.

One Hundred and Fortieth—(one year's service). Christian H. Runkle was a corporal in Company C and in the same company were Privates William F. Baker, Elijah Beck, John L. Langley, James Payne, Edwin D. Sweetzer, Lewis W. Thomas, Isaac B. Wood and Daniel M. Zedeker. In Company H were Privates Elbert Cooper, Joseph W. Franklin, John Griffith, Joseph G. Gustin, Granville Pearson, Alfred Pence, Peter Vanmeter.

One Hundred and Forty-second—John S. Neese was a corporal in Company I, and in the same company John Anderson, Robert M. Brown, David W. Hosier, Andrew J. McClintock, Henry Wise and Alexander

Wise, privates. This regiment was recruited for the one year's service.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth—This was also a one-year regiment. Upon its rolls appear but two Madison county men—John B. Blandford and Henry Smith—both of whom were privates in Company K.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh—Madison county was better represented in this than in any other of the one-year regiments, a large part of Company F having been recruited in the county. Of this company George W. Dennis was first sergeant; Madison Watkins and John F. Henry, sergeants; Andrew Younce, Jephtha Ballenger, Jesse Forkner and Samuel T. Wilson, corporals, and the following were privates: George W. Blazer, William H. Brown, John Cannon, James P. Carroll, Leander Carty, Lewis Carty, Patrick Crook, Lewis Dean, Allen Delph, James M. Fidler, George W. Hackleman, John Hamilton, John Harris, William W. Kersey, John Madden, John C. Matthews, Philip Mills, John Saunders, David Schrackengast, James Seybert, Curtis Six, Charles R. Walker, James T. Wall, Benjamin Ward, Marion Webb and William W. Whitehead.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth—In Company C of this regiment were six privates from Madison county, to wit: Elisha J. Baldon, Samuel Baldon, John Hamrick, John C. Hart, Joseph W. McDonald, John C. Nelson.

One Hundred and Fifty-third—In this regiment the only man credited to Madison county was George W. Thorn, who was first lieutenant of Company K.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth—William Brown was commissioned second lieutenant of Company I, in which the following privates were credited to Madison county: George Bear, Wesley Call, Richard Clark, Daniel W. Hadley, Richard Harris, David C. Hawk, William R. Hollowell, William F. Lee, William B. Moulden, Harrison H. Pratt, Isaac W. Pemster, George Robinett, Leander M. Scheean, Andrew J. Sullivan, Daniel I. Sullivan, John T. Sullivan, Hezekiah and Wilson T. Trueblood.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth—This was the last of the one-year regiments. In Company F were Charles Adams, Isaac Hopper, Harrison Hyfield, Andrew A. Kaufman and Elba Musick.

FIFTH CAVALRY

This was the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment in the order of formation. It was organized late in the year 1862, with Felix W. Graham as colonel, and was sent to the front in detachments. A portion of Company K was recruited in Madison county. Of this company Alanson E. Russell, of Pendleton, was second lieutenant; David C. Johnson, sergeant, Philemon E. J. Mills, corporal, and the following served as privates: Richard M. Andrew, Charles A. Bates, John Buser, James W. Combs, James W. Cook, William E. Crain, Ross Crossley, George W. Cummins, Perry C. Cummins, Simon Cummins, Madison Davis, Thomas L. B. Hayes, Darius R. Huston, Samuel C. Huston, William Landphire, Oliver H. Morse, Albert Newman, James Payne, Junius C. Samuels, John W. Short, Harper W. Smith, Isaac Thurston, Madison Watkins. In Company I was one Madison county man—Isaac S. Harger.

In March, 1863, the several companies of the regiment were concentrated at Glasgow, Kentucky, and for the remainder of their service the men almost lived in the saddle, scouting, skirmishing and foraging in Kentucky and Tennessee. It was with General Stoneman on the raid to the rear of Atlanta and was mustered out on June 16, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY

Originally this regiment was an infantry organization and was known as the Thirty-ninth Infantry. It was mustered in as such on August 29, 1861, with Thomas J. Harrison as colonel, and continued as infantry until April, 1863, when the men were furnished horses and the regiment served as mounted infantry until the 15th of the following October, when Companies L and M were added, bringing it up to the standard of a full cavalry regiment. It was then reorganized as the Eighth Cavalry. Madison county was represented in Companies A, B, E, G, I, L and M.

Company A—Upon the muster rolls of this company were the names of six privates from Madison county—Thomas J. Adair, Thomas J. Clevenger, Leroy S. Fallis, William E. Mayo, John H. Poor and Augustus Simington.

Company B—In this company were Privates John A. Applegate, George W. Hosier, George W. Lamar, John Landers, James M. Teeters, Uriah Vermillion. John A. Applegate was promoted to company quartermaster sergeant.

Company E—Fifteen Madison county men enlisted in this company, viz.: William Aldridge, John E. Boyer (sergeant, promoted to captain), John Cook, Joshua Fisher, Samuel Fisher, William Foland, Noah W. Hall, David McCoy, Ephraim Nicholson, James Nicholson, James A. Nicholson (promoted second lieutenant), William F. Nicholson, Andrew T. Welchel, John Welchel and Jacob Worts.

Company G—Only two names of Madison county men appear upon the rolls of this company—William C. Antrim and James R. Hanshaw.

Company I—In this company were eleven privates—Reuben B. Aldrich, Martin Beckwith, Scott Cole, Abraham Eshelman, Jacob Eshelman, Robert S. Faussett, Allen Fisher, Stewart Fisher, Samuel Lanum, Edward C. Stephenson and Job Swain. The last named was promoted to sergeant.

Company L—This company contained more Madison county men than any other in the regiment. They were Privates William L. Barker, Travis M. Bowers, John A. Bowsman, George I. Burr, Rollin Carroll, Addison Fisher, George Fisher, Thomas L. Fisher (promoted to commissary sergeant), Nathan Fuller, William Gearhardt, James Gwinn, George Harpold, Jacob M. Harpold, Stephen John, Henry Johnson, Lewis Klepfer, James W. McGraw, William P. Miller, Amos Ratcliffe, Joseph Shebo, Madison Teeters, Mathers Tobin, Samuel Welsh, Samuel Wolf and Jacob M. Wyson.

Company H—In this company were Robert A. Armfield, William H. Bradley, Thomas Camel, Thomas Casto, Orlando Ellis, Carna Parsons,

Frank Rector, Richard B. Shetterly, Andrew Shetterly, John A. Smith and William B. Tinker.

After being reorganized as a cavalry regiment, the command was engaged in courier duty about Chattanooga until the spring of 1864. It took part in the Rousseau raid into Alabama, the Atlanta campaign, the McCook raid around Atlanta, and then followed Sherman to the sea and up through the Carolinas. It was mustered out in North Carolina on July 20, 1865, and the men were finally discharged at Indianapolis on the 2nd of August.

ARTILLERY SERVICE

Madison county was represented in two batteries of light artillery. In the Second Battery were Robert Brickley, John Hardin (promoted to second lieutenant), James M. Irish, Samuel Johnson, Alexander Y. Johnson, Mathias Jones, Lewis Koeniger, John B. Lewis, Valentine McNeer, Charles A. Maul, Corydon W. Maul, George W. Measer, William W. Roberts, George W. Swain and Charles Vandevender. This battery served in Missouri and Arkansas and was in a number of spirited engagements with the enemy, including the battles of Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Buffalo Mountain, Poisoned Spring, Marks' Mills and Jenkins' Ferry. Late in 1864 it was sent to Tennessee, where it joined the army under General Thomas and took part in the battle of Nashville. It was mustered out at Indianapolis on July 3, 1865.

In the Eighteenth Battery were Samuel B. Agnew, Albert Allen, William Black, Francis M. Evans, Harvey W. Hubbard, John Johns, John D. Johnson (promoted to second lieutenant), Ezra Loyd, William L. McAninch, Abram S. McCorkle, George S. McMullen (promoted to sergeant), John R. Malcolm and Joel H. Wood. This battery was mustered in at Indianapolis on August 24, 1862, with Eli Lilly as captain. Until the spring of 1864 it was in Kentucky and Tennessee. It was in the battles at Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, and a number of minor actions, and during the Atlanta campaign was in action almost daily. After the fall of Atlanta it returned to Tennessee and it formed part of General Wilson's command in the famous raid through Alabama and Georgia. It was mustered out at Indianapolis on June 30, 1865.

(NOTE—In the foregoing muster rolls it is probable that some of the names are misspelled, but as they are copied from the reports of the adjutant-general, it was deemed advisable not to attempt any corrections.)

Under the provisions of the act passed at the special session of the legislature in 1861, "for the organization and regulation of the Indiana militia," ten companies of the "Indiana Legion" were formed in Madison county. They were the Foster's Branch Guards, organized June 10, 1861, Burwell Williamson, captain; Alfont Guards, organized June 24, 1861, John Patterson, captain; Fisherburg Union Guards, organized June 24, 1861, H. G. Fisher, captain; Perkinsville Grays, organized June 28, 1861, H. G. Fisher, captain; Green Township Rangers, organized September 11, 1862, William Nickleson, captain; Home Guards (Pendleton), organized July 18, 1863, Isaac P. Rinewalt, captain; Merton

Nobles, organized July 25, 1863, A. J. Huffman, captain; Alfont Guards No. 2, organized July 25, 1863, Warrington G. Roberts, captain; Mansfield Guards, organized August 1, 1863, Ephraim B. Doll, captain; Alexandria Guards, organized August 8, 1863, Jonathan Jones, captain. These companies were never called into the field, but a large number of their members enlisted in other companies and were mustered into the service of the United States.

While the "Boys in Blue" were at the front, the county authorities and loyal citizens at home were not unmindful of the country's defenders and the necessities of their families. In September, 1861, the commissioners appropriated \$200 for the purchase of lumber to be used in fitting up a camp for the accommodation of a regiment being organized at Anderson, the money being made payable to Thomas N. Stilwell, commissary. At the same session the sum of \$300 was appropriated for the relief of soldiers' families and the trustees of the several townships were instructed to look after such families and see that their wants were relieved. In August, 1862, at a special session of the commissioners' court, it was ordered that "an allowance of one dollar per week be made to each soldier's wife or widowed mother, and fifty cents to each child under ten years of age," the disbursements to be made by the township trustees. A month later the board ordered a tax levy of ten cents on each \$100 worth of property in the county to provide a fund for the relief of soldiers' families. This order and the one preceding it remained in force until the war was over.

A special session of the commissioners was held in November, 1863, when it was ordered that each volunteer credited to Madison county be paid fifty dollars bounty when he produced the certificate of the mustering officer and presented it to the county auditor, and fifty dollars more at the expiration of his service. To raise the money for this purpose a levy of twenty-five cents on each \$100 worth of property was ordered. Up to June, 1864, the county treasurer had received for military purposes \$10,812.97, and had disbursed \$10,700.

When the call for 300,000 men was made by the president in 1864, the commissioners of Madison county, in order to fill the quota, ordered the payment of a bounty of \$400 "to each volunteer or drafted man," and at the same time authorized a bond issue of \$200,000. Altogether, the amount of money expended by the county for bounties and in the relief of soldiers' families was \$354,940. This can be ascertained from the records, but the amount given by private citizens in their individual capacity will never be known. Many a sack of flour, many a basket of groceries, many a bundle of school books, found their way in an unostentatious manner to the home of some soldier's wife, that her children might be fed and enabled to attend school. If the value of all these donations could be ascertained it would doubtless aggregate more than the official appropriations of the county. And it is greatly to the credit of the noble women, whose husbands were engaged in fighting the battles of their country, that they were not too proud to accept these offerings of charity. Even cast off clothing was accepted without the feeling that it was a reflection upon their poverty, but rather a grateful recognition on the part of some loyal neighbor of the sacrifice they had made

in sending the ones they loved best to preserve the institutions the Revolutionary forefathers established.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

For four centuries after the discovery of America, Cuba was a dependency of Spain. In 1850 Narcisso Lopez planned an expedition for the liberation of the islanders, but it failed. Four years later the Cuban junta in New York organized a movement upon a larger scale, but news reached Spain and the undertaking was "nipped in the bud." In 1868 there was a general uprising among the Cubans, which was followed by a ten years' war, during which Spain sent over 100,000 troops to the island. At the end of that war the debt of \$200,000,000 was saddled upon the Cubans and this soon started another revolution. The Cubans moved slowly, however, and it was not until February, 1895, that an open insurrection broke out in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas. Within sixty days 50,000 Spanish troops were in Cuba, under command of General Campos. He was superseded by General Weyler, whose cruelties aroused the indignation of the civilized world and forced the Spanish government to send General Blanco to take his place.

In the meantime legislatures and political conventions in the United States had passed resolutions asking this government to recognize the belligerent rights, if not the independence of Cuba. About ten o'clock on the evening of February 15, 1898, the United States battleship Maine, then lying at anchor in the harbor of Havana, was blown up and a number of her crew were killed. This brought the excitement in the United States to fever heat, and on April 11, 1898, President McKinley sent a special message to Congress asking for authority to intervene in behalf of the Cubans. On the 20th Congress passed a resolution, which was approved by the president the same day, recognizing the independence of Cuba and demanding that Spain withdraw all claims to and authority over the island. On the 25th war was formally declared by Congress, though two days before the president had declared the ports of Cuba in a state of blockade and called for 125,000 volunteers to enforce the resolution of Congress.

Late on the afternoon of April 25, 1898, Governor James A. Mount received a telegram from the secretary of war announcing that Indiana's quota of the 125,000 troops would be four regiments of infantry and two light batteries. The telegram also stated that it was the president's wish "that the regiments of the National Guard or state militia shall be used as far as their numbers will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled."

Instead of four regiments, the state raised five, which were numbered to begin where the Civil war numbers left off. The Indiana regiments recruited for the Spanish-American war were therefore the 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th and 161st. Company I of the One Hundred and Sixtieth was originally Company I of the Fourth Regiment, Indiana National Guard. In this company were a number of Elwood men. Alexander

Dillon held the rank of corporal and the following served as privates: John J. Altmeyer, Nalzo Andrews, Walter Barbo, William Brothers, Cullodin Coyle, Edward Douglass, Harry Douglass, Edward E. Garretson, William Henderson, William Kennedy, Gustave Kappahan, Francis Kramer, Peter W. Lamb, George Martin, Walter Napier, Peter Peal, Richard G. Smith, Rolla Thurman.

Company L of this regiment was organized at Anderson and was composed chiefly of the old members of Company C, Fourth Regiment,



OFFICERS COMPANY L., 160TH I. V. I.

Indiana National Guard. When mustered into the United States service with the regiment, the company roster was as follows: Kenneth M. Burr, captain; John B. Collins, first lieutenant; George C. Sausser, second lieutenant; Herbert C. Brunt, first sergeant; Robert H. Antrim, quartermaster sergeant; John J. Ellis, Lee C. Newsom, George H. Durbin, Chauncey O. Towell, sergeants; Claude S. Burr, Dorr S. Worden, John A. Ross, David V. Martin, Howard F. Henry, Robert N. Nichols, corporals; John L. Hopper, Roscoe Cook, musicians; Thomas M. Dee, wagoner; William Neff, artificer.

Privates—Howard M. Aldred, Carl G. Bailey, Joseph C. Baker, George Beason, George A. Bechtoldt, Frank M. Benbow, Charles Boyd, George W. Bond, Jr., William H. Broman, Clay M. Brown, Israel Brown, Harry Bush, Claude A. Carpenter, Egbert E. Carpenter, Clement C. Cole, Bert J. Cooper, Harry W. Crull, William J. Cumberledge, Ruel E. Davenport, Herman Dietrich, Enos J. Dunbar, Edward Eaton, Chester R. Falknor, Oliver Fickle, Henry H. Fischer, Charles Fisher, James A. Fountain, Levi Garrison, Morris A. Hallenbeck, Ethel L. Hinegar, Volney M. Hunt, Jr., Edward M. Inelenrock, John F. Keicher, Elmo Kellar, Henry M. Kendric, John Keorper, Omer Lawson, John T. Lay, Frank M. Levy, Oscar Lindstrom, Butler Livesay, Lewis F. Loch, William P. Lyeon, Jefferson T. Martin, Byron Medskar, Wilford W. Mingle, James Miller, Bert R. Moon, Harry Moore, Clarence B. Mourer, Robert Murphy, James O. Pattie, Othello Roach, Harry Rosenfield, Charles M. Shaffer, Joseph H. Smith, Charles E. Tharp, Harry Thomas, William H. Wagoner, Charles G. Weger, Lowell C. Williamson, William Williamson, Frank M. Wilson, Robert L. Wilson.

Recruits—Charles Bidwell, Jesse Bonhomme, Isaac Bosworth, John W. Coburn, Elmer W. Cummings, Manford Denney, Francis Evans, Harry Z. Griffith, Harry C. Hawkins, John S. Hayes, Roy S. Jeffers, Frank Keckler, William Mansfield, Robert McConnell, Howard Moulden, Bert Munyon, Louis E. Radway, Amos Ricketts, Arthur Rhonemus, Clarence B. Seybert, William B. Sine, Jr., Thomas C. Smith, John Stark, Rolla C. Trees, Lee Weger, Richard Welsh, Oscar Wynn.

These recruits were made necessary because for some reason about twenty-five of the original company were rejected by the mustering officer for different causes, whereupon Captain Burr telegraphed a friend in Anderson to recruit twenty-five additional men. A recruiting office was opened in John Keener's cigar store, on Meridian street, and in less than half an hour the quota was full. An amusing incident occurred in connection with the recruiting. Among those who came forward to offer their services was a young man known as "Splinks" Myers, an employee of the American Wire and Steel Company, who had been married but a few days before. After he had signed the roll, the recruiting officer asked Myers if he had sent word to his wife. "Hell, no," answered Splinks, "she'll see it in the paper in the morning." Upon arriving at Indianapolis Splinks expressed his disappointment because the recruits were not met by a band and escort, refused to be sworn in, and beat the recruiting officer back to Anderson. That ended his military career.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth was mustered into the United States service on May 12, 1898, and proceeded directly to Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where it remained until July 28th, when it went to Newport News, Virginia. In August it was transferred to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky, and in November to Columbus, Georgia. On January 15, 1899, it was ordered to Matanzas, Cuba, and remained there until the following March, when it returned to the United States and was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, April 25, 1899. Captain Burr continued in the service, was appointed major in the regular army and assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands.

The armory of the old Company C, Fourth National Guard, is located at the corner of Ninth street and Central avenue, Anderson. The company was called out by Governor Matthews at the time of the great strike in the coal fields and impressed everybody by its soldierly conduct. At the beginning of the movement to Cuba in January, 1899, Sergeant Lee Newsom and Sister Benita, for several years connected with St. John's Hospital at Anderson, were especially honored by being sent in advance to arrange the hospital service.

Winfield T. Durbin, of Anderson, was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, and John R. Brunt, also of Anderson, was appointed quartermaster. This regiment was mustered in on July 15, 1898, and was assigned to the Seventh Corps, commanded by General Fitzhugh Lee. On December 13, 1898, it left Savannah, Georgia, for Havana, and remained on duty in Cuba until the following March, when it returned to Savannah and was there mustered out on April 30, 1899. In 1900 Colonel Durbin was elected governor of Indiana.

CHAPTER XVIII

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

MURDER OF THE INDIANS IN 1824—THE ABBOTT MYSTERY—KILLING OF THARP AND ESCAPE OF COX—MURDER OF DANIEL HOPPIS BY MILTON WHITE—THE DALE-TRASTER AFFAIR—MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF ALBERT MAWSON—DISAPPEARANCE OF SUSAN NELSON—SHOOTING OF BENEFIEL BY DAVIS—CHARLES KYNETT SHOT BY THE CITY MARSHAL—KILLING OF McLELLAND STREETS—McCULLOUGH SHOT BY WELSH—KILLING OF ALBERT HAWKINS—HISTORIC FIRES IN ANDERSON, ELWOOD, ALEXANDRIA, FRANKTON AND SUMMITVILLE—SOME GREAT STORMS—FLOODS OF 1847, 1875, 1884, 1904 and 1913.

Scarcely had the county of Madison been organized and her civil and legal machinery been placed in working order, when a crime was committed within her borders that filled the people of the frontier settlements with both fear and indignation. Although the lands had been ceded to the United States by the Indians, there were but few white settlers as yet within what is now Madison county, game was plentiful, and occasionally small parties of the natives would return to their former hunting grounds in quest of meat and peltries. Early in the spring of 1824 a party of Senecas, consisting of two men, three squaws and four children, came into the county and encamped on Fall creek, about two miles above the present village of Ovid, in a dense forest filled with game. Some alarm was felt by the few white settlers in that locality at the establishment of an Indian encampment so near their homes, but the Indians were friendly and showed no inclination to commit depredations of any character against the person or property of their white neighbors. The two Indian men were called Ludlow and Mingo, the former said to have been so named for Stephen Ludlow, of Lawrenceburg, Indiana.

After they had been in their camp for about a week five white men—Thomas Harper, Andrew Sawyer, John Bridge, John T. Bridge and James Hudson—visited the Indians, pretending to have lost their horses, and asking Ludlow and Mingo to assist in finding them. The Indians readily consented and when a short distance from the camp Harper shot Ludlow and Hudson shot Mingo, both men being killed instantly. The white men then returned to the camp, where Sawyer shot one of the squaws, Bridge, Sr., another and Bridge, Jr., the third. The four children—two boys about ten years old and two girls still younger—were

wantonly murdered, after which the camp was robbed of everything of value.

When news of this atrocious crime spread through the settlements, the people were terrified, fearing other Indians would come in to avenge their slaughtered kinsmen, and that their retaliatory vengeance would be meted out without discrimination. An account of the affair was sent to the war department by the Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio, with the result that Colonel Johnston and William Conner visited all the Indian tribes and promised them that the government would punish the murderers. This had a salutary effect upon the situation, the Indians accepting the promise and the settlers becoming less afraid of a massacre.

Immediately after the murder Harper went to Ohio and was never taken into custody. The other four men were arrested and lodged in the log jail at Pendleton, where they were tried and convicted. Hudson



ABBOTT CABIN

was tried at the October term of court in 1824, and was hanged on December 1, 1824. The other three were tried in May, 1825. All were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the first Friday in June. Andrew Sawyer and the elder Bridge were executed according to the sentence, but the younger Bridge was pardoned on the scaffold by Governor James B. Ray, who was present at the execution. This was the first, and is perhaps the only instance in the history of American jurisprudence, where white men were legally executed for the killing of Indians.

About the year 1830 a man named Abbott, with his wife and two grown sons, came from Kentucky and settled near the White river, a short distance west of where the Moss Island mills were built a few years later. The cabin occupied by this family stood upon the north side of the old Strawtown road and occasionally some traveler would spend

the night there. It was no uncommon occurrence for the elder Abbott and his two sons to make trips away from home and be absent for two or three weeks at a time, but no one ever learned the reason for these journeys. While not absolutely unsociable, they were very reticent about their affairs, and in a new country, where every one knew all that was going on in the neighborhood, this caused the Abbotts to be looked upon as untrustworthy.

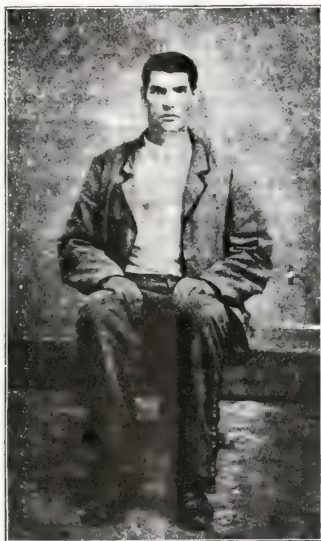
In the summer of 1832, a man from Ohio reached the Abbott cabin late in the afternoon and sought a night's lodging. He was traveling by easy stages, looking at lands on his way, with a view to removing his family to a new home, provided a suitable location could be found. Before leaving his home in Ohio he announced his intention to return within six weeks. About two weeks after that time had expired his relatives sent out a searching party. He was traced without difficulty to the Abbott cabin, whose inmates admitted that he had stopped there, but stated that the next morning he had proceeded on his way westward. Inquiries west of that point failed to elicit any information of the missing man and the searchers returned to Ohio.

Not long after that the body of a strange man was found floating in the White river a short distance below the Abbott home. No one could identify the remains, and the generally accepted theory was that the unfortunate individual was some passing stranger who had accidentally fallen into the river. There were some who refused to concur in this opinion and intimated foul play. While the puzzle was still unsolved the Abbotts disappeared one night without leaving any hint of their destination. Their flight in this mysterious manner was regarded by many as a confession of guilt and strengthened the belief that the body found in the river was that of the Ohio land hunter, who had been murdered by the Abbotts for his money. In time the cabin acquired the reputation of being haunted and many people avoided it after night-fall. The Abbotts were never heard of again.

A peculiar homicide, with an equally peculiar aftermath, was committed on Thanksgiving day in 1847 at a distillery a little west of the mounds and about two and a half miles from Anderson. A shooting match had been arranged and among those in attendance were two young men named Tharp and Cox, between whom there was ill feeling. Tharp was the larger and was inclined to play the part of a bully in his treatment of Cox. The latter had several times moved away to avoid Tharp's insolence, but at last "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." Snatching a rifle from one of the bystanders, he brought the barrel down upon Tharp's head with such force as to fracture the skull, causing almost instant death. Cox crossed the river to his home, about a mile away, but the next morning he was arrested and lodged in jail at Anderson. At the next meeting of the grand jury an indictment for murder was returned.

Cox had many friends who took the view that he had acted in self defense, or at least had been provoked to make the assault. Knowing that the old log jail was not invulnerable, some of these friends determined to effect his release rather than to permit him to stand trial. Five men were in the secret. In visiting Cox in jail these men managed

to elude the watchful eye of Sheriff John H. Davis long enough to take an impression of the lock in beeswax. A key was made, secretly tested and found to work. A night was then selected for the release of the prisoner and about an hour before midnight, when everything was still, the five men quietly approached the jail, one of them leading Cox's horse, which had been freshly shod for the occasion. While four stood on watch, the fifth noiselessly unlocked the door and Cox came out. A few minutes hurried conversation in muffled tones and he mounts his horse, turns his head westward and sets out on his journey toward freedom. Pursuit was made as far as Logansport, where all trace of the fugitive was lost. There were then no telegraphs, telephones, nor even fast mail



MILTON WHITE

routes in the West, and the apprehension of a fleeing person under the ban of the law was a much more difficult matter than at the present time. The exact manner of Cox's escape was not known until long afterward. Some twenty-five years later a citizen of Madison county happened to meet Cox in northern Wisconsin, but no effort was ever made to bring him back for trial.

Upon the morning of April 8, 1867, Daniel Hoppis, a farmer living about three miles south of Anderson, missed some meat from his smoke-house and noticed tracks leading toward the dwelling of Milton White.

Accompanied by a neighbor, a Mr. Swearingen, Hoppis started for Anderson to secure a search warrant, but the two men met White before reaching the city. After a short conversation between the suspected man and Swearingen, the former agreed to permit Hoppis to search his premises without the formality of a warrant and the two men started together for White's house, Mr. Swearingen returning to his home.

When Mr. Hoppis failed to return home either for dinner or supper, his wife informed some of the neighbors of his prolonged absence. In the meantime the story of the stolen meat had been circulated and White was at once suspected of knowing something of the missing man's whereabouts. Accordingly a number of citizens called at White's house to make inquiries. White was asleep, but upon being aroused denied all knowledge of Hoppis. He was kept under surveillance, however, until daylight the next morning, when he was forced to join the party in search of the man he was accused of having killed. In a little ravine running through a small piece of woods, near the road known as the east New Columbus pike and about two miles from Anderson, was found the body of Hoppis. Near by was a sassafras club about four feet long, bearing hair and clots of blood, showing plainly that it was the weapon that had been used. This was near the place where Hoppis and White had last been seen together by Patrick Allen. White was given a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Schlater and was bound over to the circuit court. At the next term of court he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on September 20, 1867, but a respite was granted until the 1st of November by Governor Baker, to give him an opportunity to consider a petition for the commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. Upon considering all phases of the case the governor declined to interfere, and on Friday, November 1, 1867, White was forced to pay the penalty of his crime upon the scaffold. This was one of the most brutal murders that ever occurred in the State of Indiana. Daniel Hoppis was a kind-hearted, inoffensive citizen, industrious and devoted to his family, and without an enemy in the world. It is quite probable that if White had returned the stolen meat he would never have been prosecuted for the theft.

Later in the same month (April, 1867) William Traster was killed by Granville Dale, but this tragedy was of a far different character. At that time Robert and William Traster were the proprietors of the Moss Island Mills. They had many friends and their mills were a favorite resort for fishing and picnic parties. One Sunday, late in April, a number of Anderson men, among whom were Captain Ethan Allen, R. C. Reed and ex-Sheriff Benjamin Sebrell, went to the mills on a fishing excursion, intending to take dinner with the Trasters. They took along something to drink and Granville Dale, who was in the employ of the millers as a teamster, took a little too much. When the call came for dinner, Dale was attending to the horses. A slight controversy arose between him and William Traster and the latter made a move as though he was going to inflict some personal chastisement upon Dale. Although fuddled by drink, Dale realized that he was no match

for his employer in strength. Seizing a stone about the size of a goose egg, he hurled it with all his might at Traster, striking him upon the head and fracturing the skull. The fishing party carried the injured man to the house, but he died soon after being struck, all efforts to restore him being futile. Dale gave himself up to the sheriff, admitted his guilt and at the succeeding term of court was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. He served his time and afterward was employed as cab driver for several years in Indianapolis. He always spoke of his act with regret, as the man he killed was his best friend. Both were under the influence of liquor at the time. Had they been sober the deed would in all probability not have been committed.

On October 21, 1874, the body of Albert Mawson was found in an abandoned well on the Mawson farm, about three miles southeast of Anderson, with the front teeth knocked in, the jaw-bone broken and the side of the head crushed. A rope was around the neck, blood stains could be seen upon the boards around the mouth of the well, and for several rods across the field to south were evidences that a heavy body of some kind had been dragged toward the well. Coroner Maynard was summoned and when the body, in a nude condition, was taken from the well it was seen that decomposition had set in, indicating that the young man had been dead for some time. His mother, a widow, told a somewhat incoherent story about her son's disappearance some time before. Investigation developed the fact that she had had some trouble with another son, and while this disagreement was at its height Mrs. Mawson deeded her farm to Albert, her youngest child, saying that she had some hopes of his becoming a useful man, while the other son was inclined to be a spendthrift.

Subsequently Albert became rather reckless in his habits and showed a disposition to stray away from home. At one time he found a position as brakeman with a railroad company and this displeased his mother, who wanted him to remain at home. Suspicion pointed to her as her son's murderer, the motive being to regain possession of the lands she had deeded to him. After the hearing before the coroner she was arrested and placed in jail to await the action of the grand jury. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that "Albert Mawson came to his death by a blow inflicted with an axe or some other hard substance, in the hands of Nancy Mawson (his mother), which the jury finds to be the cause of the death of the victim."

This verdict was rendered on October 21, 1874, and four days later Mrs. Mawson ended her life in jail by taking arsenic, having secreted a quantity of that drug in her clothing prior to her arrest. The scene of this tragedy was not far from the place where Milton White had murdered Daniel Hoppis seven years before.

A shocking crime, and one that awakened wide-spread interest in Madison county, occurred in the early autumn of 1883. That was the killing of Susan Nelson, widow of William Nelson and a member of the well known Bronnenberg family, though the murder was committed near Terre Haute, in Vigo county. On September 7, 1883, Mrs. Nelson called at the Anderson postoffice and left an order for her mail to be forwarded to Kansas City, Missouri. Later in the day she told the drayman who

took her trunk to the Big Four station that she was going to visit her son, Jasper Nelson, who had written to her that he was seriously ill. Her absence was noticed by her friends and acquaintances, but none could tell whither she had gone.

In October, James Porter, while hunting in a piece of timber about three miles southwest of Terre Haute, discovered his dog carrying a human skull in his mouth and upon searching the neighborhood found the body of a woman concealed in the shrubbery. The coroner of Vigo county was at once notified and held an inquest. Physicians agreed that the woman had been dead for several weeks, but the body could not be identified. Some days later an insurance policy issued by Bain & Harris, of Anderson, upon the household goods of Susan Nelson, was found near the place. The policy was torn and blood-stained, but it furnished a clue to the identity of the woman. A detective visited Anderson and in company with Marshal Coburn went to the house where Mrs. Nelson formerly lived, on North Main street. Here they found a letter from her son, bearing the postmark of Brazil, Indiana, and dated August 23, 1883, only about two weeks before she left Anderson.

People who knew Jasper Nelson knew that he was something of a spendthrift, but that he had great influence over his mother. As Brazil is only sixteen miles east of Terre Haute the theory was formed by the detective that he had persuaded his mother to visit him and had tried to get money from her. Whether he succeeded in this or not, he had murdered her and then made his escape. He was found at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and arrested upon suspicion, but was acquitted.

About the time young Nelson was tried, Perry Manis, a former preacher who resided near Frankton, was noticed to be rather flush with ready money—an unusual condition for him—and it was remembered that he had left his home about the time of Mrs. Nelson's departure. An investigation was started and soon a witness was found who had overheard a conversation between Manis and the murdered woman, in which it was agreed to go to Kansas City and open a boarding house. Manis was arrested for the murder and taken to Terre Haute for trial. There he was identified by witnesses who had seen him and Mrs. Nelson together, and in the trial it developed that he had hired a buggy and driven away with the woman, but had returned without her. He was therefore convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary. In the trial William A. Kittinger, of Anderson, assisted the prosecuting attorney of Vigo county and rendered valuable service in securing the conviction of Manis.

An affray occurred in Anderson on the evening of August 7, 1890, that resulted in the wounding of John Davis and the death of James Benefiel, a young man who had been rather fond of Mrs. Davis before her marriage. On the date named Benefiel and a young man named Edward Brown called at the Davis home on old South Noble street. Finding no one at home they entered the house and carried away among other things a revolver belonging to Davis. While they were lingering in the neighborhood, apparently waiting for the return of the family, Davis came home and seeing that things had been disturbed went out to find an officer. Failing in this he borrowed a revolver from a friend and

again went home, entering the house by the back way. In the meantime Mrs. Davis and her mother had returned and Benefiel insisted that Mrs. Davis come down to the gate. She at first refused, but finally stepped out in the yard and asked him what he wanted. His reply was that he had been sent by officers to search the house, but did not say what for or upon whose complaint the search was to be made.

Mrs. Davis then went back in the house and told her husband, who went to the door and ordered Benefiel and his companion to leave the place. Benefiel turned as if to depart, but after taking a few steps turned suddenly and fired, the ball taking effect in Davis' right side. Davis had at one time been a soldier in the regular army and while in service on the western frontier won a reputation of a marksman. He promptly responded to Benefiel's shot, the bullet entering the head just below the left eye and passing through the skull. Benefiel never recovered consciousness and died about 6:30 the next morning. The coroner's jury that investigated the case found a verdict justifying Davis in his course and he was not arrested. The parents of young Benefiel lived at Elwood and were respected people, though he had formed bad associations and acquired reckless habits.

A few months later, December 28, 1890, Charles Kynett was shot and killed by Edward Downey, then city marshal of Anderson. Kynett was on one of his periodical sprees and started a disturbance at the old Rozelle House, at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, when the marshal was called upon to arrest him. When the officer told Kynett to behave himself the latter, instead of obeying assaulted Downey, who several times ordered him to stop or trouble would ensue. Finally the aggressor became so violent in his demonstrations that the marshal drew his revolver and fired one shot, which struck a vital part and Kynett died shortly afterward. The marshal surrendered himself to the authorities, but the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the shooting was justified and in self-defense. Kynett was a laborer and when not in his cups was an average citizen, but when drinking he was inclined to be boisterous and quarrelsome. Marshal Downey expressed his regret at the unfortunate incident and it is said was much relieved when his term as marshal expired.

As a result of a quarrel among neighbors, in which several families were involved, John Moriarty shot McLelland Streets at the corner of Main and Ninth streets, in the city of Anderson, about ten o'clock on the morning of April 10, 1893. The report of the pistol attracted a crowd and Edward King took Moriarty into custody until the arrival of the officers. The general impression was that Moriarty, who ordinarily was a peaceable man and law-abiding citizen, had lost his reason over the trivial affairs that led up to the shooting, and it is said was never the same afterward. He was arrested and placed in jail, where he managed to commit suicide on June 16, 1893, by hanging himself to the bedstead in his cell. Little was known of Streets, who had been a resident of the city but a short time, and the sympathies of the community were generally with the family of Moriarty.

About 1894 the boom which followed the discovery of natural gas was at its height. Just as the so-called "sporting element" is attracted

to rich mining camps, so the same class of people is drawn to cities that are enjoying a period of industrial activity, in the hope of garnering some "easy money." At the time mentioned Anderson had a number of saloons with wine rooms attached and on May 26, 1894, a young man known as "Dote" McCullough was killed in one of these places, conducted by a man named Welsh, on North Main street. It seems that young McCullough had become enamored of a certain Laura Skidmore, a woman of questionable reputation, and upon the evening of May 26th he entered the wine rooms at Welsh's place to find her in the company of another man. He immediately began making threats of what he would do to the couple, when Dora Welsh came in and ordered him out of the place. McCullough went, but in about five minutes came back with a revolver in his hand and declared he would kill Welsh, at whom he leveled his gun. Welsh sprang toward the young man and struck down his arm just as he fired, the ball taking effect in Welsh's thigh. The two then clinched, but Welsh managed to draw his own revolver, broke away and fired suddenly, the bullet crashing through McCullough's head, killing him almost instantly.

Welsh was taken in charge by the police, the coroner was notified and the usual inquest in such cases was held over the body of the slain man. At the preliminary hearing Welsh was acquitted on the grounds that he acted in self-defense. The incident had a salutary effect upon Anderson, inasmuch as it brought about a better enforcement of law and rid the city of some of its undesirable characters.

During the four score and ten years that have passed since the county of Madison was first organized, a number of homicides, cold-blooded murders, or brawls in which one or more of the participants met death have occurred within her borders. Yet it is true that her people, as a rule, have been no more turbulent nor less law-abiding than those of other counties. To describe in detail all these unfortunate events would require a volume, and the above cases have been selected because they were of unusually heinous character or surrounded by an atmosphere of mystery that made them more than a "nine days' wonder."

On the evening of July 9, 1913, at the little town of Ingalls, a homicide occurred that attracted far more than ordinary attention on account of the prominence of the parties engaged. Some time before that an election had been held in Green township under the local option law and the people had voted that no intoxicating liquors should be sold in the township. As is always the case, this mandate of the people, as well as the law, was disregarded and liquors were sold. Early in June, 1913, Constable Albert Hawkins, of Anderson, conducted a raid on the hotel of Ingalls and confiscated a quantity of liquor and the fixtures. W. W. Brown, proprietor of the hotel and trustee of Green township, naturally did not feel kindly toward the constable. In the meantime Hawkins went to a hospital in Indianapolis, where he underwent an operation. It is thought that on his way back to his home in Anderson from the hospital he stopped off at Ingalls on the evening of July 9, 1913. Town Marshal Manifold stated that he met the con-

stable that evening and that Hawkins told him he was there on business, but did not expect to make any arrests.

About 10:30 that evening, according to newspaper accounts of the affair, the body of Hawkins was found lying in the street in front of Alfont's store, a short distance south of the Union Traction line. Earlier in the evening he had been standing in front of the hotel, but had gone up the street and for an hour before the finding of his body had not been seen. At 10:10 an interurban car arrived at Ingalls from Indianapolis and four young men—Raymond Higgs, Fred Piper, George Kuhn and Lester Copeland—who had been spending the evening at Fortville, alighted from the car. Some of them afterward stated that when they stepped from the car they noticed three men in front of the hotel who appeared to be quarreling. A little while later Fred Piper, while on his way home, heard a man groaning. He hurried to the home of J. M. Roberts and told him that some man up the street was hurt, perhaps killed. Mr. Roberts, who had not yet retired, started toward the spot and on the way met Marshal Manifold. About one hundred feet south of the Union Traction line, at a dark spot in front of Alfont's store, they found the body of Albert Hawkins. An artery in the neck had been severed and blood was still issuing from the wound, although the man was dead. There was also a gash about an inch and a half in length on his right side.

Coroner Albright, Sheriff Black and one of his deputies left Anderson on the 11:15 car for Ingalls and arrived there before the body had been disturbed. The officers went to work on a clue and soon ascertained that the two men suspected were still in Ingalls. The sheriff summoned Prosecutor Shuman by telephone and that officer, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Ambrose, hurried to Ingalls in an automobile. All trains were watched, the house of one of the citizens, in which the men were supposed to be hiding, was surrounded and every precaution taken to prevent any one from leaving or entering the town without being observed and identified. Notwithstanding all these measures, Trustee Brown and his son, William, Jr., twenty-seven years of age, managed to elude the vigilance of the officers and at one o'clock on the morning of the 10th arrived at the county jail in Anderson and gave themselves up to the turnkey. The young man stated that he had killed Albert Hawkins and was locked up, the father waiting in the office of the jail for the officers to return. Sheriff Black received word at Greenfield, whither he had gone in the effort to intercept Brown and his son, that they were at the Madison county jail, and hurried back to Anderson. While waiting for the sheriff's arrival the elder Brown gave out the following statement, which was published in the *Anderson Herald* of that date:

"I was in Fortville last evening and returned to Ingalls on the 10 o'clock traction car. When I stepped from the car, my boy, William, was sitting in front of the hotel crying. When I asked him what was the trouble, he told me that Constable Hawkins, of Anderson, was going to kill him. The boy is a little hard of hearing and easily angered. He told me that he had met Hawkins last evening in Phillips' grocery, in the north end of Ingalls, and at that time Hawkins showed a revolver

and told the boy that he was in Ingalls watching, and was going to kill some one before leaving. Hawkins and my son had some words and all evening Hawkins seemed to be looking for trouble. Late in the evening my son and I started home and Hawkins followed us across the street. They had a few words in the middle of the street and Hawkins still followed us. In front of Alfont's store they mixed and it was then that Hawkins started to draw a gun on my son and William cut at Hawkins, stabbing him in the neck. My son did it in self-defense, having been followed by Hawkins all evening and threatened many times."

The case against Brown and his son at this writing is still pending. Soon after his being confined in the jail, Mr. Brown's bondsmen asked to be released, but he filed a new bond and is still trustee of Green township, transacting much of the township business in jail, or in some of the county offices, where he is taken under guard for the purpose.

On the night of November 12, 1851, the buildings on the south side of the public square in Anderson were destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the frame building at the southeast corner of the square occupied by Sherman & Wolf as a fanning mill factory. It was discovered shortly after midnight and was supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Next to Sherman & Wolf's place was a small frame cottage, at that time unoccupied. The next building was a three-story frame, in the lower story of which was Joseph Fulton's clothing store. Next to that was the shop of Adam Reed, a hatter, and the next building was the general store of Dr. Townsend Ryan. Then came the Myers House, a two-story log structure owned and occupied by "Uncle Billy" Myers as a tavern, and just back of it, fronting on Meridian street, was a livery stable. All these buildings, with a lot of personal property contained in them at the time, were totally destroyed and the loss fell entirely upon the owners, as no insurance companies were at that time represented in Anderson. The entire population turned out and did all that could be done to check the ravages of the flames, but the facilities for fire fighting were of the most primitive character and all their efforts were without avail. Three men—William R. O'Neil, Seth Smith and James Kindle—while trying to save their effects were so seriously affected by inhaling the heated air that they died within a short time after the fire.

In November, 1866, an old frame livery barn on Main street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, caught fire about 9 o'clock in the evening and in a short time was wrapped in flames. The loft was filled with hay and straw, which burned furiously, and it was with difficulty that the horses and vehicles were saved. The United States hotel on the corner and the Ross house were near the burning building and were in imminent danger. In fact it looked for a time as though the entire block was doomed. Anderson had been incorporated as a city only the year before and no fire department had as yet been organized. No effort was made to save the burning barn, but Captain W. R. Myers, Major C. T. Doxey and Joseph Pickard organized the citizens into a "bucket brigade" and directed a systematic work in saving the adjacent buildings. Many of the women brought out their bedclothes, which were saturated with water and spread over the roofs. Pickard's hands and

face were so badly burned during his fight against this fire that he carried the scars through life. Through the heroic efforts of the people a heavy property loss was averted.

On December 14, 1871, the plant of the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works was destroyed by fire, but the plant was in such an isolated position that no danger to other buildings was feared. The works were soon rebuilt on a larger scale than before the fire.

One of the most disastrous fires in Anderson started about midnight on May 17, 1875, near the middle of the block on the west side of the public square and spread in both directions. The Odd Fellows' building, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Meridian streets, was the only really substantial building on that side of the square, the others being cheap frame structures that furnished excellent food for the flames. An alarm was sounded, the people turned out and in a short time the bucket brigade was in action. A line was formed from the public well to the blazing buildings and buckets of water were passed from hand to hand as rapidly as they could be filled at the pump. Those not thus engaged were busy in the effort to save some of the goods in the various mercantile houses along the street. Among those who suffered the heaviest losses by this conflagration were: Nichol, King & Makepeace, hardware dealers on the ground floor of the Odd Fellows' building; the *Anderson Democrat*, on the second floor of the same building; the law offices of Calvin D. Thompson and Sansberry & Goodykoontz, on the same floor as the *Democrat* office; Bliss' confectionery store; the shoe stores of L. M. Cox and Ryan & Broadbeck; the American Express Company, and the bakery of George Daich. The *Democrat* lost not only the materials of the printing office, but also the files of the paper and other valuable property.

A smart breeze was blowing at the time and this carried sparks and embers some distance to the southwest, threatening the destruction of that section of the city. Carpets were quickly torn from the floors, bedclothing was taken from the beds, and these were saturated with water and spread over the roofs, thus preventing the spread of the flames. Holes were burned in many of the quilts and carpets, but the homes were saved.

The Doxey Opera House on Meridian street, one of the most imposing private edifices in Anderson at that time, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of November 14, 1884. It is thought that the fire originated in the rear part of Hurst's livery stable, immediately south of the theater. Anderson was without an adequate fire department and a telegram was sent to Indianapolis asking for assistance. The authorities of that city started an engine and a supply of hose on a special train for Anderson and had reached Brightwood, when a second message was sent countermanding the request, the fire by that time having gained such headway that no assistance would be of any benefit. A theatrical company had just concluded a performance when the fire was discovered and the members of this company rendered efficient service in saving some of the interior furnishings, though practically everything connected with the theater perished in the flames.

Directly after the fire L. J. Burr, II, J. Bronnenberg and others

joined with Major Doxey in rebuilding the opera house, a stock company being formed for the purpose, with Major Doxey at the head. Subsequently he purchased the stock of his associates and became the sole proprietor of the theater. Although the second building was not quite as elaborate as the former one, it was one of the finest opera houses in central Indiana, outside of Indianapolis. It was opened to the public on the evening of November 19, 1885, and for more than eight years was Anderson's chief place of amusement. On the night of March 30, 1893, the second building was burned. The origin of the fire on this occasion is not definitely known, but it was thought to have been started by a gas jet which was left burning near some of the draperies of the stage. With the loss of this building Major Doxey gave up the idea of providing a theater for the people of Anderson. He accordingly sold the property to Louis Loeb and A. J. Brunt, who rebuilt it as a business block.

On the morning of July 13, 1886, fire broke out in a row of wooden buildings at the corner of Ninth and Meridian streets at an early hour, before many people were on the streets. The fire was first discovered in the grocery of Irey brothers by a night watchman named Wolf, who immediately gave the alarm. Before the fire could be checked the grocery in which it started, the millinery store of Miss Carrie Dodd, the meat market belonging to the Rhoads brothers, Minor Barrett's shoe store, the United States express office, and the agricultural warehouse of B. F. Alford were totally destroyed. It is said that about two weeks before the fire a pile of shavings saturated with kerosene was found in the basement under the grocery and many believe the fire to have been of incendiary origin. The buildings burned were the property of Hester Neely, who rebuilt some of them and others were rebuilt under leases.

The old Adams block at the corner of Eighth and Main streets, one of the landmarks of Anderson, was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of August 16, 1888. It was built by Robert Adams in 1867-68 and at the time of its erection was one of the best business blocks in the city. The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the morning by Randle Biddle, a night watchman, who immediately turned in an alarm. Anderson now had a fire department, but for some reason it was slow in responding on this occasion, and when it arrived the fire was beyond control. Attention was therefore turned to saving the adjoining buildings, in which the department was successful. A dry goods store on the ground floor, the offices of Judge Lake and William Roach and the rooms occupied by Benjamin Roadcap, Joseph Carr and Samuel Sykes on the second floor, and the cigar factory of Purcell & Ehli on the third floor suffered practically a total loss. There were also a grocery and barber shop on the ground floor that were considerably damaged.

Captain Frederick Tykle, of Middletown, the owner of the building at the time of the fire, offered the property to his son-in-law, John H. Terhune, if he would erect a building upon the site. The offer was accepted and Mr. Terhune built the When block, which was destroyed by an explosion of natural gas some years later, and the Phoenix block was then erected upon the corner. It is still standing.

The burning of the Boring-Hannah block, on the north side of the public square in Anderson, December 7, 1890, is of historic interest, because the *Daily Bulletin* office occupied the entire second floor of the building. James W. Knight, one of the owners of the paper, was sleeping in the building and gave the alarm. The fire originated in the basement in the bakery of William Williams, and was started by a burning gas jet. Mr. Knight, knowing that two young men employed by Williams roomed on the main floor, aroused them just in the nick of time to save their lives. The greatest loss fell upon the owners of the building, R. H. Hannah, of Alexandria, and James W. Sansberry, of Anderson, the Bulletin Company, Mr. Williams and W. S. Shirk, who had a jewelry store in the block. The newspaper and Mr. Williams were amply protected by insurance, but the files of the paper can never be replaced. The publishers showed their enterprise by getting out their regular daily edition, the publishers of other papers coming to their assistance by tendering the use of their presses. A new building was immediately erected upon the site.

About six o'clock on the evening of March 1, 1893, Mrs. J. O. Hardesty heard the crackling of flames, and upon looking out of her window discovered that the Olympic theater building, only a few feet distant, was on fire. A. J. Jones, the hardware man, noticed the fire about the same time and sent in a still alarm. The department responded promptly and then began one of the most strenuous fights ever experienced by that organization. At the time the building was occupied by the Columbia Rifles as an armory. Private John Hopper, a member of the company, afterward reported that he had left the armory only about fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered by Mrs. Hardesty, but that before his departure he had turned all gas jets down low enough to be perfectly safe, as he thought. As the fire originated under the stage, it was difficult for the department to reach it, and for nearly two hours they battled with the flames before they were extinguished. The building was a wreck and the military company lost most of its arms and equipments.

There have been a number of other fires in Anderson besides the ones already enumerated. Perhaps the most noted of these were the burning of Conrad & Mathes' wagon shop in June, 1867; the destruction of the old hotel known as the "Junction House" on February 23, 1868; the heading factory of C. T. Doxey & Company on January 3, 1873; the Adams heading factory at the junction of the Big Four and Pan Handle railroads on September 5, 1887; the Fisher snath and cradle factory on February 19, 1888; and the destruction of the American Wire Nail Works on March 13, 1890.

The Junction House stood at the crossing of the Big Four and Pan Handle railroads and was a stopping place for all through trains, to give passengers an opportunity to get something to eat. That was before the days of dining cars, and the old hotel at the Anderson junction was well known to the traveling public. H. L. Searle was the proprietor for several years and under his management the house won a high reputation. It was never rebuilt.

The American Wire Nail Company sustained a heavy loss by the

burning of the mills, the insurance of \$50,000 not being sufficient to replace the buildings and machinery destroyed. In this emergency the Anderson Board of Trade and some of the liberally inclined citizens came forward with offers of assistance and in a short time the mills were rebuilt on a larger scale than before the fire.

Several disastrous fires have occurred in the city of Elwood. On the morning of September 18, 1872, the large flour and saw mills of John T. Adair caught fire about three o'clock, or a little before, and were entirely consumed, although the "bucket brigade" responded promptly and worked heroically to save the mills. The total loss was in the neighborhood of \$20,000, all of which fell upon Mr. Adair, as he carried no insurance. This loss fell so heavily that he never fully regained his former financial status, and it is said to have destroyed in some measure his usefulness as a business man.

Another flour mill in Elwood, operated by Newton House, was destroyed by a boiler explosion about 7 o'clock a. m., January 4, 1887. This explosion was caused in a peculiar manner. The evening before, when the mill was stopped for the day, the engineer, Dell Lyst, drew off some of the water from the boiler, intending to clean it out the next morning. That morning he was delayed in getting to his work and when he arrived at the mill he found that Joseph Redd, the miller, had already fired up. An examination disclosed the fact that the pumps were frozen and the two men set to work to thaw them out. A portion of the flues in the boiler were above the surface of the water and as soon as the pumps were started the cold water injected into the boiler struck the heated flues and was instantly converted into steam and the boiler exploded with terrific force, instantly killing both Lyst and Redd. George Redd was severely injured, but finally recovered. The mill, which cost about \$17,000, was a complete wreck, but it was rebuilt on a smaller scale by Mr. House. Several houses in the immediate vicinity were more or less damaged by the flying debris. One piece of the boiler weighting about two hundred pounds was thrown nearly two squares and crashed through the roof of a blacksmith shop.

Abraham and Simon Sklute, two Hungarians, were arrested as incendiaries at Elwood early in February, 1890, charged with burning a store in order to get the insurance. The building in which the store was located belonged to Simon Sklute, who was also the proprietor of the store, Abraham being merely an employee. The fire occurred about 4 o'clock a. m., February 1, 1890, and as the town had no fire department it was a work of some magnitude to prevent a wholesale destruction of property. After the fire was extinguished the excited populace repaired to the boarding-house where the Sklutes were stopping threatened to lynch them. The charge was openly made that the two men had fired the building, but finally wise counsel was heeded by the excited mob and the law was permitted to take its course. The two men were arrested on the charge of arson, given a preliminary hearing before Ward L. Roach, justice of the peace, and were bound over to the circuit court, where they were acquitted. In the trial the only evidence against them was that of a man who saw two men, whom he took to be the defendants, going toward the store about three hours before the fire

was discovered. Although the men were acquitted by a "jury of their peers," many people about Elwood still believe them to be guilty.

The large plate glass works at Elwood were damaged to the extent of \$60,000 by a fire on the night of June 25, 1891, an account of which is given in Chapter IX. About 8 o'clock a. m., February 12, 1895, the building known as the Heck block in Elwood was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas that had accumulated under the floor of the room occupied by the Elwood Trust Company. The explosion was of such force that it shattered windows in the buildings near by, blew doors off the hinges and did considerable damage to other property. The Heck block was a new building, two stories in height, the first floor being used for business purposes and the second for the city offices. Three men—Messrs. Graham, Telbs and Miller—were in the trust company's room when the explosion occurred. Miller's right leg was broken in three places, but the other two were only slightly injured. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$2,000 and a stock of goods in one of the rooms was damaged much more, but was covered by insurance. Mr. Heck rebuilt the block immediately, making it larger and better than the original.

About midnight on December 6, 1891, the people of Alexandria were aroused from their slumbers by an alarm of fire, which started in the jewelry store of Scott Pauly, and before the "bucket brigade" could check the progress of the flames the buildings between Church and Washington streets on Harrison were entirely consumed. The business houses destroyed by this fire were John Wiggins' restaurant, Layne's shoe store, the store of the Alexandria Fruit Company, John A. Graham's saloon, Fred Cartwright's grocery, Manlove & Buckley's hardware store, A. Bertsche's harness shop, Patterson's restaurant and the saloons of John Dwyer, H. P. Williams, George Kelley and Edward Eccles.

Another disastrous fire in Alexandria occurred on the night of January 21, 1893. It started in a frame building on the west side of Harrison street, in which were the postoffice and J. C. Clayton's grocery. The fire was soon communicated to the adjoining buildings, but was checked by tearing away a frame building at the corner of the alley between Church and Wood streets, occupied by Rupert & Stockton's restaurant. A water supply was obtained in a novel manner. The intense heat from the burning building melted the snow in the streets and by building dams across the gutters a supply of water was secured with which to fight the fire. These two fires led to the establishment of the Alexandria fire department, an account of which will be found in Chapter VIII. •

About 11 o'clock p. m., March 31, 1894, the barber shop of Harrell & Pyle and the express office on the corner of Canal street were wrecked by an explosion of natural gas. The ruins immediately caught fire and for a time it looked as though a large part of the city must inevitably be destroyed. At the time of the explosion seven men were in the barber shop, waiting for their Sunday shave, and four of them were burned to death before they could be rescued. They were Oren Ball, Jesse D. Harrell, Charles Hoover and Harry Boyer. Hiram Hurd was also

caught in the fallen timbers, but was rescued after several unsuccessful efforts had been made.

The Alexandria Plate Glass Works were partially destroyed by fire on September 17, 1895, the loss in property being considerable. At that time Major C. T. Doxey was president of the company and with his characteristic energy he immediately began the work of rebuilding the plant in a more substantial and elaborate manner than before the fire. After it was rebuilt it was one of the largest and best equipped plate glass factories in Indiana.

Among the minor fires that have occurred in Alexandria may be mentioned the destruction of the Fred Miller Company's cold storage building and barns, the burning of the Indianapolis Brewing Company's cold storage house, and also the office and cold storage plant of the Terre Haute Brewing Company, all within a few weeks of each other in the spring of 1894. The first of these fires was on April 6th, the second on May 28th and the third on June 4th. As the buildings were all depositories for beer and other malt liquors, many people attributed the fires to incendiarism.

The little town of Frankton has been especially unfortunate in the matter of fires. The town was laid out in March, 1853, and one night in November, 1854, a new store building just erected by Quick & Murphy was discovered to be on fire. In the building was a large stock of general merchandise, the postoffice and the railroad ticket office, and everything was a total loss. It seems that Isaac Sigler and John Ravy had a short time before that opened a saloon in the little village. Some time before the fire they had been arrested for tearing up a railroad switch at Frankton. Sigler gave bail but Ravy, unable to furnish the required bond, was committed to jail. In the course of the transaction they both became incensed at Quick & Murphy and it was believed that they had fired the store to get even. They were arrested and tried for arson, but the evidence was not sufficient to secure a conviction. Subsequently both men were convicted of robbing Atherton's store at Frankton. Ravy made his escape, but afterward fell from a railroad bridge and was killed, and Sigler died in the penitentiary.

A fire that destroyed a number of buildings in the business section of Frankton started in William Waples' stable about 5:30 a. m., October 3, 1877, and was thought to have originated through the carelessness of some men playing cards in the haymow. Next to Waples' stable on the south was that of J. W. Phillips, which was soon on fire. From this stable the flames reached the drug store of John A. Howard and from there the fire spread to the Dwiggins block, in which were the postoffice and James McLean's grocery. North of the Dwiggins block was the Suman building, in which were Kimmerling's drug store and the dry goods store of J. & W. Townsend. Next to this was Hurst Brothers' hardware store. All these buildings were burned to the ground and several horses were lost in the burning stables. In one of the buildings was the Masonic lodge, which lost all its furniture and records. The Odd Fellows were more fortunate, as they managed to save their effects. Some plundering was done during the fire, but the people were so intent on trying to save the town that the looters were allowed to go unmo-

lest. Very little breeze was stirring and this probably enabled the citizens to hold the fire within bounds. Had a high wind sprung up Frankton would doubtless have been "wiped off the map."

A man named McDonald began the erection of a building in Frankton in August, 1890, and announced his intention of opening a saloon in the town. Before the building was completed it was destroyed by fire. As there was no fire about the place, it was the general opinion that the destruction of the building was due to the work of an incendiary, but no clue to the identity of the offender was ever obtained.

Summitville's first great fire occurred on March 27, 1885, when the office of Dr. Judd Swallow and the stores of R. A. Menefee & Company and Aquilla Moore were totally destroyed, together with all their contents. The fire was first discovered in the east end of Moore's store about 3 o'clock a. m. and in a short time it was communicated to the other buildings. The people turned out and rendered all the assistance possible, but within an hour the three buildings were in ashes. By good management the flames were confined to them and the adjoining buildings were saved. The total loss was about \$7,000, part of which was covered by insurance.

A little more than four years later—August 23, 1889—a fire started in the hardware store of E. B. Vinson, at Summitville, about 11 o'clock p. m. and within a short time the building was a mass of flames. Adjoining Vinson's establishment was the millinery store of Mary E. Wertz, which was also destroyed, and considerable damage was done to the Vinson residence. The loss in this fire was about \$4,000, but was partially covered by insurance.

Several destructive storms have visited Madison county at various periods of its history. The first of which there is any account was in 1828, when a tornado struck the county about three and a half miles south of Anderson. As it passed through the woods it left a path about half a mile in width, in which but few trees remained standing. This path was long known among the settlers as the "Fallen Timber." As the country was not then thickly settled, no damage of consequence was done to property or person.

In 1843 a great storm began its destructive work about four miles northwest of Pendleton, passed eastward through the dense timber tract known as the "Dismal," then followed the ridge south of Anderson and spent its force near the present crossing of the Big Four and Pan Handle railroads. All along the ridge large trees were uprooted and in many places the little mounds thus formed can still be seen.

Ten years later, June 2, 1853, a violent storm crossed the western boundary of the county a little south of Perkinsville and followed a course east and northeast almost entirely across the county. The second story of Daniel Wise's brick residence was torn away, his barn and other outbuildings were seriously damaged, and about two miles further north a house, in which Clarkson Snyder, James Cusack and a boy had taken shelter, was blown down and the inmates were all badly hurt. Just south of the present village of Florida some men were at work upon the grade for the Pan Handle railroad when they saw the storm coming and took shelter in a log house. They had been inside but a few

minutes, when the house was demolished by the wind, but none of the men was injured. One man who caught hold of a sapling, to prevent his being blown away, was somewhat bruised, but his injuries were not serious.

The town of Cicero, Hamilton county, was almost completely destroyed by a storm on June 14, 1880. After wrecking that town the tornado passed on eastward, entering Madison county near Perkinsville, and following the general direction of the storm of 1853. Again the Daniel Wise residence was unroofed and otherwise damaged and again it was rebuilt by Mr. Wise's widow. Trees were blown down, fences scattered to the four winds and growing crops were seriously damaged. It is said that bolts of dry goods and other things from the stores at Cicero were afterward found in the path of the storm some distance from the town whence they were taken.

A storm closely resembling a western cyclone swept over the northern portion of the county on May 12, 1886, passing about midway between Frankton and Elwood. James Legg's residence was completely wrecked and his son, John Legg, was killed. This is the first recorded instance of any one being killed by a storm in Madison county. Mrs. Legg suffered a broken arm and a broken leg, and other members of the family were less seriously injured. On the old Caleb Canaday farm, near Legg's, the house and barn were destroyed and everywhere in the track of the storm the ground was covered with uprooted trees, scattered fences and other debris.

On August 17, 1888, a severe wind and hail storm passed over parts of Monroe and Richland townships, leaving devastation upon a strip of country about five miles in width and extending as far eastward as the Delaware county line. Trees were torn up by the roots, fences and out-buildings were scattered by the hurricane, and the hailstones, which were both abundant and unusually large, beat the crops into the ground. Several instances of small animals being killed by the hail were reported. A small log house occupied by a Mrs. Hupp and her family was literally blow to the four winds, some of the logs being carried to a considerable distance. One of the boys was hurt on the head by a piece of falling timber, but recovered in a short time. The other members of the family escaped without serious injury.

Probably the most destructive storm ever experienced by the people of Madison county was the cyclone that passed over the southern portion on June 25, 1902. This storm covered a large part of central Indiana, damages being reported from Montgomery, Boone, Hamilton, Marion, Hancock, Madison, Henry, Fayette and Wayne counties. Telegraph wires were torn down and traffic on the interurban lines west of Anderson was suspended. In Madison county the ravages of the storm were greatest in the vicinity of Pendleton, Ingalls and Markleville. At Pendleton the Taylor glass factory was unroofed, the buildings of the Star Manufacturing Company and the American Window Glass Company were considerably damaged, the loss on these three concerns amounting to over \$10,000. The Guy schoolhouse near the town was partially destroyed. On the Henry Coburn farm, near Pendleton, James Van Hoy sought shelter in the barn when the storm came up.

A few minutes later the barn was blown down and he was killed. Barns were also blown down on the farms of Lon Pritchard, John Kiphart, Oliver Burdette, Arthur Jacobs, Robert Kirkbaum and Ezra Watts. George Phipps' saw-mill was wrecked and the residences of Abraham Umble, George Williamson and Edward Haines were badly damaged.

At Ingalls the Wagner Window Glass Company's buildings were partially destroyed, a portion of the roof of Kinley's hotel was carried away, windows were blown in, out-buildings were swept away by the wind and other damage was done to shade trees and growing crops. The road from Pendleton to Ingalls was so filled with debris that in places it was almost impassable.

In the neighborhood of Markleville the storm was especially severe. Barns belonging to Frank, Isaac and Cornelius Mauzy were torn down, the fences and crops on their farms were almost entirely destroyed and trees were uprooted, sometimes being carried for some distance by the



NINTH STREET BRIDGE, ANDERSON, FLOOD OF 1913

wind. The Morris McDaniel residence was badly damaged and the barns on the farms of Amos Williams, John McCullough and John Foster were completely wrecked. On the 26th hundreds of sight-seers visited the stricken districts to look upon the ruins wrought by the cyclone. There have been other storms besides those above enumerated, but none has ever compared in violence with the great cyclone of 1902.

Old settlers still tell of the great flood of 1847, which washed away the first bridge over the White river at Anderson, near where Norton's brewery now stands. This bridge was built by John and Hugh Rogers, who received final payment of \$300 for the work in September, 1846. The flood that carried it away was in January, 1847. Before the erection of that bridge a ferry was maintained at that point, and after the flood the old ferry-boat was again called into requisition and was kept in service until in 1863, when a new bridge was built. The destruction

of the bridge was not the only damage done by the flood of 1847, but it was the most notable and best remembered case of destruction.

The summer of 1875 was a "wet season." As expressed in the old negro ballad:

"It rained forty days and it rained forty nights,
And it rained on the other side of Jordan."

During the month of July the ground was too wet for the greater part of the time to cultivate and the fields were overrun with weeds. About the first of August the White river broke over its banks and flooded all the lowlands lying along its course. Much of the land in Madison county had not then been drained and great damage was done by the smaller streams. The low grounds along the river and Green's branch in what is now the northwestern part of Anderson were completely inundated and for several days the road leading north from Anderson was impassable on account of the high water. At all hours of the day sheaves, or whole shocks, of wheat could be seen floating down the river from the fields whence they had been carried by the flood. Fences were washed away and much loss to the farmers was caused by the drowning of live stock. In Anderson special prayer meetings were held to pray for the rains to cease.

Another great flood occurred in the year 1884. The bridge that was erected in 1863 was carried away by the raging waters. At that time the contractors, McCormack & Sweeney, were engaged in the erection of the Madison county courthouse and soon after the flood they were awarded a contract for the erection of stone abutments for a new bridge, the iron work being done by the Morrison Bridge Company. Again the farmers along the river suffered heavy loss by the destruction of their crops, and even the lowlands along the smaller streams were under water.

Rain began falling on the evening of March 24, 1904, and for twenty-four hours there was a steady downpour. On the 25th the White river rose rapidly and Green's branch broke all previous records for high water. About nine o'clock that evening the first appeals for help came from some of the inhabitants of Hazelwood, a suburb of Anderson, where a number of dwellings had been flooded by the latter stream. Park Place, on the opposite side of the river from the main portion of Anderson, was also inundated. On Saturday morning, the 26th Mayor Forkner issued a proclamation calling on the citizens for aid, and the township trustee furnished a number of teams and boats for the removal of the people and their effects from the flooded districts. Along Green's branch, in the western part of the city, many people were rendered temporarily homeless by the flood. The electric light plant was damaged, the northern part of Maplewood cemetery was under water and the works of the Buckeye Manufacturing Company were completely surrounded by water.

On Sunday, the 27th, a meeting was held to devise some means of taking care of the flood sufferers. A finance committee, consisting of Mayor Forkner, J. W. Carr, Alexander P. McKee, H. J. Stein, George

Nichol, Joseph Hennings, George Wheelock, Jerome Brown and Rufus Williams, was appointed to solicit and receive contributions. At that meeting \$553 were collected and this amount was materially increased the next day. The Associated Charities, through their finance committee and the general secretary, Miss Doan, rendered valuable assistance in caring for the homeless people. By Monday the danger was past and the river began falling, but the work of assistance was kept up for several days, until the unfortunate flood victims were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

Pipe creek and Duck creek both broke their bounds and considerable damage was done by these streams, especially in the vicinity of Alexandria and Elwood, though the people of Anderson and the immediate environments were the greatest sufferers. Rural mail service was abandoned until after the waters had subsided, and was renewed with difficulty, owing to the destruction of a number of bridges and washouts in



FLOOD SCENE, 1913

the gravel roads. A special session of the county commissioners was called to take action with regard to repair of highways and bridges. Altogether the damage done by the flood ran into thousands of dollars.

The great flood of 1913 will long be remembered on account of the great damage done over all the central portion of the country, Ohio and Indiana being the states to undergo the greatest disaster. On March 23, 1913, about three inches of water fell in central Indiana. Such a rainfall was unprecedented and the natural channels of the streams were not equal to the emergency; hence, on the morning of the 24th a large part of Madison county was under water. North Anderson was cut off from the city by the cemetery road, Green's branch had again inundated the lowlands lying along its course, the Twelfth street bridge and the Big Four railroad bridge were swept away, about one-half of Hazelwood was flooded and the people living there had to seek safety in flight; trains on all the railroads were delayed, some

of them being several hours behind time; Duck creek at Elwood was the highest ever known and many residents of that city had to be taken from their homes in boats; Pipe creek at Alexandria and Fall creek at Pendleton set new high-water marks and did a great deal of damage along their courses, and again the rural mail service was suspended.

At Anderson the electric light plant was damaged slightly, but managed to keep part of the machinery in working order, so that the city was not thrown into utter darkness. The sewers backed up into the basement of the Sefton Manufacturing Company and inflicted considerable damage on the stock stored there. Views taken from the Schalk mills, looking north, and from the foot of Main street, looking toward the cemetery, show the lowlands between Anderson and North Anderson as one vast sheet of water. Gravel roads all over the county were washed out in places and the total property loss in the county was over \$100,000. Traffic on the interurban lines was suspended on account of the danger from wash-outs. In such cases there are always some persons who act the part of harpies and prey on the unfortunate. Petty thieves and plunderers made their appearance in Anderson and the mayor and police board asked Governor Ralston to send militia to protect the property of those who had been driven from their homes by the flood. The governor responded by ordering Captain Wells' company to act as a patrol guard at Anderson.

About midnight of the 24th the water burst over the fair ground levee and Park Place was soon flooded. In the haste to escape from the rapid rising waters families became separated and the anxiety of mothers over the absence of some child, who had possibly been swept away by the deluge, was heart-rending. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost and the separated families were in time reunited. The water-works were temporarily injured and as a precaution against fire the moving picture shows were closed.

Then came the work of relief. On the 27th a meeting was held at the court-room for the purpose of determining upon some plan of systematic aid to the homeless. A finance committee, consisting of J. J. Netterville, John L. Forkner and T. J. Nichol, was appointed and \$3,500 were subscribed. The city council met and appropriated \$1,000 to the relief fund, and by the last day of the month the popular subscriptions had reached nearly \$6,000. The finance committee of the Associated Charities also rendered valuable assistance. Trades unions contributed to their members, especially the Park Place victims, the Gospel Trumpet Company cared for over 600 homeless and sent out several tons of coal to those in need of fuel, the Central Christian church was provided with cots and bedding by the good women belonging to the congregation and the court-room was also thrown open as a shelter for the unfortunates.

The water began falling on the 27th and the danger was past, but the relief work was kept up until all were made at least comparatively comfortable. It was some time before many of the submerged homes were habitable. Furniture and carpets were practically ruined and the floors and walls were so damp that it was a menace to health to try to live in the houses. It will be a long time before the great flood of 1913 will be forgotten by those who were driven from home by its ravages.

CHAPTER XIX

MISCELLANEOUS HISTORY

SKETCHES OF A FEW TYPICAL PIONEERS—LEVI BREWER—MENTION OF PROMINENT CITIZENS—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY—SAMUEL RICHARDS—THE FENIAN RAID—EXPRESS ROBBERY AND THE FALLIBILITY OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE—MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A PEDDLER RECALLED—RECEPTION TO COMPANY L—CHRONOLOGY OF THE COUNTY—CENSUS—LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

It is a common occurrence when an old resident dies, for the newspapers to publish an obituary under the headline "Another Pioneer Gone." As a matter of fact there are very few left who can claim the distinction of being pioneers. There are, and doubtless always will be, pioneers in industry, scientific or mechanical development and other lines of human endeavor. Likewise there are and always will be many old settlers, by reason of their having lived for a long period in a given community, but the real pioneers—those who conquered the primeval wilderness and dwelt in the "cabin in the clearing"—have about passed into ancient history. Parton describes the pioneers as a "little band, clad in leathern aprons and armed with broadaxes, which marches boldly in advance of the main body and blazes out the route that civilization is to follow." The pioneers who came to central Indiana in the early part of the last century are now exceedingly rare. Here and there is one who has approached near to the century mark that can really be classed as a pioneer, but the men who wore the "leathern aprons and swung the broadaxes" in Madison county, to blaze out the route for the present generation, have nearly all passed to their long home.

A true type of the pioneer, who lived, labored, loved and enjoyed the simple pastimes of early days, is Mrs. Emma Shinkle, a resident of North Anderson, who has passed the age of four score years and ten, and who has been a resident of Madison county all her life. She is a daughter of William Curtis, who was appointed agent for Madison county when Anderson was made the county seat in 1827, and was a little girl of some seven or eight years when that appointment was made, having been born in 1820, and she has lived to see Madison county develop from a wild unbroken tract of forest and swamp land into one of the most populous and prosperous counties of Indiana. In her youth the opportunities to acquire the accomplishments of the young



PHILIP AND EMMA SHINKLE, PIONEERS

ladies of the present day were wanting, but she mastered the art of making and caring for a home. As a young woman she could spin her "six cuts" a day and she still has in her possession the old loom upon which she has woven rag carpets enough to cover many of the parlor floors of Madison county. In 1836 she was married on Killbuck creek to Philip Shinkle and they began housekeeping in the customary log cabin of that period, but by their thrift and industry the young couple prospered and the log house soon gave way to a residence of a better character. Although she has lived far beyond the average period allotted to members of the human family, Mrs. Shinkle is in full possession of her mental faculties, and physically is as spry as many a woman thirty years her junior. From the storehouse of her memory she can relate many an interesting incident that occurred in Madison county before many of its present inhabitants were born. She is indeed a pioneer, and is now in the ninety-fourth year of her age.

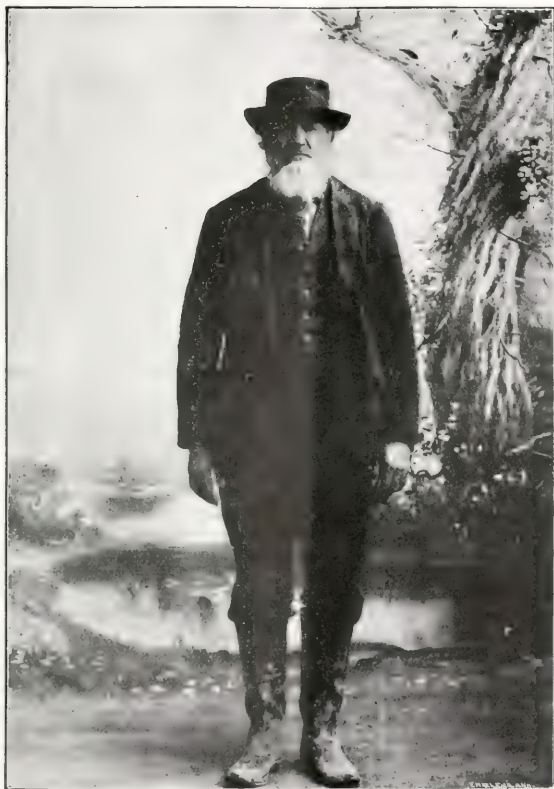
In Van Buren township, near Summitville, lives another pioneer in the person of Mary E. Beck, widow of the late John Beck and granddaughter of General Daniel Morgan of Revolutionary fame. Her illustrious grandfather was born in New Jersey in 1736. Going to Virginia at the age of seventeen, he worked at various occupations until he became the owner of a team and wagon and in 1755 joined General Braddock's expedition as a teamster. The following spring, while engaged in hauling supplies to troops along the Virginia frontier, a British officer became so arrogant and abusive that Morgan struck him with the flat of his sword. For this offense it was ordered that he receive five hundred lashes on the bare back. This so incensed Morgan against the British that when the battle of Lexington was fought in April, 1775, he raised a company of Virginia riflemen and was the first officer to report with his command at Boston. At Washington's request he was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment and afterward rose to the rank of major-general. Every school boy is familiar with the story of Morgan's victory at the battle of Cowpens and his masterly retreat before the superior forces of Cornwallis. General Morgan died at Winchester, Virginia, July 6, 1802, but before his death received a large tract of land in North Carolina for his services in the Revolution. About 1759 he married Abigail Bailey, a woman of great force of character, and their only daughter, Elizabeth Morgan, became the wife Henry R. Shelton. Mrs. Mary E. Beck is the third daughter of this union. She was born in 1823, the year Madison county was organized, and is the only living granddaughter of a Revolutionary general. She has been a resident of the county for many years.

The death of Edward P. Vernon, who recently died in Fall Creek township, could have been appropriately chronicled under the headline referred to at the opening of this chapter. He was born on November 10, 1816; was a great-grandson of Aaron Vernon, who came over with William Penn in 1682; a grandson of Edward Vernon, and a son of Abram Vernon, who came to Indiana in 1836 and the next year settled in Madison county. Abram Vernon was born on March 5, 1774, married Mary Bailey in 1801, and died in the Fall creek settlement on

July 3, 1857, leaving four children. Edward was the only son; Hannah married Silas Hayes; Rebecca became the wife of David Catren, and Esther married Robert Parry, of Richmond, Indiana. Edward P. Vernon was in his twentieth year when he came with his parents to Indiana in 1836. On October 15, 1840, he married Hannah Rogers, who died leaving four children—Elizabeth R., Abner, Mary and Sarah Ann; and on January 18, 1855, Mr. Vernon married Ruthanna Davis, by whom he had nine children. Shortly after his first marriage Mr. Vernon became the owner of the farm entered by John Rogers, the first white settler in Madison county. The old cabin built by Rogers was weatherboarded and used as a workshop for many years by Mr. Vernon. When he came to Madison county there were no gravel roads and but few highways of any kind. During the three-quarters of a century he lived in the county he saw the swamp lands reclaimed by drainage, a splendid system of highways developed, a good public school system built up, the advent of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, the introduction of the rural free mail delivery and the electric railroad. He saw the old reaping hook and the cradle give way to the twine binder, the tallow candle to the electric light, and the lumbering ox-wagon to the automobile. Edward P. Vernon was a pioneer. Born and brought up as a Friend or Quaker, all his life he adhered to the tenets of that faith. In 1911 there was a reunion of the Vernon family at his place in Fall Creek township. At that time he was the oldest living representative of his family and his death occurred a few months later.

In the little town of Chesterfield lives another old-timer in the person of Henry Bronnenberg, a son of one of the first settlers of Union township. Although past ninety years of age, Mr. Bronnenberg thinks nothing of making the long trip to Florida every fall and returning to his home at Chesterfield in the spring. In his younger days he was a great lover of horses and has owned some of the fastest running horses ever brought to Madison county. Like Mr. Vernon, he has seen Madison county expand from a wilderness to a community possessing all the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization.

Levi Brewer, for many years a resident of Lafayette township, was a native of Madison county, where he was born on January 6, 1825, when the county was but two years old. In 1846 he enlisted as a private in Captain Wallace's company for service in the war with Mexico and was in the battle of Chapultepec and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was also in the Civil war as a member of Company H, Ninety-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was therefore a veteran of two wars. Levi Brewer was a fine specimen of the hardy, unlettered frontiersman; brought up in the wilderness, amid wild beasts and without an opportunity to acquire an education, it is not surprising that he was comparatively illiterate. Yet he never hesitated to "speak his sentiments," no matter if he did display his ignorance. He knew the word minister as a synonym for clergyman, but was not aware that it had any other significance. When he heard that President Andrew Johnson had appointed Colonel T. N. Stilwell as minister to Venezuela he remarked that "South America must be devilish hard up for preachin'."



LEVI BREWER

On one occasion Levi attended camp meeting at the Holston camp grounds, in Richland township. A preacher named McKeg was "Shaking his brimstone wallet over the heads of his congregation," as Eggleston expresses it. Picturing an imaginary sinner, steeped in vice and crime, the preacher started in to consign him to everlasting punishment. Brewer came in soon after the beginning of the sermon, and being unable to find a seat, stood with his arms folded listening to the exhortation by the minister. When Brother McKeg had finished and sat down, Levi, forgetting his surroundings, drew a long breath and exclaimed to nobody in particular: "Well, I—God, I guess they'll hang him." While some of the good church members were momentarily shocked at this expression, most of them knew Brewer and joined in the laugh that followed.

Levi Brewer stood over six feet in his shoes and was in his younger days a man of almost herculean strength. He never seemed to care for the accumulation of wealth, but always managed to secure enough to eat and wear. After the government granted him a pension of eight dollars a month for his services in the Mexican war, he had at least four "good times" a year, for among other frailties he liked a toddy and every quarter-day, upon receiving his pension, he would remain in Anderson until his money was about all gone, when he would go back to work. Yet he never knowingly wronged a human being, unless it was himself. He died a few years ago, poor but respected by many who had known him for many years as one of Madison county's eccentric characters.

Among those who have left their impress upon the history of the county, perhaps the names of Milton S. Robinson, Thomas N. Stilwell, Charles T. Doxey, William R. Myers, Charles L. Henry and Winfield T. Durbin stand out with greatest prominence.

Milton S. Robinson was born at Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, April 20, 1832. He received a common-school education, after which he read law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar before he had reached his twenty-first birthday. In November, 1851, he located at Anderson, where he built up a good practice. In 1856 he was one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket and made a thorough canvass of the Eleventh district. In 1861 the legislature elected him one of the directors of the penitentiary at Michigan City, but this position he resigned in September, 1861, to enter the army as lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry. When the Seventy-fifth Regiment was organized he was made colonel and in March, 1865, was made brevet brigadier-general. In 1866 he was elected state senator for the counties of Madison and Grant; was elected to Congress in 1874 and again in 1876, and was recognized as one of the foremost members of the Madison county bar.

Charles T. Doxey was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, July 13, 1841. A few years later his father died and when fourteen years old the boy persuaded his mother to go to Minnesota. There he worked on a farm for about a year, giving most of his earnings to his mother, and later went to Fairbury, Illinois, where he worked for his board while attending school. In 1861 he was employed in a warehouse in Anderson and in July of that year entered the volunteer service as first

sergeant of Company A, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry. Later he was made second lieutenant, but resigned and became captain of Company K, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry. At the close of the war he had saved about \$3,000, with which he embarked in the manufacture of staves and heading. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate. He built the opera house in Meridian street, Anderson, and after it was destroyed by fire rebuilt it, and he was one of the directors of the first natural gas company at Anderson. In many other ways Major Doxey was intimately associated with the industrial and financial affairs of his adopted city. He died on April 30, 1898.

Thomas N. Stilwell was for many years a prominent figure in Anderson. At the time of the Civil war he was active in raising and equipping troops, especially the Thirty-fourth and the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Regiments, and a camp at Anderson was named in his honor. In June, 1864, the officers of the One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first regiments, while in camp at Kokomo, Indiana, presented Colonel Stilwell with a fine gold watch as a token of their appreciation of what he had done for the soldiers. In 1856 Mr. Stilwell was elected to the lower house of the legislature and in 1864 was elected to Congress. Before the expiration of his term in Congress he was appointed minister to Venezuela by President Johnson. Colonel Stilwell built the well known hotel, now the Doxey House, on the corner of Main and Ninth streets, in Anderson, and he was one of the chief promoters of the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad, now the Central Indiana.

William R. Myers, familiarly known to the people of Madison county as "Cap." Myers, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 12, 1836, of Huguenot ancestry. In 1848 his parents settled in Madison county, where he received a common school education. In 1856 he started for California, but owing to the filibustering expedition of General Walker passengers from the states were not permitted to cross the Isthmus of Panama. Young Myers then went to Newton, Iowa, where he clerked in the postoffice for a while, and then returned to his home in Madison county. In 1858 he was elected county surveyor, which marked the beginning of his political career. He enlisted as a private in the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry and by successive promotions came to be captain of his company. After the war he studied law and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. In 1878 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat. In 1882 and 1884 he was elected to the office of secretary of state of Indiana, and in 1892 was again elected to this office, having been the only man in the history of the state to serve three terms in this important position. Captain Myers was a prominent Odd Fellow, and as a campaign orator was considered one of the best vote-getters in the state. His death occurred on April 18, 1907.

Winfield T. Durbin, capitalist and ex-governor, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, May 4, 1847. He served as a private in the Union army during the closing years of the Civil war, then taught school for a few terms, and in 1869 went to Indianapolis to become a traveling salesman for a wholesale dry-goods house. In 1875 he married Bertha

McCullough, of Anderson, and in 1879 he became a resident of that city, where he engaged in the banking business. He was one of the members of the first natural gas company of Anderson and at the beginning of the Spanish-American war was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment. In 1900 he was elected governor of Indiana and served the full term of four years. He was again the Republican candidate for governor in 1912, when the entire Democratic ticket was elected. Colonel Durbin is now practically retired from active business affairs, though he still holds an interest in several large manufacturing concerns.

Charles L. Henry was born in Hancock county, Indiana, July 1, 1849, a son of George and Leah (Lewis) Henry, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Virginia. In 1852 the family removed to Pendleton, where Charles attended school until he was fifteen years old, when he entered Asbury (now DePauw) University, at Greencastle, Indiana, but did not complete the course. In 1870 he began the study of law with Harvey Craven, of Pendleton, and in 1872 was graduated in the law department of the Indiana State University. He immediately formed a partnership with his old preceptor, which was dissolved by the election of the senior member of the firm to the circuit bench in October, 1873. Mr. Henry was then in partnership with Joseph T. Smith until the latter removed to Kansas in 1877, when the law firm of Henry & Diven was organized. He was elected state senator in 1880 for the counties of Grant and Madison. In 1894 and again in 1896 he was elected to Congress. He was one of the incorporators of the Indiana Union Traction Company in September, 1897, and in recent years has given most of his attention to his railway interests and other investments.

John Q. Van Winkle, one of the best known railroad men in the Middle West, is a Madison county boy. He was born on January 16, 1851, and during his boyhood attended the Anderson public schools. At the age of ten years he began his railroad career as an employee of the old Indianapolis, Pittsburg & Cleveland Railroad Company, with which he held various positions. In 1888 he became superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, which position he held until 1892. He was then for about a year the superintendent of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, and from 1893 to 1906 was general superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Since 1906 he has held the position of general manager of the same railway system, commonly called the Big Four.

Two young men, who afterward became famous, one as a poet and the other as a painter, were residents of Anderson for a time in the latter '70s. One was James Whitecomb Riley and the other was Samuel Richards.

James Whitecomb Riley was born in Greenfield, Indiana, in 1853. His father was a lawyer who journeyed from one court to another and on these trips was frequently accompanied by his son. In this way the boy acquired a taste for roving and as a sign painter he went from

town to town. Next he joined a theatrical troupe and played in the smaller cities of the country for a spell. In the summer of 1877 he became a reporter on the *Anderson Democrat* and each week contributed a poem to its columns. At that time Samuel Richards was running a photograph gallery in Anderson and illustrated Riley's poems with engravings carved upon blocks of wood with an ordinary pocket knife. These poems and illustrations were afterward collected and produced in book form by Dory Biddle, under the title of "Riley's First Poems." When the "Made in Anderson" exhibit was held in that city in June, 1913, Mr. Riley was a guest of honor and was given a rousing reception by many of his old friends who remembered his work as a reporter thirty-six years before.

Samuel Richards was born at Spencer, Indiana, April 22, 1853, and was educated in the academy of his native town. He began his business career as clerk in a general store, but, having a liking for art, soon abandoned that calling to study under Theodore Lietz, of Indianapolis, under whose instruction he became a fairly good portrait painter. He next went to Franklin, Indiana, where he married Louise Parks, daughter of a Baptist minister, and while there formed the acquaintance of Mr. Riley, the Hoosier poet. In 1877 he went to Anderson and opened a photograph gallery, but it is said he paid more attention to the brush than to the camera. In 1880 he went to Europe and spent seven years in the art schools of Munich. The story of *Evangeline*, by Longfellow, possessed a peculiar attraction for the artist, and in 1887 he began work on the painting of "Evangeline," upon which he worked for the greater part of two years, when his health failed. He completed the picture, however, and it was exhibited in various American and European cities. In 1891 the painting was bought by Bela Hubbard for \$6,000 and presented to the Detroit Art Museum. Mr. Richards then went to Denver, in the hope of recovering his health, and died there on November 30, 1893. His widow now resides in Anderson.

It may not be generally known that Madison county contributed a number of soldiers to what was known as the "Fenian Raid," in 1866, but such is the case. Several men from Anderson and the immediate vicinity, most of whom had served in the Civil war and acquired a taste for adventure, enlisted in the Fenian cause and participated in the raid into Canada. They were captured soon after crossing the line and were held as prisoners until President Johnson interfered in their behalf. He issued a proclamation against holding American citizens and the men were brought across to Buffalo, New York, where they were released. They returned to their homes somewhat crestfallen at the failure of their expedition. Jeremiah O'Sullivan is the only Anderson survivor of that famous "army" and may yet be seen daily upon the streets of that city.

In the spring of 1899 George Osborne, agent for the United States Express Company at Elwood, was arrested for the robbery of the office safe, some \$700 having been taken, and the company officials declared that Osborne was the only man who could have done the work. He was indicted by the grand jury and thrown into jail, but was afterward

admitted to bail pending his trial. About this time Joseph Hollis and William Murphy were arrested in Henry county for robbing a store at Middletown on the night of April 4, 1899, and after their conviction confessed to the robbery of the express office at Elwood. Murphy even offered to go to Anderson to testify in Osborne's behalf, provided he was guaranteed immunity from arrest. Most people who knew Osborne were confident of his innocence and were rejoiced at the turn of affairs that showed their judgment of his character was correct.

In September, 1899, Barney Maynard and others, while working in a gravel pit on the farm of Jacob Maynard, a short distance east of the Wesley Chapel, in Richland township, unearthed a human skeleton. Old settlers recalled the fact that some forty years before that time a peddler named Smith had mysteriously disappeared in that neighborhood. It was Smith's custom to ship his goods to the nearest point on the railroad and then hire some farmer to haul him around to the homes of the settlers. It was also recalled that a family living near the gravel pit left the country soon after the peddler's disappearance. Naturally the theory was formed that some of the members of this family had murdered Smith for his money and buried the body in the gravel bank, where bones were found forty years afterward.

An incident in Madison county history that deserves more than passing mention was the reception given by the people of Anderson to Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, at the close of the Spanish-American war. When it was learned that the company would soon be discharged from service, a meeting was called at the court-house on the evening of April 5, 1899, by Mayor Dunlap, to make arrangements for welcoming the "boys" home. Charles L. Henry, Mayor Dunlap, James Wellington and George Lilly were appointed a finance committee to solicit funds and arrangements were made for decorating the buildings. At the meeting it was learned that Major May Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was taking steps to give the company a reception, and the members of the post and the citizens worked together. At a subsequent meeting the following chairmen of committees were appointed: Arrangements, Dale J. Crittenberger; reception, M. M. Dunlap; decoration, Alexander P. McKee; music, Mrs. Lee Newsom; banquet, George E. Springer; invitation, B. B. Campbell. The ladies who took an active part in the preparation of the reception were Mesdames Louis Loeb, J. L. Forkner, Lafe J. Burr, Lee Newsom, H. E. Jones, Volney Hunt, John B. Collins, M. A. Chipman, Henry Bolinger, L. M. Schwinn, H. J. Stein, and Misses Myrtle Ellis and Jennie Ross.

The company arrived at Anderson about 1 o'clock p. m., April 27, 1899, and was escorted to the court-house by a procession. Captain A. I. Makepeace, a veteran of the Civil war, was grand marshal and his aides were B. B. Campbell, Dr. M. V. Hunt, Captain J. J. Musser and Robert Schenck. At the circuit court-room Mayor Dunlap delivered an address of welcome; Charles L. Henry spoke on the Spanish-American war; J. J. Netterville, on the American Soldier; John L. Forkner, on Company L; V. T. Morgan, on the Soldiers of '61 and '98; and Captain

Burr, Lieutenants Sausser and Collins, and Corporal Pattie gave short talks.

At the banquet at the Doxey Hotel, Mayor Dunlap acted as toast-master. The responses were as follows: Company L, Captain Kenneth M. Burr; Officers' Call, Lieutenant Collins; Reveille, Lieutenant Sausser; The Oracle, William Williams; Men's Call, Enoch J. Dobson; Church Call, Sergeant Towell; Fatigue Call, Corporal Pattie; Drill Call, John Ross; Sick Call, E. M. Inclenrock; Taps, Elmo Kellar and Louis Radway; Soldiers of 1861 and 1898, F. M. Van Pelt; Anderson in Porto Rico, Delbert Musser. Lieutenant Sausser brought home with him a young Cuban—San Donelo—who made a few remarks. He was afterward employed as coachman by James M. Donnelly and attracted much attention for a time. Sergeant Lee Newsom, who had charge of the hospital arrangement for the company, brought a young colored man, named James Colchen, whom he picked up in Georgia, and who accompanied the company to the close of its service. The banquet was enlivened by patriotic airs played by a band at intervals, and the reception of Company L will linger as a pleasant memory with those who participated in the ceremonies.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE COUNTY

Following is a list of the principal events that have occurred in the history of Madison county from the time the first white men came to the region now included in its boundaries:

May, 1801—Moravian mission established near Anderson.

October 3, 1818—Treaty of St. Mary's, by which the Delaware Indians ceded the land now included in Madison county to the United States.

December 29, 1818—John Rogers, the first actual white settler, locates near Pendleton.

November 7, 1820—E. P. Hollingsworth, the first white child born in the county, born near Pendleton.

September, 1821—Last of the Indians depart from Madison county for a new home beyond the Mississippi.

January 4, 1823—Governor Hendricks approves the act organizing Madison county and fixing its boundaries.

November 10, 1823—The county formally organized at Pendleton.

March, 1824—Murder of the Indians in what is now Adams township. The murderers were afterward executed.

———, 1825—Indianapolis and Fort Wayne state road surveyed through Madison county.

March 27, 1827—Commission appointed by the general assembly selects the site where Anderson now stands as a location for the permanent county seat.

January 13, 1830—The town of Pendleton laid out.

January, 1832—First court-house at Anderson completed and accepted by the county commissioners.

April 7, 1834—Contract for the erection of the first county poor-house awarded to John Shaul, whose bid was twenty dollars.

———, 1834—First newspaper in the county, the *Federal Union*, started at Anderson by T. J. Langdon.

June 3, 1836—The town of Alexandria laid out.

———, 1837—First Catholic priests visit Anderson.

———, 1838—Work on the Indiana Central canal commenced in Madison county, but was discontinued a year later.

January 21, 1839—Anderson incorporated.

November 25, 1839—Second court-house accepted by the commissioners.

August 15, 1840—Thomas Carlton, the first foreign-born citizen, received his naturalization papers. The first papers were taken out on July 7, 1839.

February 10, 1841—First Masonic lodge in the county instituted at Pendleton.

September 11, 1850—First Odd Fellows' lodge instituted at Pendleton.

July 4, 1851—First train on the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad reaches Anderson.

March 1, 1853—Elwood (then called Quincy) laid out.

June 9, 1853—Anderson incorporated a second time.

June 20, 1853—First telegraph line reaches Anderson.

July 4, 1855—First train on the Pan Handle Railroad reaches Anderson.

March 3, 1856—The town of Frankton laid out.

March 11, 1858—Chesterfield incorporated.

———, 1858—First turnpike road in the county began, from Anderson to Alexandria.

December 25, 1858—First anti-saloon crusade in Anderson. Liquor poured out in the streets by the mob.

April 17, 1861—First company of volunteers from Madison county tendered the governor for service in the Civil war. This company afterward became Company E, Eighth Indiana Infantry.

November 1, 1862—First county medical society organized.

August 28, 1865—The citizens of Anderson vote in favor of incorporating as a city.

November 1, 1867—Milton White hanged for the murder of Daniel Hoppis. This was the last legal execution in the county.

April 17, 1873—Ground broken at Anderson for the Anderson, Lebanon & St. Louis Railroad (now the Central Indiana).

July 5, 1876—First meeting of the town board of Alexandria after the town was incorporated.

July, 1876—First city directory of Anderson, written with a pen by Eli P. Brown and called the "Centennial Census."

December 10, 1880—Madison county court-house destroyed by fire and many of the valuable records lost.

August 17, 1882—Corner-stone of the present court-house laid with appropriate ceremonies.

August 13, 1886—Anderson's volunteer fire department organized.

March 27, 1887—First gas well in Madison county "comes in" near Alexandria.

March 31, 1887—First gas well at Anderson.

September 6, 1888—First street car (drawn by mules) in the city of Anderson.

June 9, 1891—First city officers of Elwood elected.

March 12, 1892—First electric car in Madison county makes its appearance upon the streets of Anderson.

April 1, 1892—Elwood fire department organized.

January, 1893—The town of Lapel incorporated.

May 1, 1896—First election of town officers in Ingalls.

For a number of years John L. Forkner has kept a diary of events, which has been published in some of the Anderson newspapers at the close of the year. The following events have been taken from these published lists since 1897:

1897

January 2—Gas pumping station at Frankton explodes and does considerable damage.

January 16—Part of the North Anderson glass works destroyed by a cyclone.

February 12—W. W. Barton's packing house at Alexandria destroyed by fire.

March 4—John Evans, of Elwood, has his arm blown off by a cannon while celebrating the inauguration of President McKinley.

March 15—Mrs. Harmon Wilkie makes application to be admitted to the Madison county bar—the first application from a woman in the county. She was later admitted.

April 20—First oil well in the county opened on the Nimrod Carver farm at Alexandria.

April 21—Grand Commandery, Indiana Knights Templar, meets in Anderson.

April 23—James H. Snell, the sheriff who hanged Milton White, died in Anderson.

July 2—Cold storage plant at Elwood burned.

September 3—Union Traction Company organized at Anderson.

1898

January 8—Big Four freight train held up by robbers near Anderson.

January 25—Mrs. Seneca Chambers burned to death by an explosion of petroleum in Richland township.

February 22—Richland Lake, ex-judge of the court of common pleas court, died at Anderson.

March 14—The three-story building occupied as a hotel and bar by Gus Quattermont destroyed by a gas explosion.

April 26—Company L, One hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry,

left Anderson for the Spanish-American war and was escorted to the train by a large concourse of citizens.

April 30—Major Charles T. Doxey, a veteran of the Civil war and prominent capitalist of Anderson, died at his home in that city.

May 11—H. C. Crowell, while watching workmen engaged in blowing stumps from the right of way of the interurban railway, near Summitville, was accidentally killed.

August 1—N. W. Klepfer, postmaster at Lapel, found dead in his bed—supposed to have been due to heart trouble.

August 7—William R. West, ex-judge of the common pleas court, died at Anderson.

November 14—Death of Captain L. D. McCallister, captain of of Company K, Eighth Indiana Infantry, in the Civil war.

1899

January 9—George Welker, chief of the Anderson police force, died.

January 20—Hayes & Crider's planing mill at Alexandria destroyed by fire.

January 28—Norton's brewery at Anderson burned.

April 11—The boilers in Lewis & Fatic's elevators at Markleville exploded, doing considerable damage.

April 18—E. H. Peters, former county commissioner, had his arms blown off while blasting out stumps on his farm in Boone township.

May 5—Citizens of Elwood gave a reception to the members of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry.

May 27—First interurban car runs into Elwood.

September 9—Colonel Winfield T. Durbin presented with a sword by members of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, which he commanded in the Spanish-American war.

October 6—Death of B. F. Alford, the first foundryman who made the first castings in Anderson, which were also the first made in Madison county.

December 14—William Morris, engineer at the Weatherall rolling mill, Frankton, killed.

December 25—Hunter block at Elwood burned, resulting in the death of Benjamin Jordan.

1900

January 1—Corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets, Anderson, laid.

February 7—O. M. Cook, marshal of the town of Pendleton, shot and killed Joel Richardson, while the latter was resisting arrest.

April 10—Warren Copper, last city marshal of Anderson, died.

May 8—First private newspaper telegraph service in the county established by the *Anderson Daily Bulletin*.

May 23—Oscar Wynn Camp, Spanish War Veterans, organized at Anderson.

May 28—William Fulton, ex-city treasurer, died at Anderson.

June 30—Shoemaker's warehouse at Frankton burned.

July 14—Mrs. Caroline Hilligoss, a prominent lecturer of Anderson, died.

July 18—First interurban car runs into Chesterfield.

July 26—John Zeublin, formerly of Pendleton, died on the train. He was an expert telegraph operator and was one of the first to read by sound.

August 19—Kelly Ax Works, at Alexandria, destroyed by fire.

August 29—Death of J. H. Lewis, formerly editor of the *Anderson Herald*.

September 4—First fair on the new fair grounds on East Eighth street, Anderson, opens.

September 17—Fred Littlefield and Clarissa Thompson killed in a railroad collision at Alexandria.

September 29—Elijah Radebaugh, a well known railroad engineer, killed near Anderson.

October 30—Dr. Pryor Rigdon, for whom the village of Rigdon was named, died at his home there.

December 2—Central Christian church at the corner of Tenth and Jackson streets, Anderson, dedicated.

December 4—John Ellis, member of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, died at Anderson.

December 6—Anderson lodge of Elks dedicated their new home at the corner of Main and Eleventh streets.

December 26—Death of S. E. Young, a prominent banker, miller and grain dealer, of Alexandria.

1901

January 3—First interurban car on the Union Traction Company's lines run from Anderson to Indianapolis—Hon. Charles L. Henry in charge.

January 5—John Critz, an engineer on the Michigan division of the Big Four, killed in a wreck at North Anderson.

January 6—Death of Grover Allen, eight years old and weighing 250 pounds. He was known as the Madison county fat boy.

January 18—W. J. Hilligoss, former editor of the *Anderson Democrat*, died at Muncie, but the body was brought to Anderson for burial.

January 18—Collision between interurban cars on the White river bridge near Chesterfield. Seven people hurt.

January 18—Joseph Burk died in Anderson. He was the man who built the first street in Anderson on an established grade. That was Water street—now Central avenue.

February 3—Explosion of 700 quarts of nitroglycerine near Alexandria, killed one man and doing great damage.

February 26—George McKeown, former publisher of the *Anderson Herald*, died.

April 13—Benjamin F. Aiman, ex-county commissioner, died at Pendleton.

April 30—Death of Captain Frank M. Hunter, of Elwood.

May 16—Fire in the Elks home at Anderson, slight damage.

May 24—Diamond robbery at George Greyer's jewelry store in Anderson.

June 13—Bertha Stewart, of Moss Island, killed in a runaway.

June 16—E. B. Goodykoontz, ex-judge of the Madison circuit court, died at Anderson.

June 26—David W. Wood, ex-prosecuting attorney, killed by a Big Four train at Anderson.

July 6—Jacob Jacobson, the last toll-gate keeper in Madison county, died near Anderson, aged ninety-seven years.

August 29—Martin L. Bundy, who carried the mails through Anderson from Noblesville to Centerville, on horseback, in 1833, addressed an old settlers' meeting at Chesterfield.

October 24—Golden jubilee of the Anderson Presbyterian church.

November 2—Bert Case, a popular railroad conductor on the Pan Handle, killed in a wreck near Anderson.

November 12—George Petty, master mechanic of the Big Four railroad, killed by a switch engine at Anderson.

December 6—James W. Sansberry, the oldest member of the Madison county bar, died at Anderson.

December 18—Lincoln public school building at Anderson destroyed by fire.

December 20—Deputy Marshal William Ray, of Summitville, shot and killed an unknown burglar.

December 26—Fire at the Penn American Glass Works at Alexandria, loss \$10,000.

1902

January 20—Harry McCandless, street commissioner of Anderson, killed by a street car.

March 8—John Julions' saw-mill at Dundee burned.

April 9—First stone of the Union building, the finest office building in Anderson, placed in position by Tim Striker.

April 22—Plant of the Indiana Box Company at Anderson destroyed by fire.

June 5—Louis J. Weichmann died at Anderson. He was one of the chief witnesses in the trial of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln.

June 17—Indiana Druggists' Association begin their state convention in Anderson.

June 25—A great storm sweeps over the southern part of the county.

July 24—Formal opening of the Anderson Country Club, north of White river, on the grounds occupied by Camp Stilwell at the time of the Civil war.

September 29—Charles Merryweather, one of the contractors engaged in erecting the Union building, killed by falling from the top of that structure. This was the only casualty that occurred while the building was under construction.

November 12—Hiram J. Daniels, banker and former postmaster of Anderson, died.

1903

January 7—John R. Boston, a pioneer post-rider, died near Pendleton, aged eighty-two years.

January 12—Site selected for the Anderson postoffice at the corner of Jackson and Eleventh streets.

January 18—Charles Harrison and Myrtle East killed by a Pan Handle train near Frankton.

January 28—Destructive fire at the Anderson Tin Plate Works.

May 12-14—State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held in Anderson.

May 24—Maplewood cemetery at Anderson dedicated—address by Rev. J. C. Bickford, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

June 12—Thomas Costello, Philippine soldier, buried at Anderson with military honors.

July 24—Levi Conner, ex-county commissioner, killed by cars at Daleville, Delaware county.

July 29—William Elliott killed by lightning near Moss Island.

August 8—First Chinese restaurant in the county opened at Anderson by Chong Long.

September 11—Berryman Shafer, former prominent Madison county politician, died at Manhattan, Kansas.

1904

January 17—William Stanley, a farmer of Green township, found dead in his room at the Sherman House, Indianapolis. Mr. Stanley acquired considerable notoriety some years before his death by bringing suit against Congressman W. D. Bynum, because Mr. Bynum promised the farmers one dollar a bushel for their wheat in case his party was successful. Wheat went down below that price and Mr. Stanley sued to recover the difference.

February 2—Indiana Brick Company's plant at Anderson destroyed by fire, loss \$50,000.

February 9—First Lieutenant John Collins of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry, died and was buried with military honors.

March 24—Highest flood in thirty years.

March 29—Calumet Mills, an old landmark at Pendleton, destroyed by fire.

May 24—Michael Ryan, an old citizen and former roadmaster of the Pan Handle Railroad, died at Anderson.

May 25—John W. Pence, former city councilman and cashier of the Citizens' Bank, died.

June 16—Death of Dr. Walter Hunt, city health officer of Anderson.

July 12—Death of Silas Williams, whose father planted the first orchard in Madison county, near Pendleton.

December 22—First filtered water turned into the mains of the Anderson water-works.

1905

January 1—James T. Knowland, former secretary of the water-works, prominent Mason and member of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at Anderson.

January 8—Explosion at the Penn American Glass Works, at Alexandria.

January 16—Mrs. Ollie Huntzinger killed by the closing of a folding bed at Anderson.

February 24—Captain Joseph T. Smith, of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war, died at Manhattan, Kansas.

March 30—A gypsy child born in a camp near Elwood—the first gypsy born in the county.

April 20—Anderson public library dedicated and opened to the public.

May 11—Severe tornado in the western part of the county.

May 15—Opening of the Crystal theater, the first moving picture show, at Anderson, by John Ammon.

May 15—First public market at Anderson opened on Tenth street, from Main to Jackson.

June 14—First general observance of "Flag Day" in Madison county.

July 2—State German Saengerfest opened at Anderson.

July 4—John Keicher, lineman for the Bell Telephone Company and former member of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, was killed by a live wire.

July 20—Death of William Cronin, street commissioner of Anderson.

July 27—First interurban car runs from Anderson to Middletown.

August 11—Great cloud-burst at Anderson—cellars flooded and much damage done.

November 14—Frank Lee, the first man to run a milk wagon in Anderson, died.

November 24—Collision between an Anderson street car and a Big Four train at Meridian street crossing. William Brittenham, Big Four yardmaster, killed and Conductor Hilligoss, of the street car, died some time later as a result of the shock.

December 2—Charles Rumler, Spanish-American war veteran, died at Huntsville.

1906

January 12—Augustus M. Williams, son of Robert N. Williams and the first white male child born in Anderson, died.

January 24—State Dairy Association began its state convention in Anderson.

March 14—The old Cook homestead near Huntsville, one of the oldest residences in the county, destroyed by fire.

April 1—Presbyterian church, at the corner of Ninth and Lincoln streets, Anderson, dedicated.

April 22—Meeting at the Grand Opera House in Anderson, for the relief of the San Francisco earthquake sufferers, about \$800 raised.

June 22—Weems Heagy, ex-county treasurer, died.

August 15—Anderson postoffice, at the corner of Eleventh and Jackson streets, opened to the public.

August 21—Disastrous wreck at the crossing of the Big Four and the Anderson Belt railroads. Engineer Rugby and Fireman Guy killed.

August 26—Senator Benjamin Tillman, of South Carolina, delivers an address on the "race problem" at Chesterfield.

December 26—William C. Fleming, ex-county clerk and member of the legislature, died at Anderson.

1907

January 7—Chauncey Towell, Spanish-American war veteran, died.

January 20—Death of William Hedrick, once the largest land owner in the county, and author of "Hedrick's Bible."

January 21—Tilghman A. Howard, a native of Madison county and oldest newsboy, died at Los Angeles, California—body brought to Anderson for burial.

February 11—Bridge of the Union Traction Company over the White river on the Isanogle farm, between Anderson and Chesterfield, broke down while a car was passing over it and several people were injured.

April 18—Captain W. R. Myers, ex-congressman and three times secretary of state of Indiana, died at Anderson.

June 12—Masonic hall at Elwood dedicated.

July 25—James Mohan, ex-county recorder, died.

September 12—Destructive fire at Pendleton.

1908

January 1—Street car strike on electric lines at Anderson, but no disorder or unlawful acts.

January 4—Governor Hanley sends militia to Muncie to quell disturbances growing out of the street car strike. Troops pass through Anderson.

January 15—Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Harden, widow of Samuel Harden, the Madison county historian.

February 1—Great snow storm and blizzard.

March 27—Severe storm in the northern part of the county.

April 8—Hene-Lederer building at Elwood destroyed by fire, loss \$50,000.

July 4—Grand celebration at Mounds Park for the benefit of the associated charities and industrial school.

October 23—William H. Taft, Republican candidate for president, in Anderson for about twenty minutes.

1909

March 28—John H. Terhune, mayor of Anderson and prominent capitalist, died.

May 15—David C. East, prominent hardware merchant and former city councilman, killed by a street car at the corner of Lincoln and Eleventh streets, Anderson.

May 26—First local option election in Madison county.

June 3—Eighth Congressional District Bankers' Association began meeting in Anderson, closed with banquet at the Anderson Country Club.

July 18—Old fiddlers of Madison county meet in contest at Mounds Park, large number of people in attendance.

July 25—"Jerry" Mahoney, Big Four yardmaster, killed by falling between two cars.

August 3—Part of the Tenth United States Infantry, while on a 200-mile "hike," camped on the Myers farm, near Anderson.

August 15—Twenty thousand people attend the old settlers' meeting at Mounds Park to witness a sham battle between the Indians and whites. The "Indians" were commanded by Gabriel Godfroy, the last of the Miami chiefs, and the whites by Captain E. J. Finnell.

November 2—Frank P. Foster elected mayor of Anderson.

1910

February 17—Death of Martin L. Bundy, at Newcastle. Mr. Bundy carried the mail on horseback between Noblesville and Centerville, passing through Anderson, in 1833.

March 14—Sudden death of Wesley Dunham, former mayor of Anderson.

June 23—Fire in the office of the *Anderson Daily Bulletin*.

July 24—Sham battle at Mounds Park under the auspices of the Improved Order of Red Men.

August 5—Death of Solomon Smelser, ex-sheriff.

August 17—Reunion of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry at Anderson.

September 28—Reunion of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry at Anderson. This was one of the last regiments recruited for the Civil war.

October 13—Theodore Roosevelt spoke in Anderson.

December 28—Ernest Phillips, a druggist of Frankton, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting.

1911

January 6—Mrs. Sarah J. Richards, an inmate of the county infirmary, near Chesterfield, set fire to her clothes while lighting her pipe and was burned to death.

January 11—Morey M. Dunlap, former mayor of Anderson, died at Denver, Colorado.

January 22—Mrs. Iticia Wolf celebrated her one hundredth birthday anniversary. She died about a month later.

February 12—Death of William E. Smith, ex-chief of police of Anderson.

March 4—John Ellis, chief of police, and Virgil Kirkham, patrolman, of Alexandria, were both killed by James Walker, whom they tried to arrest while caught in the act of robbing a store. Walker received a life sentence on April 4th following.

March 9—Champ Clark, speaker of the United States house of representatives, lectured at the Anderson high school building.

April 30—Randall Brothers store and the Big Four depot at Ingalls destroyed by fire.

May 24—Order of Orioles hold a state convention in Anderson.

September 20—Reunion of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry at Anderson.

November 16—Masonic banquet at Anderson, 400 persons in attendance.

November 23—Fraternal Order of Eagles give a big banquet in Anderson, about 500 present.

December 9—Harry P. Hardie appointed postmaster of Anderson—appointment confirmed January 12, 1912.

December 25—Elks gave a Christmas dinner to the children of Anderson at the Elks' hall.

1912

January 26—Two fires in Anderson—the works of the Anderson Tool Company destroyed and the Masonic Temple damaged.

February 9—Gas explosion and fire in the Lapel Bottle Works cause a loss of \$4,000.

February 12—First Polish dance in Madison county given at the armory in Anderson.

March 19—New Odd Fellows' hall at the corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, Anderson, dedicated.

April 2—Joseph Franklin, minister of the Christian church and former county superintendent of schools, died aged seventy-eight years.

May 2—Plant of the Indiana Brick Company destroyed by fire a second time.

May 22—Annual state convention of Elks began in Anderson.

July 9—Anderson postoffice building struck by lightning and slightly damaged.

July 31—First electric lights in Lapel.

August 31—Town of Markleville incorporated.

POPULATION

At the time Madison county was organized in 1823, the population was less than 1,000. Since that time the growth, as shown by the United States census, has been as follows:

1830	2,238
1840	8,874
1850	12,375
1860	16,518
1870	22,770
1880	27,527
1890	36,487
1900	70,470
1910	65,224

The almost phenomenal growth during the decade between 1890 and 1900 was due to the discovery of natural gas, which brought many thousands of dollars of capital and a large number of workmen to the county. Vice versa, the decline in population between 1900 and 1910 was mainly due to the failure of the gas supply, many of the factories that located in the county during the boom period removed elsewhere their employees following. While this had a depressing effect upon the industries of the county for a time, the manufacturing establishments that remained in the county are now prosperous as a rule, and the present decade is likely to show an increase in population when the census of 1920 is taken.

THE OFFICIAL REGISTER

Following is a list of the legislative and administrative officers of Madison county from the time of its organization to 1912, so far as the names could be gathered from the records. After the name of each official is the year of election or that in which he took office. It should be remembered that under the first constitution of the state representatives to the state legislature were elected annually. Under the present constitution, which became effective in 1851, they are elected biennially. Prior to 1829 the business of the county was transacted by the "Board of Justices," composed of all the justices of the peace in the county. The first board of county commissioners assumed the duties of office in 1829.

Representatives—James Paxton, 1823; James Conner, 1824; John Conner, 1825; Elisha Long, 1826; William Conner, 1829; Thomas Bell, 1830; John Foster, 1833; Thomas Bell, 1834; Leonard Bardwell, 1835; John H. Cook, 1836; Henry Wyman, 1837; Willis G. Atherton, 1839; Thomas McCallister, 1841; John Davis and Robert N. Williams, 1842; Thomas McCallister, 1843; Thomas Bell, 1844; Evan Ellis, 1845; William Young, 1846; Robert N. Williams, 1847; Townsend Ryan, 1848; Evan Ellis, 1849; William Crim, 1850; Thomas McCallister and Andrew Shanklin, 1851; William C. Fleming, 1852; Thomas King, 1854; Thomas G. Clark and Thomas N. Stilwell, 1856; William A. Thompson, 1858; John Hayes, 1860; Richard Lake, 1862; B. E. Croan, 1864; Fred Black, 1866; J. F. Mock and G. F. Chittenden, 1868; J. W. Sansberry and Thomas S. Lines, 1870; Thomas N. Jones and John O. Hardesty, 1872; George W. Harris and A. R. A. Thompson, 1874; Edgar Henderson and Joseph T. Smith, 1876; Stanley W. Edwins and Exum Saint,

1878; Stanley W. Edwins, 1880; H. P. Shaffer, 1882; C. N. Branch, 1884; Frank P. Foster, 1886 (re-elected in 1888); A. J. Behymer, 1888; J. M. Farlow, 1890; J. M. Hundley, 1892; J. H. Terhune, 1894; E. E. Fornshell and W. W. Manifold, 1896; E. H. Matthew, 1898, (re-elected in 1900); Archer J. Jackley, 1902; George Nichol and Erastus Robinson, 1904; C. K. McCullough, 1906; A. J. Behymer, William Cochran and L. A. Stephens, 1908; Charles E. Smith, Charles Biddle and Edward Osborn, 1910 (all three re-elected in 1912).

State Senators—James Gregory, 1823; Calvin Fletcher, 1826; Elisha Long, 1831; Thomas Bell, 1835; Thomas D. Walpole, 1841; Andrew Jackson, 1844; Thomas D. Walpole, 1847; John Hunt, 1850; Andrew Jackson, 1852; David S. Gooding, 1856; Hervey Craven, 1858; John D. Marshall, 1862; Milton S. Robinson, 1866; John W. Burson, 1870; James Orr, 1872; R. H. Cree, 1874; Charles T. Doxey, 1876; Marcus C. Smith, 1878; Charles L. Henry, 1880; James T. Shively, 1884; A. E. Harlan, 1888; O. A. Baker, 1892; Lafe Johnson, 1896; F. W. Cregor, 1898; W. A. Kittinger, 1900 (re-elected in 1904); C. K. McCullough, 1908 (died in office and J. M. Farlow elected in 1910 for the remainder of the term); J. J. Netterville, 1910; F. K. Van Nuys, 1912.

While state senators are elected for four years it will be noticed that one was elected every two years at times, particularly during the decade from 1870 to 1880. This is due to the fact that Madison county was entitled to one senator and a joint senator with some other county, the joint senator being elected half-way between the elections of county senators.

Clerks—Moses Cox, 1823; William Curtis, 1825; Ansel Richmond, 1826; Robert N. Williams, 1831; Andrew Jackson, 1838; James Hazlett, 1844; Peter H. Lemon, 1855; Joseph Peden, 1859; William C. Fleming, 1865; Thomas J. Fleming, 1870; Robert H. Hannah, 1874; Jesse L. Henry, 1878; Charles A. Henderson, 1882; James J. Netterville, 1886; Edmund Johnson, 1894; Isaac E. May, 1898; George S. Parker, 1902; Arthur E. Harlan, 1906; Daniel L. Boland, 1910.

Auditors—Moses Cox, 1823; William Curtis, 1825; Ansel Richmond, 1826; Robert N. Williams, 1831; Andrew Jackson, 1838; Joseph Howard, 1842; Robert N. Williams, 1844 (appointed in place of Howard, who resigned); John W. Westerfield, 1845; William H. Mershon, 1851; Joseph Sigler, 1855; James M. Dickson, 1862; George Nichol, 1870; John L. Forkner, 1874; John E. Canaday, 1882; Calvin H. Allen, 1890; William N. Heath, 1894; Otis P. Crim, 1898; Joseph D. Kinnard, 1902; William T. Richards, 1906; Joel B. Benefiel, 1910.

Recorders—Moses Cox, 1823; William Curtis, 1825; Robert N. Williams, 1833; Isaac T. Sharp, 1839; Nineveh Berry, 1842; A. Taylor, 1850; Samuel B. Mattox, 1852; Burkett Eads, 1860; Joseph Howard, 1865 (appointed to fill the unexpired time of Mr. Eads, who died in office); James Mohan, 1866; Jacob Hubbard, 1870; Albert C. Davis, 1878; Amos T. Davis, 1882; Daniel W. Black, 1890; Moses D. Harmon, 1894; Augustus T. Dye, 1898; James J. Davis, 1902; H. C. Daugherty, 1906; David R. Carlton, 1910.

Sheriffs—Samuel Cory, 1823; William Young, 1828; John C. Berry, 1831; Andrew Jackson, 1833; Joseph Howard, 1837; W. B. Allen,

1841; John H. Davis, 1845; William Roach, 1849; Benham Nelson, 1853; Burkett Eads, 1855; Lanty Roach 1857 (appointed vice Eads, resigned); David H. Watson, 1858; Benjamin H. Sebrell, 1860; William A. Nelson, 1864; James H. Snell, 1866; David K. Carver, 1870; Albert J. Ross, 1872; John W. McCallister, 1874; Andrew J. Griffith, 1875 (appointed to fill the unexpired term of McCallister, deceased); Thomas J. McLahan, 1876; Randle Biddle, 1880; Thomas R. Moore, 1882; A. I. Makepeace, 1886; James Etchison, 1888; W. W. Vandyke, 1892; John Starr, 1894; Manville D. Moore, 1898; Truman M. Houston, 1902; Solomon Smelser, 1904; John W. Mountain, 1908; William J. Black, 1912.

Treasurers—Thomas Pendleton, 1823; Bicknel Cole, 1829; Allen Hiatt, 1830; Alfred Makepeace, 1831; Jesse Wise, 1832; James A. Kindle, 1842; James Hazlett, 1843 (appointed vice Kindle, resigned); Brazelton Noland, 1844; Seth Smith, 1846; Isaac P. Snelson, 1850; Joseph Howard, 1852; Armstrong Taylor, 1854; Nineveh Berry, 1856; John Hunt, 1860; William W. Noland, 1863 (appointed vice Hunt, resigned, and elected for a full term in 1864); Joseph Pugh, 1866; James W. Thomas, 1870; Weems Heagy, 1872; Daniel F. Mustard, 1876; George Ross, 1882; Nathan T. Call, 1886; John R. Page, 1888; H. C. Callaway, 1892; William Boland, 1894; C. F. Heritage, 1896; C. C. Dehority, 1900; Thomas L. Dehority, 1902; George F. Quick, 1904; Otis P. Crim, 1908; George T. Beebe, 1912.

Coroners—Charles Tharp, 1824; Saul Shaul, 1825; James M. Irish, 1829; John M. Allen, 1833; James L. Bell, 1837; John Kindle, 1844; Lewis Brunt, 1851; William Vandevender, 1852; Hibbert D. Miner, 1855; J. J. Longenecker, 1856; Edmond W. Shaul, 1858; James Hollingsworth, 1862; Anderson Moore, 1864; James A. Shawhan, 1866; James McGraw, 1869; John J. Sims, 1870; G. W. Maynard, 1872; David B. Sims, 1874; A. K. Rockenfield, 1876; George Armstrong, 1880; William A. Hunt, 1884; C. L. Armington, 1889; S. C. Sells, 1894; E. M. Conrad, 1898; Charles Trueblood, 1902; A. V. Frankboner, 1906; Charles R. Smethers, 1908; Elmer S. Allbright, 1910.

Surveyors—Elijah Ellis, 1825; James Campbell, 1827; James M. Irish, 1829; Nineveh Berry, 1831; L. S. Loveland, 1838; W. R. O'Neal, 1844; Thomas G. Clark, 1847; Tilghman Armfield, 1850; James W. Thomas, 1856; William R. Myers, 1858; James W. Thomas, 1860; Martin F. Ryan, 1870; Charlton Reed, 1875; M. F. Ryan, 1877; Thomas P. Harris, 1878; A. D. Williams, 1884; Alexander Ross, 1888; Morton H. Downey, 1894; Edwin J. Wilcox, 1904; Adolph I. Smith, 1908; William F. McVaugh, 1912.

County Assessors—This office was established by the legislature of 1891. The assessors of Madison county have been as follows: B. B. Campbell, 1891; Austin McCallister, 1892; John G. Haas, 1896; Thad. M. Moore, 1900; Douglas M. Montgomery, 1910.

County Commissioners—The first board of commissioners met in September, 1829, and was composed of Henry Seybert, John Berry and Thomas McCartney. Berry resigned and Jacob Shaul was appointed to the vacancy. Since then the election of commissioners has been as follows: 1831, Brazelton Noland and Daniel Harpold; 1832, Saul Shaul;

1833, William Curtis; 1835, Enos Adamson; 1836, John Renshaw; 1837, Joseph Ingalls; 1838, Micajah Jackson; 1839, Isaac T. Sharp; 1840, William Curtis, John Renshaw and Enos Adamson; 1841, Henry Plummer; 1842, William Sparks and Archibald Cooney; 1843, James L. Bell; 1844, Jesse Forkner (died in office and William Wilson appointed to the vacancy); 1845, Bazael Thomas; 1848, William Shaw; 1849, Samuel Meyers and William Busby; 1850, F. Bronnenberg, Sr., and Hezekiah Kidwell; 1851, Thomas L. Beckwith and John McCallister; 1853, J. M. Zedeker; 1854, Berryman Shafer; 1856, Isaac V. Cox; 1858, George R. Boran (appointed to fill the unexpired term of McCallister, deceased); 1858, Eli Hodson; 1859, Thomas Brunt; 1860, William Crim; 1861, George R. Boran; 1863, W. A. Thompson, Sr.; 1864, Peter Fesler; 1866, John Coburn (resigned and Levi Conner appointed in 1869); 1867, Isaac W. Jones; 1870, James Hazlett and John McCallister; 1871, Elmore Wright; 1872, Joseph Funk; 1873, George W. Hoel; 1874, Henry Plummer; 1876, Benjamin F. Aiman; 1878, Jacob Bronnenberg; 1883, John F. Thurston; 1884, W. F. Pence; 1886, William Cox and E. H. Peters; 1888, G. L. Jones and John Costello; 1890, H. Bronnenberg and A. J. Cunningham; 1892, R. C. Howard; 1894, Allen Boran; 1896, Timothy Metcalf and Lafe J. Burr; 1898, J. M. Walker; 1900, C. E. Swain; 1902, E. P. McMahan; 1904, no change in the personnel of the board; 1906, M. J. Brown and J. F. Mauzy; 1908, Arthur S. Hughel; 1910, Allen Peters and James I. Anderson; 1912, no change.

In this list of county commissioners no effort has been made to record the re-elections of members of the board. The list contains the name of every man who has ever served as county commissioner, with the year in which such service began. Thomas Brunt, who was elected in 1860, served continuously for twelve years, and Benjamin F. Aiman, elected in 1876, was a member of the board for ten years.

HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY INDIANA

A Narrative Account of Its Historical Progress,
Its People and Its Principal Interests

Compiled Under the Editorial Supervision of

JOHN L. FORKNER

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M. G. Reynolds

HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

MIRON G. REYNOLDS. In the person of Miron G. Reynolds, of Anderson, is found another splendid example of the self-made manhood of which this country is so proud. Commencing life without advantages, working with his hands and climbing the familiar but difficult road of poverty, meeting with obstacles and overcoming them as they arose, he to-day finds himself in the ranks of Anderson's and many other cities successful business men, and as president of the Central Heating Company, vice-president of the Indiana Silo Company and proprietor and manager of the Reynolds Gas Regulator Company, he is recognized as one of those who have made Anderson the city that it now is. His career has been one of great activity and uncommon success, due to ability, the exercise of good judgment and the exhibition under all circumstances of the strictest integrity. A review of his career should have something in it of a nature encouraging to the youth of to-day who is struggling to gain, without friends or fortune, a place on the ladder that leads to success and independence.

Miron G. Reynolds was born in Wayne county, Indiana, June 16, 1853, a son of Brazila and Lydia (Layton) Reynolda. The parents, natives of New Jersey, became early settlers of Indiana, locating near Williamsburg in Wayne county. The father was a millwright, and followed that trade during his life time. He was an excellent business man, and in his later years was prosperous. His was the reputation of an honorable man of affairs, and by his associates he was held in the greatest confidence.

Miron G. Reynolds received only a common school education, doing the greater part of his studying in the school of hard work. In time he began learning the blacksmith's trade in his father's carriage works plant at Williamsburg, remaining with his father until his twenty-fifth year, after which he and his brother conducted a planing mill, the young man in the meantime vainly trying to find his proper field. In 1890 he invented a gas governor, and in the same year came to Anderson in search of capital to exploit it. Capital, however, is a scarce commodity to those who have not influential connections, but Mr. Reynolds persevered, with a faith in his ideas that would not down, and eventually secured his backer, found his market, and after his invention was tested and compared with others his future was assured. These regulators are now being used throughout the United States and many foreign countries. The Reynolds Gas Regulator Company was formed for the

manufacturing of this article, and of this large institution Mr. Reynolds was the president and general manager, but is now the sole owner. He was also the principal organizer of the Central Heating Company, capitalized at \$130,000, and which has a large plant equipped with the most modern machinery, and of this concern Mr. Reynolds is the president, a position which he has held since the company's inception. In addition he is vice-president and a large stockholder in the Indiana Silo Company, the largest enterprise of its kind in the United States. Other enterprises and ventures of Anderson have had the benefit of Mr. Reynolds's co-operation and support, and everywhere among his associates he is looked to for guidance, counsel and leadership. No taint of dishonesty has rested upon his record. He is positive, strong and energetic, but is tolerant of the opinions and careful of the rights of others, recognizing the equal liberty of all, and always willing to help those who were trying to help themselves.

In 1892 Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Carrie B. Bousman, and there is one child of this union, Myron B. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds has membership relations with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His beautiful home, erected in 1910, is of brick and in point of architectural design and modern conveniences is considered one of the finest in Anderson.

NEILS P. SALLING. The largest local enterprise of Anderson is the lumber and coal business conducted under the name of N. P. Salling. The yards of this business are located on Home Avenue between Bronenberg and Twelfth Streets. Mr. Salling, who has the largest lumber yards and planing mills in this section of the state, furnishes to the trade all kinds of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, blinds, doors, frames, mouldings and wood turned work.

Mr. Salling is a native of Denmark, born in the city of Viborg in 1858. He is one of the men of foreign birth who came to America at the beginning of their careers, sought and found the largest opportunities of life in this new country, and though he came without capital his success has been much more generous than that of the average American born citizen.

Neils P. Salling was educated in the city and select schools of his native land, and was about thirteen years old when he came to America in 1872. His first location was at Manistee, Michigan, where he was connected for a time with the lumber business. His association was with his uncle, E. N. Salling, a well known lumberman at Manistee, and while there he acquired the thorough experience which has enabled him successfully to handle an independent enterprise and make a success of it. In 1879 he removed to Grayling, Michigan, where he became interested in the mercantile business under the firm name of Salling, Hanson & Company. For several years, Mr. Salling was in the wholesale lumber trade at Grayling and other parts of Michigan.

In 1899, Mr. Salling moved to Anderson, and established his present business on April 25, of that year. From 1899 to 1903, he was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, shingles and other lumber products. Purchasing the business of Koontz, Koontz & Lamont Cash Lumber Company, he added the planing mill and has since developed his plant in Anderson, until his yards and planing factory are the largest in this section of Indiana. His large and well selected stock of lumber is secured and protected under extensive sheds, and by that means he is

able to supply his customers with all kinds of lumber, and have it finished in the planing mill according to the customer's specifications and wishes. In connection with his large lumber yard, he handles coal on an extensive scale. Mr. Salling is also interested in other lumber yards, two at Muncie, Indiana, and one at Huntington in this state. He is also a stockholder in the Webb-Baxter Company at Anderson.

Mr. Salling married Miss Nancy Coolidge, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Elisha W. Coolidge, a prominent lumber merchant. No children have been born to their marriage. Mr. Salling is well known as a Mason, having membership in the Manistee Lodge No. 258, A. F. & A. M., at Manistee; Chapter No. 142 R. A. M., at Grayling; and Anderson Commandery No. 32 K. T.; Detroit Council of Loyal and Select Masters in Michigan; and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Detroit, having taken also thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. His other social affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias at Anderson, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in the same city. As to politics, Mr. Salling has always given his support to the Republican party.

Mr. Salling came to America a boy without means and with no one especially to direct his youthful course, and by energy, tact and good management has accumulated a considerable amount of property, and is recognized as one of the successful business men of Anderson, a broad-minded, public spirited and very cordial gentleman. He has a good residence at 832 West Eighth Street, on one of the best residence thoroughfares in Anderson.

JOEL B. BENEFIEL. In Madison county where he has spent his entire life, and where his ability as a farmer and business man and citizen is highly appreciated, Joel B. Benefiel is now serving as incumbent of the important county office of auditor. His residence is in Pendleton, and his name has been known in the southwestern section of the county since 1889.

Of all the old and respected families of Madison county, it is doubtful if any has played a more important part than the Benefiels, in the settlement, development and the business and civic activities of this section. The present Madison county auditor is the only son of W. H. H. Benefiel and Jennie H. (Epperly) Benefiel, both of whom still reside at Pendleton. The career of the elder Benefiel in Madison county has been an interesting one, and among the old-timers none can relate with keener memory and with better appreciation of relative values in a story reminiscences of old-timers in Madison county than W. H. H. Benefiel. He tells not only the experiences of his own life, but the life and experiences of many pioneers in this section of Indiana, and a younger generation may better understand what pioneer life meant when they hear the elder Benefiel describe the corn-huskings, the log-rollings, the apple cuttings, and similar incidents and activities in which the first settlers in Madison county engaged. Among the old-timers still living probably W. H. H. Benefiel knows and can recall that early life better than any other of his contemporaries. From him one may gain a graphic word picture of the old school house with its puncheon floors, with its windows admitting light through greased paper, and with its various other primitive facilities and furnishings. In these schools were taught the three R's—reading, writing and 'rithmetic. His memory even goes back to the pioneer and green forests, the wild deer and other game, which haunted this country before the advent of the white man

and railroads and other facilities of civilization had exterminated them. Mr. Benefiel and his good wife now reside in a beautiful and comfortable home at Pendleton, and are honored by all their old and young friends, among whom there is none to begrudge them the enjoyment of the fruits of their early industry and savings.

Joel B. Benefiel was born on the old home farm in Jackson township December 20, 1867, and all his early career was spent in the rural district. When he arrived at the proper age he entered the local schools, and proved himself an eager student, and when his services were needed at home he gave the benefit of his labors in morning and evening and in vacation time to the multifarious details which always require attention on a farm. When he was about fifteen years old, in order to secure a better education, he entered the high school at Frankton, and there studied and obtained much useful knowledge which has been of benefit to him in all his life and in the business world. When his school days were finished, he took up farming as his regular vocation, and followed that in connection with stock raising and the manufacturing of cheese for many years.

Mr. Benefiel's career as a farmer brought him more than ordinary success, and it was his standing as a responsible business man and efficient agriculturist that finally brought him into public affairs. In 1911 he was chosen auditor of Madison county, and took charge of that office on January 1, 1912. In 1911 after his election to office he moved from the farm to Pendleton. Mr. Benefiel is accommodating and efficient as auditor, and his administration of the office has brought credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency.

In October, 1890, Mr. Benefiel was united in marriage with Hannah J. Gusinger. Their marriage has been blessed with the following children: Leon G., born February 22, 1892, a graduate of the Pendleton high school and now deputy auditor under his father; Horace I., born April 23, 1894, a graduate of the Pendleton high school; William E., born September 10, 1896; Mary A., born September 30, 1898; Nora J., born October 29, 1900; and Martha A., born April 30, 1905; and Joel T., born September 25, 1907. The family are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Benefiel is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus at Anderson.

Since taking up his duties as county auditor, Mr. Benefiel has disposed of his farming interests in Madison county. He is a man who is well and favorably regarded throughout this county, has made a record for honesty and honorable dealings, and has won many of the finest fruits of life, consisting not only of material prosperity, but the fine esteem of a community, which takes occasion to show its complete confidence in his integrity.

CHARLES A. HENDERSON. The oldest drug store in Madison county is that now conducted by Charles A. Henderson, at Anderson, which has been used as a pharmacy for more than forty-five years, and has an old and well-established trade. Mr. Henderson, who is widely and favorably known in Anderson, is a veteran of the Civil war, and both in times of war and peace has justified the confidence that has been placed in him, and has ably and faithfully discharged his duties as both soldier and citizen. He was born near Zanesville, Muskingum co. aty, Ohio, January 28, 1844, and is a son of William R. and Ann (Lumb) Henderson. His father was born in Orange county, New York, and was an

early settler of Muskingum county, where he practiced law until his death. He was a son of John Henderson, an early settler of West Virginia, who was born in the North of Ireland, and who emigrated thence to New York, later settling in West Virginia and taking up his residence in the vicinity of the city of Wheeling.

The educational training of Charles A. Henderson was secured in the public schools of Dresden, Ohio, where, after taking his high school course under the instruction of Robert Stevenson, a noted educator of that day, he entered a pharmacy in Zanesville, Ohio, and there he learned the drug business. He was so engaged at the outbreak of the struggle between the North and the South, and in 1863 came to Decatur, Indiana. His youthful patriotism and enthusiasm for the cause of the Union led him to enlist as a member of Company S, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service as a raw recruit, was mustered in at Kendallville, soon after being placed in charge of a company doing guard duty at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he served his full time in the service. He received his honorable discharge in 1865, and returning from his military career, he spent two years in the drug business at Rochester, then went to Indianapolis, where he was employed by A. Kiefer, who was engaged in the sale of wholesale drugs. Mr. Henderson's advent into Anderson was in 1868, and since that time this city has been his home and the scene of his business activities. He continued to successfully conduct this business until 1882, when he was elected clerk of the court of Madison county, a position he continued to hold four years. During this time he also ran his drug store successfully, having a competent man in charge of the business, so that his time was not deflected from his official duties. The stock of his establishment is a comprehensive one, embracing varied lines of drugs and medicines, toilet articles, druggists sundries and such other stock as is usual to first class pharmacies, and his business has with the passing years continued to show a steady and gratifying growth. Absolutely reliable, Mr. Henderson has gained and held the confidence of his fellow townsmen, and as a business man and a private citizen is held in the highest esteem.

On June 1, 1875, Mr. Henderson was united in marriage with Miss Harriett E. Crabbs, of Wabash, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph Crabbs, a banker of that city, and well known and highly esteemed in that part of the state. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, as follows: Charles E., a druggist; Joseph C., who is also engaged in that business; Frederick A., a physician and surgeon, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and now serving as interne in the Kings County Hospital in New York City; Bessie M., the only daughter, who died in the seventeenth year of her life. The wife and mother died on December 23, 1906, and her loss is deeply mourned, not only by her family, but by all who knew her and shared in her worthy life in any way.

Mr. Henderson has always been a stalwart Democrat, but with the exception of four years spent as county clerk and two years as city clerk of Anderson, he has never aspired to public service. On both those occasions he was elected to the office by magnificent and flattering majorities, and in both he gave a worthy service, in every way satisfactory to the public and creditable to himself. His fraternal connections are with the A. F. & A. M. Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 77, in which he has taken the

Master's degree. He also has membership in Major May Post No. 244, G. A. R., and his friends in all walks of life are numerous and devoted.

JOSEPH E. HENNINGS. One time owner of the Grand Hotel of Anderson and now manager of the Grand Opera House and the Anderson Posting Advertising Company. Joseph E. Hennings has been identified with the business interests of this city since 1890. His first connection with the commercial affairs of Anderson was as salesman and solicitor, and he gained a local reputation for progressive ideas and genuine business capacity that has stood him in excellent stead through all the years of his operation.

Born in New York City, May 10, 1865, Joseph E. Hennings received his early training in the schools of the American metropolis. During his hours out of school the boy practically supported himself by selling papers in the streets. His education was limited to the briefest training, and he was but ten years old when he left school to engage in regular work. He was employed as an office boy for a time, and then left New York and landed in Kokomo, Indiana, where he became a bell boy in the Clinton House. He was also a newsboy in that city. He came to Anderson in 1890. He was attracted to this town during the days of the Indiana State Baseball League. In his loyalty to the Kokomo team he was landed in the grand stand for all his spare change, and the Anderson boys advertised him as lost. He remained in Anderson, as he says, rather than walk back, besides facing the humiliation of defeat. However, he possessed the wit and independence which would prosper anywhere, and it is said of Mr. Hennings that no matter what convolutions of experience he might go through he would land on his feet. Though he had only brains with which to contend against both brains and capital, his native shrewdness won out and he thus became well established in Anderson within a few years. In 1894, he engaged in the hotel business, becoming proprietor of what was known as the old Anderson Hotel, a place he continued to operate with success for the ensuing ten years. In 1905 he became interested in the Grand Opera House, and in the same year leased the Grand Hotel, then the principal hotel in Anderson and new and modern in all its appointments. In this hotel he brought to bear all his early acquired knowledge of the business as well as that he had gained in later years, and carried on the management until the Grand Hotel became the most popular hostelry in the state. In the meantime he had become manager of the Grand Opera House, which he operated profitably in connection with his activities as landlord of the finest hotel. In February, 1913, Mr. Hennings disposed of his interests in the Grand Hotel, but continued as manager of the Opera House. For five consecutive years he was president of the Indiana Hotel-keepers Association. Since retiring from the hotel business, Mr. Hennings has bought a neat and substantial residence on Central Avenue, and now devotes his entire time to those interests which have gradually accumulated during his active business career. He is a stock holder in the People's State Bank and the Farmers Trust Company, is also owner of the Bill Posting Plant, the best equipped concern of its kind in the state. He owns valuable grounds opposite the post office, covering an area of seventy-two by one hundred and forty-four feet. The Anderson Posting Advertising Company is well known throughout the section of the state. Mr. Hennings was director general in the most important commercial event in the history of Anderson, and also the most success-

ful affair ever brought about for boosting home interests. This was the "Made in Anderson exhibit" held under a mammoth canvas during the first week in June, 1913, and attracting visitors, business men and industrial representatives from every part of the country. He was chairman of the finance committee in this county. His fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at the present time he is grand district deputy of the Grand Lodge of that Order, while he served as chairman of the committee appointed to provide for the Elks State Convention which met in Anderson in May, 1912. That was the best state convention in the history of the order. He is likewise a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights of Pythias, is interested in the Travelers Protective Association, of which he is a director, and is a director of the Antlers Club.

Mr. Hennings as a successful man credits no small share of his progress and prosperity to his capable wife. On August 7, 1891, soon after he located in Anderson, he married Miss Josephine Morey, of Adrian, Michigan, a daughter of Max Morey. They have one daughter Eva. The family residence is 1222 Central Avenue.

Mr. Hennings has long since demonstrated the character of his citizenship to be above reproach, and his public spiritedness and open-mindedness has been of the greatest benefit of the city which represents his home, and where he displays a wholesome interest in every enterprise calculated to enhance the community welfare.

Mr. Hennings retains his office in the Grand Opera House block and while he has opportunities in other cities where a larger field for operations are offered him, he still stands by the ship that carried him over and believes in loyalty to good old Anderson.

HENRY DRACH. It is gratifying to be able to present in this publication individual mention of so appreciable a percentage of the representative citizenship of Anderson, and to such recognition Mr. Drach is well entitled, as he is a loyal and public-spirited citizen and is the able and popular incumbent of the office of superintendent of the city water works.

Mr. Drach was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th of August, 1868, and is a son of Jacob W. and Maria (Hechler) Drach, both natives of Germany and representatives of stanch old families of that great empire. Jacob W. Drach was reared to adult age in his native land and was there afforded good educational advantages. At the age of eighteen years he emigrated to America and here he served a thorough apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, soon afterward moving to Cleveland, Ohio, and to that enterprise he devoted the greater part of his active career in that city, there spending the remainder of his life, and dying in 1871, his widow surviving him until 1889. Of their five children one son and one daughter are deceased.

To the public schools of his native city Henry Drach is chiefly indebted for his early educational discipline, and after he left the grades he attended a night school in the city for some time, after which he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company, where he occupied himself at learning the machinist's trade. He later had charge of the installation of machinery in different plants of the Hughes Steam Pump Company of Cleveland, and still later was employed by the same company in the work of installing waterworks plants and equipment in various cities and towns. In 1893 Mr. Drach came to Anderson and assumed charge of the installation of machinery in a local water works plant, of which

he was, in 1895, appointed superintendent upon the completion of the system. Of this office he has continued as the valued incumbent from the time of the organization of the controlling company and it is largely due to his ability and effective endeavors that the local water-works system has been maintained at the highest standard of efficiency.

In politics Mr. Drach is faithful to the principles of the Republican party, and in fraternal matters he is affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., as well as with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1898 Mr. Drach was married to Miss Agnes Ethell, who died in 1906, leaving him one son,—George Henry. He resides at 728 West Seventh street.

FORREST J. HILL. Two of the important industrial enterprises that are lending commercial prestige to the city of Anderson, are those represented in the Hill Machine Company, and the Hill-Tripp Pump Company. Of the first named, Forrest J. Hill is secretary and treasurer, and of the latter he is treasurer, as he also is of the Hill Stage Company. Mr. Hill is one of the aggressive business men and public spirited citizens of Madison county, where he is well known and held in high esteem, so that there are many reasons why he should be given specific recognition in this history of the county and its representative citizens.

Mr. Hill claims the Buckeye State as the place of his nativity, and belongs to a staunch pioneer family. He was born at Carlisle in Warren county on the 31st of August, 1859, and is a son of Jasper N. and Rebecca (Keiser) Hill, the former of whom died at Anderson on July 1, 1909, and the latter died in 1881. The name Hill has been long and conspicuously identified with general business enterprise in the city of Anderson, and Jasper N. Hill was the founder of the extensive concern with which his son Forrest J. is now actively and prominently identified. Jasper N. Hill was a native of Pennsylvania, and established his residence in Ohio when a young man. He became one of the substantial business men of Montgomery county, that state, where he continued to maintain his home until 1862, when the family came to Anderson, Indiana. In 1889 was effected the organization and incorporation of the Hill Machine Company, of which he became president, and the other officials were likewise members of the family, namely: Forrest J. Hill, secretary; Hugh A. Hill, treasurer, and Ernest N. Hill, superintendent. The present officers of the company are: Hugh A. Hill, president; Forrest J. Hill, secretary and treasurer; and Ernest N. Hill, general manager. The Hill Machine Company operates with a capital stock of forty-five thousand dollars, and its large and well equipped plant is situated at the corner of St. Charles and Twenty-third Streets. The main building is one hundred and ninety by eighty feet in dimensions, containing the machine shop with an extension of sixty-five feet by eighty feet containing foundry and further extension containing cupola, rattler, flasks, pig iron etc. An "L" that is sixty-five by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions is used for offices and for shipping and crating rooms, as well as for the general sales department. The other apartments are the pattern shop, pattern storage, boiler room, etc. The manufacturing department is equipped with the most improved machinery and power for its operation is furnished by electric motors of seventy-five horse power. In the establishment are manufactured steam, electric and power pumps, especially those designed for the pumping of water from wells of great depth.

The products of the Hill Machine Company have gained a wide sale, and the trade extends through the various sections of the United States as well as into South America and Europe. Jasper N. Hill was numbered among the most progressive business men and the most honored citizens of Anderson, and contributed much to the furtherance of the civic and industrial prosperity of his community. After his retirement from business affairs, he continued to live in Anderson until death came as an end of his mortal endeavors, when he was in the fullness of years and well earned honors. His career was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity, he was strong in his convictions and ever ready to do his part in supporting measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community. His name is remembered with lasting honor in Madison county, and he made his life productive for good in its every relation.

Forrest J. Hill is indebted to the public schools of his native city for his earlier educational discipline, after which he attended the public schools of Anderson, completing his studies in the high school. He then entered his father's factory, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the practical details of the business and soon became a valued assistant in the conduct and management of the enterprise. In the field of manufacturing his advancement has been steady, and his own ability and energy have won him success. In every respect Mr. Hill has well upheld the high prestige of the honored name which he bears. He is one of the liberal and representative business men of Anderson, is a staunch Republican in his political belief, and takes an abiding interest in all matters touching the social and material progress and prosperity of his home city.

Mr. Hill married Miss Tillie Granger, a daughter of Dow Granger of Noblesville, Indiana. The four children of their marriage are: Forrest Jr., Hester, Marybelle, and Mildred.

ROBERT C. SHEPHERD. When the late Robert C. Shepherd died on November 5, 1904, he was the possessor of one of the finest farm homes in Madison county, Indiana, where he had lived for many years and reared his family. Probably no man in Madison county betrayed a deeper interest in farms and farming than did he, and it is certain that few if any, reached the pinnacle of success as an agriculturist that he attained. The study of that subject was long one of the most engrossing interest to him, and he possessed a deeper insight into it and was more thoroughly familiar with the secrets of Mother Earth than is often given to any who are not scientific students of the soil. His splendid farm of 260 acres near Anderson was long regarded as one of the finest in Madison county, and his home corresponded to it in all its detail of comfort and capacity.

Robert C. Shepherd was born in Kent county, Maryland, on August 24, 1852, and his death occurred at his home place on November 5, 1904. He was the son of James and Jane (Clendenning) Shepherd, natives both of Maryland, and there they passed their days. The son received his education in Kent county, and in his youth was thoroughly trained in the carpentering business, in which he was for some years occupied as a contractor, and in which he was fairly successful. It was not the work, however, in which his heart was centered, and when he came to Indiana in early life and beheld about him the splendid opportunities for securing land engaging independently in the business of farming,

he relinquished all activity in building circles, and confined himself to the acquiring and working of a farm of his own.

Success was never a stranger to Mr. Shepherd. His first three years in Indiana were spent in Selina and Chesterfield, and it was then that he took up farming. His first place was one of forty acres, but he early began to add to his holdings and when he died a few years ago he had 360 acres of the finest Indiana land represented on his tax list. He was a man of the most thoroughgoing methods, and one who believed that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well. Consequently, he did not farm in a half hearted or indifferent manner. He did not make the mistake of attempting to successfully conduct a farm without acquainting himself with first principles in the art of farming. Rather did he delve deep into the subject, learning the comparative values and qualities of the different types of soil, and applying his knowledge in a manner that was conducive to the best results. His fine home was planned and built by himself, and is a distinct credit to him as a builder, despite the fact that he abandoned the contracting business to take up one that was of deeper interest to him, and more suited to his natural inclinations. A man of considerable education, he was a citizen of the highest type and ever evinced a proper interest in matters affecting the public weal in his community.

Mr. Shepherd was married on April 10, 1870, to Miss Leona Treadway Nelson, the only child of Moses and Martha Nelson. Seven children were born to them. Warren, the eldest, married Anna Dean. Thomas C. is married to Mattie Gobin, and they have two children,—Dorothea and Beulah. Charles W. married Ira Abbott. Alzora is the wife of Homer Lawler, and they have one son, William. Mae is the wife of Daniel Boner, and the mother of two sons,—Robert and Theodore. Jessie married Francis Scott, and their two children are Helen Mae and Lavona. Bertha, the last born, is the wife of Henry Hawlor, and has one daughter, Margaret. All have reached places of usefulness and merit and are acquitting themselves honorably in the work to which Life has called them variously.

Mr. Shepherd was an exceptionally public-spirited and enterprising man, and was known widely throughout his county. He was well read on topics of the day, an interesting conversationalist, but a thinker and doer, rather than a talker. He was long a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was fraternally identified by his membership in the Red Men. He died comparatively young in years, being but little past his fifty-second birth anniversary, but he had accomplished more in that brief span than many who are longer spared to this world and its work, and will long be remembered as one of the most capable and successful men who ever identified themselves with the business of agriculture in Madison county.

W. C. SCOTT. Few men who find pleasure in country life realize more solid enjoyment from their work than does W. C. Scott, well known farmer and stock breeder of this community. His work is his recreation alike, and in it he exercises every faculty in his possession. As a breeder of fine horses Mr. Scott is known throughout the state, and he is especially well known as the owner of Dan R., one of the fastest horses of the country, with a registered speed of 2:01¼. As a general farmer, too, as well as in his capacity of breeder, Mr. Scott has gained prominence,

and his place located on the W. C. Scott Gravel Road, lies about a mile and a half distant from the town of Chesterfield.

Mr. Scott was born on September 12, 1852, in the town named above, and is the son of William and Betsey (Schrayer) Scott, the former a native son of Lee county, Virginia, who came to this region in the year 1836 and here settled. He was variously employed in the community for some years, and was for a considerable time occupied in railroad contracting, a work in which he was particularly successful. Both parents died in this locality.

When Mr. Scott was a boy he early gained habits of independence and energy, his first work being that of waterboy to the gang which his father employed in the railroad work. Later he served as pumpman for the tank that fed the engines, and he went to school when it was convenient, rather than otherwise. He also worked on the farm and did teaming for wages, and was occupied in these ways until he reached his twenty-second year, when he set out for himself as an independent farmer. He rented land the first while and later bought the farm, where he has ever since resided most comfortably. Here he has carried on his work and with advancing years and growing independence, he has found it possible to indulge his fancy for thoroughbred horses, as well as to keep up the regular work of his place. His ownership of the well known Dan R. has already been mentioned, and is indicative of his taste in horseflesh.

In 1875 Mr. Scott married Rachel Boddell who died without issue, and he later married Hannah Boddell, who bore him three children. Luther, the eldest, married Vina Boner; Jacob married Nettie Dunham, and Hannah is the wife of Charles Owens. The third marriage of Mr. Scott was to Mary A. Parker, and to them have been born two daughters. Angeline, the eldest, married William Boner, and they have one child, Eva. Elizabeth married Elmer Jeffries, and to them two sons, —Walter and Floyd, were born, the first of whom is deceased.

Beyond his home interests Mr. Scott is not concerned with public matters, beyond the interest of any good citizen. He is a Republican in Politics and attends the Christian church.

ALONZO D. NORRIS. Holding prestige as the leading fruit grower of Adams township, Alonzo D. Norris has also the distinction of belonging to that class of men who have achieved their success through personal effort, as he entered upon his career without financial backing or influential connections and has worked his way to the front by steady application, untiring industry and constant perseverance. From modest beginnings he has built up a business which adds to the importance of Madison county as a fruit-growing center, and at the same time has identified himself with all movements which have gone to make for the public welfare. Mr. Norris was born in Henry county, Indiana, November 10, 1857, and is a son of John C. and Emmeline M. (Bray) Norris, both now deceased, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Adams township. There were three children in their family, of whom two now survive: Cindora, who is the wife of Isaac Keesling and resides in Kansas; and Alonzo D.

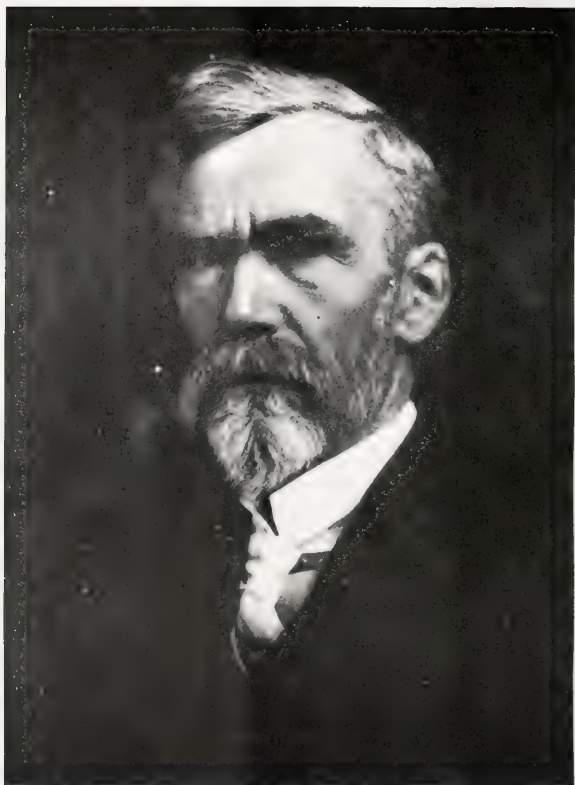
Alonzo D. Norris received his education in the district schools of Adams township, whence he had been brought as a child, and was here reared to manhood. In 1878 he was married to Mary F. Stanley, and about eighteen months thereafter went to Illinois, where he spent two years. Subsequently he went to Kansas, by way of wagon, but after

three years spent in farming in that state returned to Indiana, and took up his residence in the city of Anderson. During the twelve years that followed, Mr. Norris followed the trade of carpenter, with moderate success, and then spent two years in Henry county, but about the year 1898 returned to Adams township, Madison county. His capital at this time consisted of about \$100, and part of this he invested in a small tract of land, on which he began truck farming. Here he also began experimenting in the growing of fruit and was so successful with his initial ventures that he was encouraged to extend his operations along this line. From year to year he has extended the scope of this industry, and today he has seventeen acres set out in small fruits, principally strawberries and raspberries, and, as before mentioned, is the leading fruit grower of the township. His products find a ready sale in the markets at Anderson, where Mr. Norris is known as a man of excellent business abilities. He has made a thorough study of his calling, is recognized as an expert in his line, and has been successful in producing some excellent varieties of the smaller fruits. It would be difficult to find a better example of self-reliance, progressiveness and persevering energy, than that displayed in the career of Mr. Norris. He has met discouragements and disappointments, but has not allowed them to make him lose faith in himself, and his steady confidence in his ultimate success has eventually brought him to the vocation for which, it would seem, he is best fitted. In his political views Mr. Norris is a Democrat, but he has found little time to devote to matters of a public nature, although he endeavors to support good men and measures and to aid other public-spirited men in forwarding movements for the benefit of Adams township and Madison county. His fraternal connections include membership in the Improved Order of Red Men, at Emporia, and the Hay Makers at Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris are the parents of six children: Herbert; Clarence, who is married and lives in Adams township; George, a member of the cavalry service in the United States army, stationed at a fort in Wyoming, Nebraska; Alva, single and living at home; and Ada and Gladys.

JOHN T. STARR. Adams township can boast of some of the best-regulated farms in Madison county, and here are also to be found some of the most progressive agriculturists of this part of the state. Many of these men have been the architects of their own fortunes, and, appreciating their success because it has been self-gained, take a pardonable degree of pride in their own achievements and those of their community, and are striving earnestly in behalf of the public welfare. Prominent among this class stands John Thomas Starr, who has not only won an enviable position in agriculture, but has also rendered his county signal service in the capacity of sheriff. Mr. Starr was born in Henry county, Indiana, November 5, 1852, and is a son of Wiley and Dorcas (Vickery) Starr. His father, a native of South Carolina, migrated to Henry county, here established himself as a farmer, and passed away when John T. was a child. Mrs. Starr was remarried in 1860, but her second husband died four years later. Three children were born to Wiley and Dorcas Starr, namely: John T.; Joel D., who served in the Union army throughout the Civil War, and subsequently becoming a farmer of Anderson township, where he died in April, 1912, one of his community's most highly respected citizens; and Elizabeth,





J. J. Atterville

who is the wife of Richard Graham, who was also a soldier in the Union ranks.

John T. Starr was educated in the district schools of Henry county, and was there reared to manhood, continuing to reside in the vicinity of his native place until March, 1882, when he came to Madison county and located in Fall Creek township, near Pendleton. Here he commenced to feed and ship stock, and his operations, commenced in a humble manner, soon grew to large proportions, and he was recognized as one of the substantial men of his community. Since 1898 he has devoted the greater part of his attention to general farming in Adams township, and is now the owner of a valuable, well-cultivated property. He has always been ready to adopt modern methods and ideas in his work, understands his business thoroughly, and because of perseverance, far-sightedness and good management has been uniformly successful in all of his ventures. In his political views he is a Republican with progressive tendencies. He was three times nominated in convention without opposition for the office of sheriff and became his party's nominee on another occasion, and served in that capacity from 1894 to 1898, giving the people of Madison county an excellent administration and bringing to the discharge of his official duties the same enthusiasm and well-directed effort that have made him successful in his business affairs. He belongs to Sicilian Lodge, No. 234, Knights of Pythias; has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1872, and has twice been noble grand of Mechanicsburg Lodge; and is also prominent in Masonry, being a member of Madison Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M., Pendleton Chapter No. 51, R. A. M., Pendleton Council, R. & S. M., and Anderson Commandery. In all of these he has a wide acquaintance and numerous sincere friends.

Mr. Starr was married to Miss Mary Ann Pring, who was born and educated in Henry county, Indiana, and three children were born to this union, of whom two are living in 1913: James M., born April 21, 1875, in Henry county, who served four years as deputy sheriff under his father, and is now engaged in the manufacturing business at Anderson; and J. Ward, born in Madison county, who is a graduate of the common and high schools of Anderson and an Indiana University student now teaching in Madison county; James M., was married to Miss Maude Aiman, a daughter of Benj. Aiman of Pendleton, and they have two children, Frances and Morris.

JAMES J. NETTERVILLE. It is highly probable that there are few residents of Madison county who are unfamiliar with the name of James J. Netterville. His is the name of a man, essentially self-made and the term in this instance is used in the broadest application possible, being that of one who in early life determined to win success if industry and good management might be held as factors in the ultimate realization of his ambition. With neither the prestige of family nor the open sesame of money to aid him, he has made his way to the front ranks in the citizenship of Anderson, and is today foremost among business and political circles of the city.

Of Irish birth and parentage, Mr. Netterville was born in Ireland, on February 7, 1849. He comes of a family whose paternal ancestors were born in that country. The paternal grandfather, Mr. Netterville, was a well-to-do farmer and landlord in County Mayo, Ireland, and the father was also engaged in the same vocation while he remained on the island,

but he migrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1851. Following his death, his widow, who was Margaret Murphy in her maiden days, took her two children to Canada in the fall of 1851, and there made her home with her brother, who was living some sixty miles distant from Toronto. She came to Anderson in 1887, where she resided until her death. Besides James J., of this review, Mrs. Netterville had one other son, Frank, who died at the age of four years.

Young Netterville continued to live in Canada until he was twelve years old, and at that early age he launched out in independent life. His first stop was at Detroit, Michigan, and there he was employed as check boy at the American Exchange Hotel. After two years he went to Chicago, and from thence to Milwaukee where he enlisted in the regular army, serving three years in the reconstruction days following the Civil war. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Chicago. In that city Mr. Netterville received employment as time keeper in the North Chicago Rolling Mills, but when the works were destroyed by fire in 1871, he went to Cincinnati, there accepting a position in the wholesale and retail dry goods house of H. B. Claffin & Company, of New York City. It was while thus employed that he met and married Miss Amanda, the daughter of James and Emily (Ross) Smith. She was born in Boone township, Madison county, Indiana, where her parents, who were well known farming people, were pioneer settlers. Until 1875 Mr. Netterville continued in Cincinnati, and in that year with his wife he located in Anderson, and engaged in the grocery business, investing his entire savings and available capital in the business.

For two years he continued in that enterprise, but it failed to meet his expectations in any way, so that he decided to dispose of it and for some time engaged in farming. This, too, was not satisfactory to Mr. Netterville, and he felt a strong inclination to yield to a latent desire to study law. His indecision resulted in his beginning the study under the tutelage of C. D. Thompson, long since deceased, and within a year after he began his studies he was appointed deputy county clerk under R. H. Hannah, then officiating, and continued in the office through the administration of Mr. Hannah's successor, Jesse L. Henry. After three years of service in the office of deputy clerk, he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer under George Ross. In these departments of public service he was afforded the best possible opportunity to become acquainted with the people, and so well did he utilize that opportunity that the Democratic convention of 1885 nominated him for county clerk, and he was elected with a majority of 350, despite the fact that certain of his fellow candidates for various other offices were ingloriously defeated, some of them by majorities of four hundred,—a simple statement, but highly indicative of the position of the man in the esteem of his fellows. Mr. Netterville assumed the duties of his office in 1886, and three years later he was renominated without serious opposition, being elected by a pleasing majority. When he was first the incumbent of a public office in Anderson the population of the city was 4,520, and during the years of his service the city grew to something like 25,000, three deputies being required to carry on the work of the office of county clerk.

In 1887 Mr. Netterville bought the interests of Mr. Myers, then Secretary of State, in the *Weekly Democrat* and became associated in its publication with Dale J. Crittenden. In 1891 a daily edition of the

Democrat was launched, and when Mr. Crittenden was appointed postmaster of Anderson by Mr. Cleveland, the paper was sold to the *Democrat Company* in 1893.

Mr. Netterville has been identified with the organization and operation of a number of the more important enterprises that are now in operation in the city, and his relation to many of them today is a highly influential one. He was a leader in the organization of the Anderson Fuel Company, of which he became secretary, and which was organized with a capital stock of \$250,000, and owned twenty-five natural gas wells. In 1896 he established the Netterville Insurance Agency, a concern that rapidly assumed generous proportions and carried on a large and lucrative business in the city. This was afterwards merged with the Farmers' Trust Company, one of the leading banking institutions of the city, and Mr. Netterville is now president of the concern, with George E. Nichol as secretary and treasurer, and A. T. Dye assistant secretary-treasurer.

The Maplewood Cemetery Association was another enterprise with which Mr. Netterville has been conspicuously identified, and as one of the promoters of the Association has done excellent work for it since the organization was effected. A purchase was made of 300 acres of land north of White river and just opposite the city, where is platted and maintained one of the most beautiful cemeteries of the state. Mr. Netterville is an active member of the executive committee, now serving as its chairman.

In the line of public service, his name has long been a prominent one. In 1895, when Congress enacted a national income tax law, he was appointed by President Cleveland collector of that tax in Indiana, and he served in that capacity until the Supreme Court declared the law unconstitutional and therefore void. He was chairman of the Board of Public Works of the City of Anderson from 1902 to 1906 and while serving in that position he planned and constructed the water system that now furnishes pure and healthful water to the city. He also made such other improvements in the public utilities of the city as to transform them from a revenue consuming to a revenue producing basis. In 1910 Mr. Netterville was elected to the state legislature as joint senator from the counties of Henry and Madison, and was appointed by Governor Marshall a member of the legislative visiting committee of 1911 to visit the various penal, benevolent, and correctional and educational institutions of the state, and make recommendations as to their financial needs for the biennial period of 1912 and 1913. And it is gratifying to add that these duties were so well performed that Mr. Netterville was reappointed by the Governor to serve on the same committee for the legislature of 1913. He was appointed by the Lieutenant-governor to a membership on the Penal Farm Commission, of which he was afterward made chairman, and as such visited and investigated the work farms and similar correctional institutions in the United States and Canada. As a result of this investigation work he caused a law to be enacted providing for a Penal Farm for the state of Indiana, for the detention of short term jail prisoners, and this law is regarded in the state as the most advanced prison reform measure undertaken in Indiana in many years, and it is believed will go far towards relieving the state of the odium of the present disgraceful jail and prison system. In the sessions of 1911 and 1913 Mr. Netterville was an especially active and influential member, and he served

on many important committees in the senate, as well as serving as chairman of the joint committees on Ways and Means of the House and Finances of the Senate.

Mr. Netterville is a man who has ever displayed the utmost interest in the securing of industrial establishments for the city of Anderson, and has been influential in that good work to a large extent. With Colonel Storer he platted Grandview addition of four hundred lots, which has been long built up and is surrounded by such factories as the Anderson Paper Company and the American Wire and Nail Company. He is the owner of two fine business blocks on Meridian street and it is undeniable that his enterprise along many lines has materially aided in the splendid growth of his home city.

Mr. Netterville is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Masonic orders, in which he is well advanced, and he is well known for his advanced ideas of fraternalism and brotherhood. Politically, he is a Democrat, as has been stated, and has been active in the party ranks for years, serving as Chairman of the County Central Committee on a number of occasions and on the State Committee. He is known for a systematic and effective organizer, as well as a worker of the utmost energy, and has represented his party in many state and county conventions.

Mr. Netterville was married July 15th, 1874, and five children have come to them, three of whom are yet living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Lorena May, George F.; Victor Hugo, James J. Jr., and Emily Ross. George and Victor are deceased, the former dying at the age of seven and the latter when four years old.

The family home, which is one of the finest in the city, is located on West Eleventh street.

ERNEST M. CONRAD, M. D. One of the old and honored families of Madison county, members of which have been prominently identified with agricultural pursuits, commercial and industrial activities, and the various learned professions since the advent of the first pioneer is that of Conrad. Among the worthy representatives of the name is Ernest M. Conrad, M. D., physician and surgeon of Anderson, whose native ability and devotion to his calling have won him high distinction in his profession.

Dr. Conrad was born near Lapel, Madison county, Indiana, February 20, 1870, the younger of the two sons of Zachariah and Emma (Woodward) Conrad. His father, who was born in this county, in 1845, became one of the prosperous farmers of the vicinity of Lapel, and later in life turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he achieved an equal success. His death occurred in 1894, when the community lost one of its most energetic and progressive citizens.

Ernest M. Conrad secured his early education in the country schools near Lapel, and the high school at Anderson. In 1889, he became a student in Depauw University at Greencastle, where his studies were continued for three years. On leaving college and before preparing himself definitely for his profession, he had one year of experience in teaching school at Fishersburg. Then began his medical studies in the Indianapolis Medical College. From that institution in 1897 he was graduated M. D. and practiced at Maxwell until March, 1898, when, desiring a wider field for his activities, he moved to Anderson. The



E. M. Conrad.

success that has attended Dr. Conrad's efforts demonstrates his excellent choice of a profession. He is a close student of his calling, keeps fully abreast of the advancements that are continually being made in the science of medicine, his knowledge is comprehensive and accurate, and his skill is demonstrated in the excellent success which has attended his efforts in the sick room. He possesses marked judgment and discernment in the diagnosing of disease, and is peculiarly successful in anticipating the issue of complications. Along professional lines he is connected with the Madison County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, also having membership with the Delta Upsilon College Fraternity. To no small degree the success of Dr. Conrad has been due to his constant study and ambition to keep abreast with the advance in medical knowledge. Hardly a day passes in which he does not add something to his knowledge and experience by personal observation and study, and he has also taken three post-graduate courses, one in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and one in the New York Post-graduate school, and another in the Harvard Medical College. At the present time Dr. Conrad is giving special attention to internal medicine and diseases of children. For seven years his professional services were also directed to the public welfare as a member of the board of health and for four years he served as coroner of Madison county, having been elected on the Republican ticket.

Dr. Conrad has long been one of the Republican leaders in Madison county. From 1902 to 1906 he was chairman and secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, and in 1908 again became chairman. Fraternally his relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, in both of which orders, he has numerous friends, as he has in all social circles of Anderson. The doctor, besides his professional activities, has interested himself in agriculture, being owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Anderson township.

In 1897 Dr. Conrad married Miss Charity L. Gwinn of Madison county, a daughter of Harvey Gwinn, an old resident and highly esteemed citizen. To Dr. and Mrs. Conrad has been born one daughter; Bernice E. Conrad. The present family residence is located at 2124 Meridian Street.

SILAS R. MAUZY. The career of Silas R. Mauzy, of Adams township, is illustrative of what may be accomplished by the man of energy and industry. for from small beginnings he has built up a business that has grown to such proportions as to give him the distinction of being the largest shipper of livestock in Madison county. Not only has he gained prestige in the business world, but in public life and social circles he has won equal prominence, and no man in his section stands higher in general public esteem. Mr. Mauzy was born on a farm in Rush county, Indiana, May 30, 1846, and is a son of Cornelius C. and Sarah (Garretson) Mauzy.

Silas V. Mauzy, the grandfather of Silas R. of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, and in young manhood came to Indiana with his first wife, Rebecca Mauzy. After her death he returned to his native state and there married a Miss Barnes, and once more came to Indiana, settling in Rush county, where both passed away. Cornelius C. Mauzy was born in Kentucky, and was eight years of age when his mother died, he

being reared by his step-mother in Rush county. After his marriage, which occurred in Rush county, he came to Madison county in 1852,—and settled on a farm in Adams township, there spending the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits. He became one of the substantial men of his community, engaged in general farming and stock dealing, and at the time of his death was the owner of 192 acres of good land.

Silas R. Mauzy was six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Adams township, and here he secured his education in the district schools during the short winter months, his summers being given to the work on the home farm. Thus he became a thoroughly practical agriculturist and expert stock dealer, and the latter occupation he has made his life work. When he commenced his operations were carried on on a modest scale, but gradually his business expanded, each year seeing him widen the scope of his dealings, until he is now justly acknowledged to be the largest handler of stock in Madison county, buying cattle in St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, feeding them, and shipping them to the various markets all over the country. An idea of the extent of this enterprise may be gained from the fact that his business has run as high as \$384,000 per annum. Mr. Mauzy is known as a skillful man of business, quick to grasp an opportunity, ever ready and alert, but always fair and above-board in all his dealings. He has won the confidence of his associates and those who have had transactions with him, and his reputation is that of a man of business integrity and personal probity. He has invested his means wisely in land, owning 300 acres in Adams township, 140 acres being in the home farm. This has been developed into one of the valuable properties of Adams township and shows the care and good management which are expended upon it.

Mr. Mauzy was married first to Miss Lou Ann Gilmore, who died leaving one child: Fay, who became the wife of Woody Cooper, and is a graduate of the township schools. On July 3, 1892, Mr. Mauzy was married to Jerusha Biddle, who was born in Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, and is a sister of the Hon. Charles Biddle. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mauzy; Cophine, who is a graduate of the township schools and is now in her third year in the Pendleton High school.

Mr. Mauzy has taken a prominent part in fraternal work, and at this time is a popular member of Mechanicsburg Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Pendleton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 51, and Pendleton Council, R. & S. M. He also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, the Haymakers' Lodge, Active Lodge No. 746, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand, Banner Lodge No. 416, Knights of Pythias, at Anderson, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he carries an insurance policy of \$2,000. In his political belief he was a Republican until the campaign, when he cast his fortunes with the new Progressive party. His interest in politics, however, is only that taken by every good citizen, as he has been too busy with his private affairs to enter the public arena. Good men and measures receive his hearty support, and he is justly considered one of his section's representative, public-spirited citizens.

LEWIS JOHNSON. Prominent among the highly esteemed agriculturists of Madison county who have won success through the medium of energy, industry and well-applied exertion, Lewis Johnson, of Adams

township is deserving of more than passing mention in a work of this nature. He has been a lifelong resident of this township, and has witnessed and participated in the remarkable growth and development of its interests, which have changed it during this time from what was little more than a wilderness into one of the most flourishing and prosperous sections of the Hoosier State. Mr. Johnson was born in Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, July 30, 1846, and is a son of James and Amanda (Johnson) Johnson.

James Johnson was born in Jackson county, Kentucky, and as a young man came to Madison county and located in Adams township, having a farm on Fall Creek, where he spent his entire life. Here he was married to Jane Johnson, who was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, and came to Madison county in 1835, and she died when Lewis Johnson was still a babe. Mr. Johnson, being thus deprived of maternal care, was reared to manhood by his maternal grandmother, and received his education in the district schools, although the greater part of his schooling in his youth was in the school of hard work. He was taught the numerous duties necessary for the good farmer to know, and when about twenty-one years embarked upon a career of his own, renting land, carrying on general farming, and engaging to some extent in cattle trading, which later occupation he has followed off and on during his entire career. Being sober, honest and industrious, he managed to accumulate enough money with which to purchase his first piece of property, and as the years have passed he has added to this from time to time, as his finances have permitted, and has erected new buildings and made other improvements on this land. This has resulted in the development of a handsome farm, the appearance of which shows its owner to be a man of intelligence and thrift, an able agriculturist and an experienced manager, while his sleek, well-fed cattle give evidence of his ability and good judgment in the line of stock raising. He has always been ready to embrace new ideas and methods, believes firmly in the use of modern machinery, and is justly considered one of the most progressive men of his section.

Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Martha A. Slaughter, who was born in Madison county, Indiana, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Fessler) Slaughter. The father was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county when he was eight years old. His father, John Slaughter, entered land from the government. Two children were born to James Slaughter and his wife, John, living in this county, and Martha, who became Mrs. Johnson. The Slaughters are an old pioneer family here. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson there have been born four daughters and two sons, as follows: Carey A.; Cora B.; Georgianna, a graduate of the Adams township public schools and the Pendleton High school, who also took a course in the State University and is now engaged in teaching in Adams township; Everett L., a graduate of the Pendleton High school and the State University, and also an Adams township school teacher; Stella, who has been given a good education, and now resides at home with her parents; and James L., who is engaged in farming in Adams township.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Johnson is known as a valued member of Ovid Lodge No. 164, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a man of broad and liberal views, tolerant of the opinions of others. By his own industry he has won himself a competence and has reared a family that is a credit both to himself and to the community in which they are

filling honorable places. Politically a Democrat, he has manifested a commendable interest in affairs that affect his community, and in addition to serving as assessor and deputy assessor acted as door-keeper in the Fifty-third General Assembly of Indiana, in 1913. His wide circle of friends testifies to his popularity, in which his wife and children share.

AMOS UNDERWOOD. About the best means by which a man can establish the highest credit for integrity and good citizenship, is to maintain a long residence in one locality, where all his neighbors know him under a great variety of circumstances, test his reliability and still continue to sustain him as a valued and valuable citizen. It is through this test that Amos Underwood has been judged one of the leading agriculturists of Adams township, while his reputation as a citizen is equally high. He is now the owner of a well-cultivated property, situated on the northeast one-quarter of section 31, where he has ever borne a reputation for integrity in business dealings and probity of character. Mr. Underwood was born March 20, 1858, in Hamilton county, Indiana, and is a son of John and Catherine (Thomas) Underwood.

Amos and Mary Underwood, the paternal grandparents of Amos Underwood, were natives of Pennsylvania, and some time after their marriage migrated to Clinton county, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their careers in agricultural pursuits. They had children as follows: Amos, Reuben, Isaac, John, Zephaniah, Edward, William, Elisha, Percilla, Laura and Elihu, the last named of whom is still a resident of Clinton county, Ohio, and owns the old homestead place.

John Underwood, father of Amos of this review, was born in Highland county, Ohio, and was there married to Catherine Thomas, a native of Green county, that state. About the year 1852 they migrated to Hamilton county, Indiana, locating in Adams township, where they continued to reside until their deaths. In addition to farming, Mr. Underwood was a carpenter, a millwright and the proprietor of a mill, built the first steam sawmill in Adams township, and was always known as an industrious, energetic and successful man of business. He was a faithful member of the Friends Church. He and his wife had eleven children, as follows: Rebecca, who died in infancy; Mary E., who also died as a babe; Lydia, who is the widow of John C. Kassabaum; Reuben, who died at the age of seven years; Benjamin, who died in infancy; Josephine, who became the wife of Charles Thistlethwaite; Percilla, who is the widow of Eli Hutchins; Harriet, who became the wife of Lenn Ragon; Amos; John T., who is married and a farmer; and Hannibal, who is deceased.

Amos Underwood was reared on his father's farm, and during his youth worked on the home place during the summer months, his educational advantages being limited to occasional attendance at the district schools during the short winter terms. He was early put to work at farming, plowing, plaining, grubbing and harvesting, and the thousand and one things that are found to occupy the time of an Indiana farmer's son, thus thoroughly learning the duties of an agriculturalist which have been of such great benefit to him in later life. He also was employed in a tile mill in his youth, and after attaining his majority operated a mill of that kind for a period of five years.

Mr. Underwood was married June 14, 1888, to Alice M. Davis, who was born in Fall Creek township, Madison county, Indiana, February

28, 1865, a daughter of Washington Davis and Mary Davis, and was educated in the Spring Valley school. To this union there have been born two children: John W., born March 24, 1892, a graduate of the common schools of Madison county, single, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Adams township; and Mary C., born February 24, 1895, a graduate of the common schools and Pendleton High School, and now a student in Earlham College. Mrs. Underwood is a member of the Friends Church. Her husband is a member of Sicilian Lodge No. 234, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and has been active in the ranks of his party in matters of local importance. In addition to his home farm in Adams township, he has a well-cultivated tract of eighty acres in section 27, Fall Creek township. As a general farmer and stock raiser, he has met with uniform success in his various operations, and is acknowledged to be a practical agriculturist and excellent judge of livestock. During his long residence here, he has made numerous friends, and no man stands higher in the general esteem of the community.

SAMUEL Q. MARKLE. During the past twenty years Adams township has been the field of endeavor of Samuel Quincy Markle, a man of energy and push, who has been influential in business, political and social circles, and who has added materially to the growth and development of this section of Madison county. He belongs to one of the old and honored families of this part of the state, whose members have been noted for their honesty, their integrity, as well as for their prominent connection with commercial, agricultural and professional activities. As a worthy representative of this name, he is worthy of and receives the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

John Markle, the paternal grandfather of Samuel Q. Markle, was a native of New York State, and in young manhood came to Madison county, here becoming a pioneer farmer. He became well known to the citizens of this vicinity, arose to a position of prominence, and eventually the town was named in his honor, Markleville. Among his children was Samuel Markle, the father of Samuel Q. Samuel Markle followed in the footsteps of his father, taking up agricultural pursuits, and followed this vocation throughout a long and honorable career. He married Miss Ann Riggs, and they had a family of eleven children, of whom eight are living in 1913: Laura, who became the wife of Mahlon Maine; Madeline, who is the wife of Jacob Swingle; Loretta, who married Jacob Keesling; Della, who became the wife of Harry Blake; Ella, the wife of D. Fesler; Quincy; James and Henry.

Samuel Quincy Markle, or Quincy Markle as he is better known, was reared on the farm of his birth, situated about one and one-half miles north of Markleville, and there received his education in the district schools. He was reared to the work of the home farm, and as was the custom of farmers' youths of his day and locality spent the long summer months in assisting his father and brothers on the homestead, his opportunities for an education being limited to the short winter terms in the nearby schools. He was ambitious and industrious, made the most of his chances, and thus acquired a good fund of practical knowledge. In 1892, with his three brothers, James, Henry and Albert, the last-named of whom is now deceased, he entered the sawmill business. None of the brothers at that time had much money to invest, but a small mill was purchased for \$400, for a part of which sum they went into debt,

and out of this humble beginning has grown the large enterprise that now bears their name. In addition to the large sawmill located near Markleville, they are now the owners of farms near that place, to the east, deal extensively in lumber, and have carried on much profitable contract work. Mr. Markle is recognized by his associates as a shrewd, astute man of business, with the ability to recognize an opportunity, the courage to grasp it, and the business capacity to carry it through to a successful termination. His career has been but another example of the successful business man coming from the farm, and through his achievements he has won the right to the title of self-made man.

In 1888, Mr. Markle was united in marriage with Miss Eva J. Van-Dyke, and to this union there have been born six children, namely: Merle, Oren, Florence; Agnes, Ward and Paul. Mr. Markle is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, which his wife and children also attend, and which all the members of the family have liberally supported. His fraternal connection is with Markleville Lodge No. 629, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has a number of warm friends. In his political views he is independent, believing in exercising his prerogative of voting for the man he deems best fitted for the office, irrespective of party lines. His interest in politics has been only that of a good citizen, but he has never withheld his support from any measure or movement which his judgment has told him will eventually work out for the betterment of the community in which he has made his home all of his life. Adams township has no more representative or popular citizen.

JOHN W. LAMBERT, originator of the famous Lambert Patented Friction Transmission, and treasurer and general manager of the Buckeye Manufacturing Company. The "Sage of East Aurora" has said: "To achieve fame, seek out an unpopular cause that you know is right; then work for it, live for it, die for it." There is something reflecting this thought underlying the struggles of those pioneers of industrial progress who have had the hardihood to disagree with established ideas and processes and substitute for them new methods and revolutionary inventions. Through years of discouragement and ridicule, Alexander Bell brought his telephone to final public acceptance, and today many will agree that he is the greatest benefactor of modern business. But a short time ago, Peter Cooper built a locomotive and dreamed of trans-continental traffic. Luxurious trains now take us from New York to San Francisco in five days—a forceful tribute to the far-sightedness of this pioneer who dared work against public sentiment that the wheels of progress might revolve with greater speed. There are those living who laughed at the "impossible" invention of Samuel Morse. We all remember the public skepticism that preceded the epoch-making achievement of Marconi.

The point is that these men, with scores of others like them, believed in their ideas and fought for them through every sort of discouragement until success and approval finally smiled upon them. From their efforts we draw a lesson that, even in our smaller, more prosaic undertakings, cannot fail to leave its impress upon our work. Things worth while seldom come easily or over night. And just as there seems to be something inherent in mankind that scoffs at the attempts of our giant brothers to overturn established practices, just so does it seem to be the habit of the big men of all times to keep on and on, unmindful of discouragements, overcoming barriers, hopeful and confident of making

their dreams come true. Big men are attracted to the big problems. Bridge building, canal digging, railroad construction, and, more recently, automobile building, have drawn the daring masters of commerce, the seekers after the romantic in business.

Even in the pioneer days of the automobile business, certain conventions of construction were established. Some of these were uprooted early to be succeeded by the improvements that necessarily follow in the rapid development of a new world—industry. Others, though thought by many to be basicaly wrong, held on and even to this day few have had the hardihood to attempt the changes that mean so much opposition on the part of those who deery a disturbance of set methods. But the business, since its inception, has attracted many men who have not been content to build on the ideas of others. For the most part they have played "the game for the game's sake." They have found no joy or profit in their work except as they might discover faults and remedies for them; except as they might plan innovations and, after a hard struggle, put them "over the plate."

Twenty years ago—almost a life-time as things are reckoned in the automobile world—a man of this type began building a self-propelled vehicle at Anderson, Indiana, where he was already regarded as one of the successful manufacturers of the town. To be sure, he did not spend his time experimenting with a conventional car. Cut and dried methods did not appeal to him in the least. It was a three-wheeler to which he turned his thoughts and his inventive capacities. And he built a successful three-wheeled car, only to abandon the idea, as a whole, on the grounds that his deeper study of the market failed to show him the necessary commercial possibilities of a vehicle of that type. But that abandoned three-wheel enterprise formed the foundation of a business today grown to sturdy proportions. The present Lambert pleasure cars and power wagons, known wherever automobiles are bought and sold, are its proud successors in the affections and interests of the man whose name they bear, John Lambert. Even during the time he was trying to perfect a three-wheeled car that would be practicable and marketable, Mr. Lambert had his attention focused upon certain features of conventional automobile construction that he knew to be sources of certain trouble and confusion, and which he intuitively felt could and should be remedied. Many improvements, now of universal adoption, are products of his thought and industry; but, without doubt, his most important invention is what is now known in the trade as "The Lambert Patented Friction Transmission."

In his earlier work, Mr. Lambert used in the cars he built the usual type of gear transmission. That he abandoned it is, in itself, a forceful argument in favor of the simpler form of transmitting power from engine to driving mechanism, based on the time-tried principle of friction. His mechanical mind grasped the idea that the tendency in automobile construction should be toward simplicity. He foresaw that a universal use of power-driven vehicles depended upon a reduction of up-keep and maintenance costs, rather than upon a lowered cost of first production or selling prices. He knew that there were thousands of men who could afford to buy a car, but who could not afford to run the gauntlet of expense necessary to maintain one, based on the then tremendous outlay for broken and worn-out parts due to complicated construction and to the lack of mechanical knowledge and skill of those who wished to do their own driving. This amounted to a con-

viction, and he decided at once to begin the experimental work that has since resulted in the perfection of the simple, powerful, fool-proof and safe Lambert friction transmission. The greatest difficulties encountered in attaining success for his product lay more in convincing the public of its value than in perfecting it mechanically—just a repetition of the difficulties that the pioneers of progress have been up against for all time.

Practically all other builders of automobiles employed the gear type of transmission. Many of them, due to the tremendous popularity of the automobile itself, and the unexpected demand that characterized its earlier history, were highly successful from the standpoint of large output and high profits. People unfamiliar with mechanics and mechanical principles reasoned that if the friction type of transmission had such extraordinary advantages as were claimed for it, why were not these large builders using it?

Naturally, those who had automobiles to sell wanted to sell their own. They laughed at the Lambert form of transmission. Many "knocked" it outright without reason or thought; others damned it with faint praise; all refused to see, or at least to recognize its superior points until there grew up among users, dealers and manufacturers a prejudice against it. But this did not, by any means, discourage the Lamberts. Though theirs was the only concern using this transmission innovation; though they were compelled to fight this commercial battle alone and unaided, they knew the principle of their invention as well as the application was right; and they knew that ultimately a proper and just recognition would come. That correct theory and right judgment will rise to the surface of universal usage is an inexorable law. And so they continued to employ in their pleasure cars their simple friction device. Each year saw an increasing output; each season a growing tendency toward greater public favor. They built into every part of their product an honesty of intent and purpose that gradually won for them an honorable standing, not only among those who used their car, but among competing manufacturers as well. They built strain-bearing parts more heavily; they sought to simplify construction wherever it could be done without sacrifice of strength or efficiency; they used better materials than most of the manufacturers who produced cars of their price—better iron, better steel, better tires, better axles.

Early and late, season after season, they planned to build each car better than its predecessor, to produce a line of models that would, more nearly than any other, meet the needs and requirements of those to whom they sought to sell. Today finds their plant a busy hive of industry, filled with an army of hurrying workmen, behind orders nearly every day in the year, and with plans for expansion and increased output that will satisfy the hundreds of dealers who are clamoring for their line.

Today we find the old prejudice against the friction system of transmission practically laid to rest among the other ghostly impediments of progress, with scores of successful manufacturers of both pleasure and commercial cars adopting it without fear of outcome, and the Lamberts fighting in the courts of the land to retain, under their patents, the fruits of their labors and brains. The very disputing of their claims may be taken as a public recognition of the worth of their invention.

Since Mr. Lambert began the manufacture of automobiles at Ander-

son, he has seen the town grow into an important center for the production, not only of finished accessories and parts of varied character and large output that have won well merited fame and found their way into the wide markets of the world, but of cars other than his own.

John W. Lambert was born in Champaign county, Ohio, January 29, 1860, son of George and Anna (Liber) Lambert, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of the Buckeye State. He received his education in the public schools of his native state, and then went to Union City, where he formed a partnership with his father, and under the firm style of J. W. Lambert & Company, engaged in the manufacture of fork handles and spokes. Subsequently, he moved to Ohio City, where he was for some time. He conducted an agricultural implement store and grain elevator, and in 1893, came to Anderson from Union City, moving a part of the machinery from the plant at that place to Anderson, this being the nucleus for the present plant. This now covers six acres, is brick construction, and equipped with the most modern machinery of every kind, 250 people being employed in the works. In 1893 it was incorporated under the firm name of the Buckeye Manufacturing Company and the Lambert Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, and recently the plant has been equipped for the manufacture of automobiles. a very superior car being turned out. The capital stock of this concern is \$100,000, and the present officers are as follows: B. F. Lambert, president; George A. Lambert, secretary; John W. Lambert, treasurer and general manager. Among his associates John W. Lambert is known as a man of force of will, possessed of the courage of his convictions. It will be seen from a perusal of the foregoing sketch that faith in self and indomitable perseverance have no small place in his character, qualities that have unlocked for him the portals of success and brought out some of its rich treasures. Aside from his business his chief pleasure is his home, and his handsome city residence, located at No. 705 Hendricks street, and surrounded by beautiful shade trees, is one of the finest in the city.

In 1884 Mr. Lambert was married to Miss Mary F. Kelly, of Ausonia, Ohio, daughter of T. T. Kelly. Two children have been born to this union, namely: E. Moe and Roy, who are associated with their father in business. They are manufacturers of gas engines, stationary and portable farm tractors and commercial motor trucks, railroad inspection cars and gasoline street cars.

HENRY P. HARDIE. Among the capable public officials of Madison county who are discharging the duties of high public positions with fidelity and efficiency, none is held in higher esteem than Henry P. Hardie, the postmaster of Anderson, a man who has long been identified with the business interests of the city. He is a native of England, born at Woolwich in county Kent, in February, 1867. His parents were Henry and Mary (Johnson) Hardie, natives of England, the former being for a number of years employed in the Illinois Steel Company's works at Joliet, Illinois. He came to Anderson in 1889 and secured employment in the steel and nail works here, continuing with that company until his death, in 1905. His widow still survives, and now makes her home in Anderson.

Henry P. Hardie was brought to the United States by his parents when still a child, and his education was secured in the public and high schools of Joliet, Illinois. After his graduation from the latter he was

employed for five years in the steel mills at Joliet. In 1889 he came to Anderson and was made foreman of the shipping department of the rolling mill, a position which he held for eleven years. In 1900 he became the bookkeeper for the Terre Haute Brewing Company, a position which he continued to fill for six years, then becoming assistant manager of the business. In 1906 he was appointed city comptroller of the city of Anderson, under Mayor J. H. Terhune, and acted in that capacity for three years, and Mr. Terhune then dying Mr. Hardie by virtue of his office became mayor and filled out the unexpired term of one year. On the completion of his term as mayor he embarked in the real estate and fire insurance business with a Mr. Luse, under the firm style of Luse & Hardie, and this association has continued with mutual success to the present time. Mr. Hardie assumed his duties as postmaster of Anderson in 1912, for a term of four years, and has been rendering his city excellent service in the handling of the mails. A courteous, obliging official, with a high conception of the duties of public service, he has made an excellent record, and Anderson has had no more popular public servant. For eight years he also served as police commissioner, under two appointments by Governor Mount, and a third under Governor Durbin. He is a Republican in his political views, but he has friends among all political parties.

On the 14th of October, 1889, Mr. Hardie was united in marriage with Miss Susan Harris, of Anderson, a daughter of Richard Harris, an old and honored resident of this city and who for many years was manager of the Steel Wire and Nail Works. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, Harry R., who is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business in this city. Mr. Hardie has for a number of years been prominent in Masonry, and now holds membership in Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; Anderson Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery, No. 32, K. T.; and Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Indianapolis. He is also a member of Anderson Lodge, No. 209, B. P. O. E., and Banner Lodge, No. 416, K. of P. He is a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Anderson.

C. B. PENDLETON, M. D. Among the men of Madison county who have won positions of prestige in various lines of endeavor through the exercise of native ability, good judgment and constant integrity, Dr. C. B. Pendleton, of Adams township, holds prominent place. A member of a family that had been connected with the growth and development of this section for more than eighty years, he has steadfastly maintained the family reputation for public spirit and personal probity, and no man stands in higher esteem in the medical profession, in agricultural affairs or in public life. He was born on the home farm in Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, which had been entered in 1830 by his paternal grandfather, John B. Pendleton. His father, A. E. Pendleton, was born in 1830 on this farm, was here reared and educated, and on growing to manhood was married to Mary A. Richwine, by whom he had nine children, of whom four are living in 1913: Dr. C. B.; C. V., who makes his home at Rochester, Indiana; Dr. O. F., a retired dentist now living in Northern California; and Nina J., who is the wife of John J. McClure, of Los Angeles, California.

Curtis Bern Pendleton attended the district schools during the winter terms, and in the summer months assisted his father in the work of the home farm. Subsequently he became a student in the

National Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and for some years thereafter was engaged in teaching public schools in Henry, Madison and Fulton counties. Later, deciding upon a medical career, he entered the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, and after his graduation therefrom entered upon the practice of his profession at Mechanicsburg, Indiana, where he remained for twenty years. Following this he became a farmer and for eight years was engaged in tilling the soil of Adams township. Although he had always been an independent voter, on May 13, 1912, he was elected trustee of Adams township on the Republican ticket, and has continued to hold this office to the present time. At the time of his election he located at Markleville, where he discharges the duties of his office and looks after the needs of a large and representative medical practice. He was a member of the First District Medical Association, and at one time was president of the State Physio-Medical Association, of which he is still a member. He also holds membership in Mechanicsburg Lodge, No. 327, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand, is also a member of the Encampment, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs, in which she is past noble grand. Dr. Pendleton is the owner of eighty acres of land and his wife of seventy acres, all this property being under a high state of cultivation. It is devoted principally to general farming, but they have also had success in breeding stock, principally thoroughbred Duroc hogs. As a physician Dr. Pendleton is a close student, an able practitioner and a steady-handed surgeon, and as such has become widely known in the ranks of his profession, holding a high place in the esteem of his confreres and that of the public at large.

Dr. Pendleton was married to Miss Flora B. Reed, daughter of Dr. W. C. Reed, of Mechanicsburg. She was born in Henry county, Indiana, and there educated in the district schools, subsequently taking a course in the Mechanicsburg schools. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Pendleton: Dorothy F., a graduate of the Middleton High school and later a teacher, is now the wife of C. R. Keesling, of New York City. Leo E. married Miss Hallie Painter, a graduate of the Hartford City, Indiana, schools, and subsequently a teacher therein, daughter of Joseph Painter, of Hartford City. They have one child, Lois E. George H., who pursued the agricultural course in Purdue University, and is now engaged in farming in Adams township. He married Miss Agnes Copeland, of Hancock county, Indiana, who was formerly a high school teacher. The members of this family are all widely known and highly respected in Madison county, where their friends are only limited to the number of their acquaintances.

THOMAS JENKINS DOTY, a well known farming man and a pioneer resident of Green township, Madison county, was born near the place where he now makes his home, on August 25, 1838. He is the son of John and Sarah A. (Parsel) Doty, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Madison county some time prior to 1838, and here lived the remainder of their lives. John Doty entered government land and established a home on the virgin soil of Indiana, ultimately gaining a prominent place in the agricultural activities of the county in which he located with his family. He became the father of nine children, two of which number are living at the present time (1913). One of the two is Margaret Doty, who never married, and who makes her home with Thomas J. Doty, her brother.

Thomas J. Doty was reared on the farm where he now lives and his early education was received in the local schools, being somewhat limited in its scope as a result. He helped his father to improve the government homestead upon which they settled, and in time, as owner of the place, came to reap the further benefits of his early years of toil on the old farm. He continued with his mother until he had become of age, his father having died when he was a boy of tender years, and set out for himself in the activities of life. With the call of President Lincoln for troops in April, 1861, Mr. Doty was among the first to respond, and he was with Captain Edwards in Company B of the Second Indiana Cavalry. He took an active part at Chickamagua and remained in the service until the end of the war, being one of those to receive a pension from the government for his service at that crucial time. Upon the close of the war he settled down to farm life once more, and though he was utterly lacking in capital, he met with success in the agricultural industry. In recent years he has been retired from active farm life, but still retains his fine place of one hundred and forty-six acres in Green township.

Mr. Doty was married on February 28, 1878, to Miss Sarah A. Davis, who was born in Fall Creek township, a daughter of Bailey Davis. To Mr. and Mrs. Doty four children have been born, concerning whom mention is made briefly as follows: Arlie, the eldest, is a graduate of the common schools of this community, and is married to Ida Miller, and is engaged in farming in Green township. Vinnie is the wife of Ott Kinkade, living in Fall Creek township. Anna is the wife of Walter Reidenbach and lives in Hamilton county, Indiana, and Louella is the wife of Ira Schmiler, of Ingalls.

Mr. Doty is a member of the G. A. R. and attends the Methodist church. He is a staunch Republican in his politics and is one of the valued citizens of Green township, where he has passed his long and useful life thus far.

JOHN H. RAYMER. No more honored and respected citizen might be pointed out in Green township than John H. Raymer, who has been a resident of the county since about 1860, or since he was eighteen years of age. He was born in Maryland, on September 20, 1843, and is the son of W. P. and Lena (Prior) Raymer, both of whom were born and reared in Maryland. They came to Montgomery county, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives, which had been devoted to the business of farming. W. P. Raymer was a man of prominence in his community to the last day he lived. He was a leader in politics, active and responsible in his work for the party, which was that of the Democracy, and was in many ways regarded as a valuable man to his town and county. He and his wife were members of the German Reformed church. They became the parents of nine children, three of whom are living at this writing (1913). Silas, one of the three, is a resident of North Dakota; Sarah J. is the wife of Gideon Coblin, and lives at Bradford, Ohio; and John H. is the subject of this review.

John H. Raymer was a youth of eighteen years when he accompanied his parents from Maryland, his birth state, to Ohio, where the family settled. He had learned carpentering in Maryland and upon coming to Ohio devoted himself to that work. He did not stop long in Ohio, but soon came to Indiana, locating in Madison county, and here, on June 11, 1868, he married Emma L. Scott. She was born on September





MR. AND MRS. MARTIN L. GOODYKOONTZ



4, 1851, in the house where they now live, and was a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Stowell) Scott. The young couple settled down to housekeeping on the farm where they live today, and there they reared a family of eleven children, of whom eight are living in 1913. They are named as follows: Carlos S. Raymer, who is post master at Ingalls; Minnie S. is the wife of E. P. Myers, an attorney at Elwood, Indiana; Nora I. is the wife of W. A. Myers, superintendent of the Hartford City (Indiana) Schools; he is a graduate of the State University of Indiana; Alta J. is the wife of Samuel Garrett; Nettie C. is the wife of Newton Catty of Fall Creek township; John T. is married and lives in Green township; Earl E. lives at home, as does also Scott P., both of whom are unmarried.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fall Creek, and Mr. Raymer is a member of the official board of that body. He is a Progressive in his politics and has been active in a political way all his mature life. Mr. and Mrs. Raymer are pleasant and admirable people, who have reared a most creditable family, and they are among the most highly esteemed citizens of the township, to which they have given many of the best years of their life, and in whose better interests they have never failed to take an active and telling part. They have prospered in their work, and in addition to material advancement have the greater possessions of good names and pleasing places in the hearts of their fellow townspeople.

C. S. RAYMER, post master of the town of Ingalls and one of the prominent young men of the town, was born in Green township on June 7, 1869, and is a son of John H. and Emma L. (Scott) Raymer, of this township, concerning whom detailed mention is made in another sketch appearing in this biographical work. Further facts with regard to the parentage and ancestry of the subject are therefore unnecessary at this juncture.

Mr. Raymer was the eldest of the family of his parents, and he was reared on the home farm, where he was early trained in the business of farming. He received a good common school education in the seasons snatched from attention to farm duties, and continued to work on the farm with his father until his marriage, which event took place on June 29, 1890, when Amanda House, a daughter of William R. House, became his wife. She was educated in the common schools, like himself, and has many friends in the community, where she has long been known. Two children have been born to them—Violet, a graduate of the Ingalls school, who is the wife of Jadie Gregory, and Hobart, now a student in the Pendleton high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymer are members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Raymer is active in Republican politics in his section. In the campaign of 1912, however, he cast his vote with the Progressive party. In connection with his official duties he carries on the work of his farm, which, though small, is a well kept and productive place.

MARTIN LUTHER GOODYKOONTZ. A native son of Anderson township who has spent his entire career in this section of Madison county, Mr. Goodykoontz stands in the front rank of the agriculturists of his community, and through his work in developing his present fine property of one hundred and forty-five acres is entitled to mention among the men who have contributed to the prosperity of their township and

county. He was born on the 25th of March, 1858, just one mile east of his present farm, on a property which his grandfather, Jacob Goodykoontz, had entered from the government. He is a son of Daniel and Nancy (Watkins) Goodykoontz.

Jacob Goodykoontz, the grandfather, was born in Floyd county, Virginia, and brought his family to Madison county about 1830. For many years the name was well represented here, but at this time they are widely scattered and Martin Luther is the only member of his immediate family found in Madison county. Daniel Goodykoontz was born in Floyd county, Virginia, and was a lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents to Madison county. Here he was reared and educated and here married Nancy Watkins, a Madison county girl. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his active career, and was known as one of the substantial men and public-spirited citizens of his community. He and his wife became the parents of two children, Martin L. and William Arthur, but the latter died when only one year old.

Martin L. Goodykoontz was born in a pioneer log cabin and grew to manhood in the uncultivated community of his native place, being reared to habits of industry and economy. He attended the common schools during the winter terms and spent his summers in assisting his father, and when he reached his majority engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account. He has improved all his land, now some of the best to be found in the township, and has engaged extensively in general farming operations and in breeding Short-Horn cattle and other good breeds of stock. He uses modern methods and machinery, has improved his farm with buildings of a substantial character, and through good management and persistent effort has made a success of all his ventures.

On October 30, 1895, Mr. Goodykoontz was married to Miss Orpha Malone, a daughter of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Malone, natives of Frederick county, Maryland, who migrated first to Pennsylvania, thence to Indiana, in about 1836, and in 1865 came to Madison county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Malone had the following named children: William, who is deceased; Hiram; James, deceased; Adolphus; Joseph; Mary and Anna who are deceased; John, deceased; Charles; Sarah C., now Mrs. Edmund Jeffries of Montsea, Pennsylvania; Orpha, now Mrs. Goodykoontz; and Elizabeth, now Mrs. Daglish. Mr. and Mrs. Goodykoontz have no children, but have reared two adopted daughters, Venita Sapp and Bessie Tindall.

Mr. Goodykoontz is a stockholder and director in the Farmers Trust Company of Anderson, and he is a Democrat in his political affiliations. He has always kept in touch with the live political and civic interests of the day, but has not entered public life as a seeker after office. He is essentially a home man, being content to devote his energies to the cultivation of his land. An automobile enthusiast, he finds that his handsome Buick car not only affords the means of recreation but is a great help in his business affairs. With his wife he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

WESLEY WHITE, JR. For more than half a century the White family has been identified with Madison county, and always with the larger activities of farming and country life. Wesley White, Jr., is one of the Grand Army men still living in this county and has a

splendid country home in Green township. He has known Madison county since before the war, and has not only witnessed practically every important phase in the development of the region from the wilderness, but has borne his individual share of the labors and responsibilities in this work.

Wesley White, Jr., was born on a farm in Rush county, Indiana, August 15, 1844, and was one of the children in the family of the late Wesley White, Sr., and his wife, Lydia Nicholson White. Wesley White, Sr., was born in the state of Virginia in 1802, and his wife was born in Ohio in 1803. The father moved from Virginia to Ohio, and when still a single man came west to Indianapolis about the time Indianapolis was established as the capital of Indiana, and in that city he found employment by assisting in the construction of the first court house there. Subsequently he returned to Ohio, was married in that state, and then brought his wife and family out to Rush county, Indiana. There he bought a quarter section of land and made it his home for fifteen years. Selling out his interests in Rush county, he came to Madison county, and paid \$900.00 for one hundred and sixty acres. He kept adding to this original body of land until at one time he possessed 1,800 acres all in one piece. Practically all the land was covered with heavy timber when he bought it, and as a practical lumberman he established a saw mill in his woods, and for about ten years was engaged in working up all this timber into lumber. Much of the lumber which can now be found in some of the oldest houses in the county was the product of the White mills and came off the stumpage on the original White estate. The senior White was a man of large business enterprise, as the preceding statements would indicate, and at the same time was very liberal and public spirited. He was held in the high esteem of his entire community, and was always an active member and contributed to the Methodist church. In politics he was a staunch Republican after the formation of that party. There were nine children in the family and four are living in 1913. Mary is the widow of William Brattain and a resident in Hamilton county, Indiana; Linnia is the widow of Isaac Brattain and a resident of Pendleton, Indiana; Wesley, Jr., is next among those now living; and Lydia J. is the wife of John Smithers of Pendleton.

Wesley White, Jr., was two years old when his parents came to Indiana in 1846, and for that reason he has almost a claim to this county as his birthright place of residence. On the old homestead he grew to manhood and as opportunity permitted attended the district schools. When he was eighteen years old, the Civil war having come on and distracted the country, he enlisted in Company I of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry in July, 1862. His service was in Kentucky and Tennessee and continued up to March, 1863. He was taken down with the fever and received an honorable discharge on March 10, 1863. On returning home from his military career he engaged in farming and subsequently moved to Noblesville, Indiana, where he made his home for twelve years. He then returned to the farm in Green township, where he still resides. He possesses one hundred and seventy-three acres, has some of the best land in the township, and cultivates it according to the best method approved by his long experience, and by the general science of modern agriculture. He is operating the farm for himself.

On March 28, 1867, Mr. White was married to Lucinda Stern, of

Hamilton county, Indiana, where she was born and reared, a daughter of Samuel and Jane Stern. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and her mother in Marion county, Indiana. Mrs. White received her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of two children, now living. Fannie is the wife of Frank Anderson and lives in Noblesville; Harvina, a graduate of the Noblesville high school, is the wife of Jess Anderson, and they make their home with her father on the White farm in Green township. There is one granddaughter, Pauline, who was born August 9, 1907. Mr. White and family are members of the Christian church, and he is affiliated with Pendleton Post, No. 230, of the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he votes as a Republican and has served as supervisor of his home township.

O. B. CUSTER. The citizenship of Fall Creek township has no member more respected and esteemed, both for his individual worth and his many kindly and disinterested service in behalf of his friends and the community, than Mr. O. B. Custer.

He was born near Mortonsville, Indiana, August 9, 1838, and was a son of William and Judah (Kendle) Custer. William Custer, the father, was a native of Kentucky, born near Georgetown, and early in life came to Indiana, locating in Fayette county. In that county he married Miss Kendle and spent the rest of his life as a farmer in that locality. By ancestry he was a descendant of German stock. There were five children in the family and the two now living are O. B. and James, the latter being a resident of Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. O. B. Custer was reared on a farm and during the winter months attended district schools. When still a boy he began earning his own way, and he has known the practical duties of a farm from earliest boyhood. He lived at home until he was twenty-six years of age, and after he attained his majority he was engaged in buying and selling horses for several years. He has always been a lover of horse flesh and an excellent judge of the best points of a horse. On March 9, 1863, he married Miss Louisa Isgrigg, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, June 6, 1844. Catherine Caldwell Isgrigg, the mother of Mrs. Custer, died July 26, 1913, at the advanced age of 93 years. Mrs. Custer received her education in the public schools of her native county and was a daughter of Daniel Isgrigg. After their marriage Mr. Custer turned his attention to farming, though he also continued as a stock dealer. In the winter of 1866 he moved to Madison county, locating in Fall Creek township, which locality has been his residence for more than forty-six years. He and his wife are the parents of two daughters: Edna B., who graduated from the common schools and is now the wife of Lewis Rogers; Mota D., the wife of Warren Copper, she being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Custer have one grandchild, Glenn M., who is a graduate of the Anderson high school. Mrs. Custer is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Custer is active in fraternal affairs, being a member of Madison Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., at Pendleton, Chapter No. 51, R. A. M., and of Fall Creek Council, No. 43, R. & S. M. In politics he is a Democrat and has cast his vote for good government and never been interested particularly in party affairs. He is the owner of a nice little farm of forty-five acres in Fall Creek township, and he and his wife have a comfortable home and enjoy the esteem of a large community of friends.

HENRY CLAY BROWN. A life long resident of Madison county and for many years a progressive farmer of Fall Creek township, Henry Clay Brown has enjoyed the best elements of success, having acquired a good home, having given his family the comforts of living and education, and having steered an honorable and straightforward course throughout his own career.

Henry Clay Brown was born in Anderson township, Madison county, June 12, 1852, a son of Warner and Lavina (Clark) Brown. Both parents were born in the state of Maryland, where they were reared and married. After their marriage they came west and located at Anderson, Indiana, and continued in this county until their death. The father was a contractor by business and he and his wife were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living in 1913. George Brown and Samuel Brown are residents of Anderson, and Eliza, the widow of William Snell, is a resident of Logansport.

Henry Clay Brown was reared on a farm and such education as he obtained was afforded by the neighborhood schools. Up to the time he was twenty-one years of age he remained at home, and by his work and his other kindly services cared for his mother. He started independently as a farm hand, working at wages, and with the gradual accumulations of such labor was able finally to make a substantial beginning on his own account. At the age of twenty-four he moved to the farm where he now lives.

He was married May 7, 1873, to Miss Emma Ulen, who was born on the homestead where she now lives, a daughter of Absalom Ulen and was educated in the common schools. Seven children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brown: Harry H., a graduate of the Pendleton schools; Lula, Lavina, and Chester, graduates of the high school; Rex, Walter, Naomi, wife of school; Rex, Walter, Naomi, wife of Alfred White. Mr. Brown is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Haymakers at Pendleton. A Republican in politics, he has voted as a good citizen, but has never held any office. Mr. Brown has a well improved farm of about forty-five acres, and enjoys all the comforts and conveniences of modern country life. For several years he was engaged in business at Anderson as a drayman.

LEWIS D. KINNARD. Few of the farmers of Fall Creek township, in Madison county, Indiana, have made a better showing from a similar beginning than Lewis Dunwoody Kinnard. He has gained prominence in the agricultural sections of the county as a farmer and stock raiser, as well as being a feeder and shipper of some extent, and has a fine place of one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. He takes his place among the representative citizens of the township, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of a large circle of the best citizenship of the township.

Lewis D. Kinnard was born on the farm east of the farm on which he now resides on September 17, 1865, and is the son of John H. and Elizabeth Clay (Dunwoody) Kinnard. Both were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who came to Madison county, Indiana, in the spring of 1858, locating in this township, where they lived until 1891, when the father died Nov. 19, 1891, the death of the mother following on January 16, 1892. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living. Lewis D. is the youngest of the family.

The home farm and the schools of the community constituted the

early environment and influence of Lewis D. Kinnard, and after he had finished with the district schools he was entered at the Danville (Ind.) Central Normal. He finished his studies there in 1888, after which he taught for four years in Madison county, a work in which he was especially successful and popular. The business of farming, however, proved more attractive to him, and he gave up his school work to enter into agricultural activities following the death of his father in 1891. Since that time Mr. Kinnard has continued in the business and has made an excellent success of the work. General farming, cattle raising, feeding and shipping have constituted his main interests, and he has gained success and prosperity in the prosecution of the work. His hundred and sixty acres in section twenty-five is recognized as one of the finest places in the township, and stands for a generous application of genuine hard work on the part of Mr. Kinnard, formerly known as the Swain farm.

On September 4, 1889, Mr. Kinnard was married to Miss Della L. Downs. She is the daughter of Isaac and Jane G. Downs and was born in Champaign county, Illinois, coming to Madison county in 1886. To Mr. and Mrs. Kinnard three children have been born, named as follows: Charles D., born on September 14, 1891, is a graduate of the Pendleton high school and now a student in Winona Agricultural College; Helen J., born January 20, 1899, is a student in the high school; and Hugh, born February 3, 1902, is also attending the schools of the home community.

Mr. Kinnard is a member of the Society of Friends and fraternally is associated as a member with Madison Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., and Sicilian Lodge, No. 234, Knights of Pythias, of which he is Past Chancellor and a member of the Grand Lodge. He is a Republican and has given good service to the party in his district. Mr. Kinnard is one of the broad-minded and liberally disposed men who mean so much in any community, and whose citizenship is always of the highest order and worth to their town and county. He, with his family, enjoys the esteem and regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Fall Creek township, where they have long been known for their many excellent qualities. The family are members of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM R. KINNARD. Since he located on the old Thomas farm in Pendleton township, securing the place on the status of a renter, the fortunes of William Rush Kinnard have kept pace with those of the most prosperous of the men of his community, and he is today the owner of the fine old place which had been the property of his wife's family years ago. Success has attended his efforts and he is reckoned among the prosperous and substantial men of the town, and one whose influence and opinion are potent factors in the communal life of the place.

William R. Kinnard was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on December 7, 1848, and is the son of John H. and Elizabeth (Dunwoody) Kinnard, both of whom were born in the same county and state. They came to Madison county, Indiana, in 1858, locating here on the 8th of April, and settled in Fall Creek township, where they passed the remainder of their quiet and industrious lives. The father died in November, 1891, and the mother in January, 1892. The latter was a member of the Friends' church and a devout and saintly Christian woman. She reared her family of nine children in the purity and piety that were her strongest characteristics, and of the nine seven are today

filling useful places in the world. They are: Joseph D., William R., Mary F., Owen B., of Indianapolis; George L., Elnora B. and Lewis D.

William R. Kinnard was nine years old when the family came to Madison county, Indiana, and settled in this vicinity. From his early boyhood until he reached the age of twenty years he spent three months each year in the district schools, the remainder of the time being devoted to the varied forms of farm work incident to the time and place. He was twenty-one years old when he went west on a trip with the intention of finding something in which to venture as a means of livelihood, but his stay there was short and when he returned to his native community he joined his brother in a renting enterprise, and for three years they managed a farm on shares. He married in 1873, choosing for his wife one Mary S. Thomas, and they took up their abode on the old Thomas homestead, which Mr. Kinnard rented and which he afterwards bought. He prospered with the passing years, each succeeding season finding him advancing in the scale of success, and today he owns two hundred acres of the best farm land in Madison county, located in Fall Creek township.

Mr. Kinnard and his family are members of the Friends' church in which he was reared, and he is a Republican in politics. He is a man who is highly esteemed and respected in the township and county, and he has a host of the best of friends in this district, where he has passed his life thus far, and where his entire family was long and most favorably known.

As mentioned above, Mr. Kinnard married Miss Mary S. Thomas on January 16, 1873. She was born and reared on the farm the family now occupies, and is one of the best known and most popular women of the community. Four children were born to them, three of whom are living at this time: Alice, a graduate of the high school and the state University, and for some time a teacher, is the wife of Oliver E. Glenn, professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania; they have two children. Elizabeth K., a graduate of the high school and a teacher, is the wife of Edward Haines. Edith M., after her high school course, entered upon a course of study in Swarthmore College, and is now living at home with her parents.

GEORGE A. PHIPPS. In the little village of Huntsville in Fall Creek township, on the north bank of historic and picturesque old Fall creek, the principal industrial features and also business institutions are the flour mill and the saw mill which for many years have been conducted under the name and proprietorship of Mr. Phipps. A mill or factory is always an important institution in any community, and particularly is this true of the small rural settlement of Huntsville, where the mill becomes almost the central feature of the place and around it are grouped in comparative order the church and the school and the homes of the local population. Mr. Phipps came to Huntsville more than forty years ago, learned his trade in the old Huntsville mill and finally became its proprietor. He has thus for many years been known in the business economy of this county, and is one of the highly respected citizens of Fall Creek township.

George Aiman Phipps was born at Weldon, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1842, a son of William and Margaret (Aiman) Phipps. Both parents spent all their lives in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In the same county George A. Phipps was reared and

attained his early education in the common schools while growing up on his father's farm. Most of his early education was attained in one of the old fashioned subscription schools.

In November, 1870, Mr. Phipps came to Madison county, Indiana, and took employment under his uncle, who was the owner of the grist mill at Huntsville. In that institution he learned his trade and in 1882 rented the grist mill from its owner. Three years later, in 1885, he had advanced so far as to be able to buy the property, and now for nearly thirty years it has been conducted under his name and ownership. In 1909 a fire destroyed the old grist mill, which was never rebuilt. The saw mill was not burned at the time the grist mill was destroyed. Mr. Phipps was financially interested in the glass factory and the post factory when they were located as industrial institutions in Pendleton.

In November, 1870, Mr. Phipps married Arminta Alfont. Mrs. Phipps was reared in Madison county and has been the mother of seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Margaret, a graduate of the Pendleton high school and now the wife of Ward M. Taylor of Chicago; Ben F., in the hardware business at Pendleton and a graduate of the Pendleton high school; Claude A., now deceased; Sarah, who is a graduate of the common schools and is now the wife of Ed G. Brown of Lafayette, Indiana; Harry M., of Chicago, an unmarried young man and a graduate of the local schools; Hazel M., who is a graduate of the high school and is now a stenographer at Frankfort, Indiana; Paul, who is a student in the high school. Mrs. Phipps is an active member of the Methodist church. Mr. Phipps is one of the prominent Masons of Madison county. He is affiliated with Madison lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., at Pendleton, with Pendleton Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., with Fall Creek Council, No. 42, R. & S. M., and with the Commandery, No. 32, of the Knights Templar at Anderson. He has attained thirty-two degrees Scottish Rite Masonry. In politics he is an active Democrat and has long been a royal worker and supporter of the party interests and for local good government. At the present time he is a member of the Madison county council. He has also served on the township advisory board. Mr. Phipps is a quiet, unassuming man, honorable and honest in all his business relations, and has given an excellent account of the many years he has spent in this county. In his opinions he is a man of strong convictions, and what he believes to be right he acts upon as a solid principle underlying all his character.

JOHN WILLITS JONES. Madison county from its early pioneer history to the present time has had the benefit and the productive labors of different members of the Jones family, one of whose best known members is Mr. John W. Jones of Fall Creek township. The industrial and social character of a community is the result of its citizenship, and among the many family groups which have contributed in this important regard to the development of Madison county, none could claim more credit than the Jones family, through its various representatives since early pioneer times.

Mr. John W. Jones the Fall Creek township farmer and stockman, was born in the township where he now makes his home on December 22, 1865, a son of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Busby) Jones. Jonathan Jones was born in West Virginia in 1832 and died in March 1898. He came to Madison county with his parents when he was a boy, and the Jones family established itself in Fall Creek township and

took part in the pioneer work which then awaited the coming of every new settler. Jonathan was reared in Fall Creek township and received his education in one of the old log school houses which was the chief feature of the educational system prevailing here during the first half of the century. These schools were invariably supported by a private subscription, and were primitive in all their facilities and methods of work. Jonathan Jones married Elizabeth Busby, who was born on an adjoining farm in this county, her father having entered the land from the government. That farm is now known as the the old Lewis D. Kinard farm. After their marriage Jonathan Jones and wife made their home in Monroe township near Alexandria. Then in April, 1861, the Civil war having become reality, after having threatened its fury for a number of years, he organized Company D of the Thirty-Fourth Indiana Infantry, and was chosen captain. He was out at the front and in the campaigns of his regiments for about two years, when failing health compelled him to resign his commission and return home. After he had sufficiently recuperated, Governor Morton appointed him a drafting officer, and he served for some time in that capacity. About the close of the war, Captain Jonathan Jones sold his farm in the northern part of Madison county and moved to Fall Creek township, and bought the Scott farm, situated on Lick Creek. That remained his home until 1884 at which date he moved into the city of Anderson, which remained his home until his death. His wife passed away in 1871. He was one of the prominent citizens of Madison county during his time. He was for eight years county ditch commissioner and was also assessor of Fall Creek township. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. There were nine children born to the parents, and the eight now living are as follows: Mahala, wife of F. P. Jackson of Anderson, Indiana; Matilda Jones of Anderson; Isaac B. Jones of Pendleton; Sarah, who is unmarried and resides in Anderson; Etta, wife of Justice Frampton, who resides in California; John Willits; and Morrison B. of Anderson.

Mr. John W. Jones was reared in Fall Creek township and received his education in the public schools of this locality. He spent most of his early years on a farm, and along with such schooling as the local schools afforded, has acquired a thorough knowledge of the principles and practices of first-class agriculture. When he was about twenty-six years of age, on October 7, 1891, he married Miss Ella Haines, who was born and reared in Fall Creek township. In March, 1891, a few months previous to his marriage, Mr. Jones moved to the city of Anderson, where he was engaged in the ice business. This industry occupied his time and attention until February, 1911, at which date he sold out his interests in the Anderson plant, and moved back to Fall Creek township. Since then he has been an out and out farmer, is the owner of 90 acres of some of the best land in the township, and makes a specialty of the raising of hogs and cattle, shipping his stock by the carload. He also has realty in Alexandria and Madison. Mr. Jones is a man of wide experience both in business and in farming, and has applied business-like methods to his present enterprise and is regarded as one of the most successful men in the agricultural line in Madison county. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the order of Elks and has for a number of years been one of the influential men in the Republican party. He is a member of the Universalist church and his wife a member

of the Society of Friends. Mr. Jones and wife have an attractive rural home, and both are among the prominent members of local society.

SAMUEL SWAIN. The old citizenship of Madison county had no better representative than the late Samuel Swain, who was born in Fall Creek township in the decade of the forties, and who died on the 9th of September, 1913. He had been continuously identified with this section of the county throughout practically all the years that intervened since the pioneer period. Mr. Swain was an infant when the first railroad was brought through the county and in the vicinity of his old home-
stead, he was a boy in his teens when the Civil war broke out, and he witnessed practically every innovation and improvement which has been the teacher in a great civilization of a nation during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Samuel Swain was born February 14, 1848. It was his distinction, such as is possessed by comparatively few of the residents of Madison county, to have been born in a log cabin. That log cabin was situated on the farm where he made his home at the time of his death. A log cabin at that time was not necessarily a sign of poverty nor shiftlessness, but was rather a representative habitation, consistent with the period of development through which the country was then passing. As a matter of fact Samuel Swain belonged to one of the thrifty and substantial Quaker families which settled in early Fall Creek township. His parents were Woolston and Mary A. (Thomas) Swain. Woolston Swain was a son of Samuel and Martha (Briggs) Swain. Both the grandparents were natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and spent all their lives in that portion of the old Quaker state. Woolston Swain came to Indiana in early manhood, and at Indianapolis met Miss Mary A. Thomas, who had come to Madison county in 1834, belonging to one of the first families to locate in this county. After their marriage in 1843, they located in Madison county, and spent all the rest of their lives in this vicinity on this farm. The father was a farmer, and he and his wife were active members of the Friends church. They were the parents of five children, named as follows: Anna M., who is unmarried; Samuel; Rebecca, who is unmarried; Joseph; and Frances L., the wife of Joseph Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, president of Swarthmore College and president National Educational Society.

Samuel Swain was reared on the farm where he afterward lived and attained his education in the old district schools near this farm, and also in the Spiceland Academy. During his early manhood he obtained a certificate and taught the district school, during the winter term, while during the summer he carried on his farming operations. Mr. Swain never married, and after his father's death he assumed the active management of the home farm of one hundred and twenty acres. In the profitable cultivation of this estate he proved himself to be one of the most capable agriculturists and stock raisers in the county. Mr. Swain was a birthright member of the Friends church in this locality. In politics he was a Republican, though he was never interested in party affairs, and was always a supporter of good government. In his farming operations he made a specialty of raising high-class live stock. Mr. Swain in his business and civic relations was a quiet unassuming man, who always performed his proper share of responsibilities, and never obtruded himself into the conspicuous activities of public life. His unmarried sisters always made their home with him, and together they

kept the old estate as one of the best centers of the old-time life in Madison county.

JOHN W. LEWARK. Madison county's citizenship contains few members whose careers have illustrated so well the varied battle with fortune and with circumstance as that of Mr. John W. Lewark, of Pendleton. Mr. Lewark came to Madison county a runaway boy, obtained his education between periods of hard work, went from this county to the Union ranks in the great war between the states, and since returning a veteran from that conflict has been one of the honored citizens and business men of Pendleton.

John W. Lewark was born in the city of Anderson on Ninth Street, April 20, 1842, a son of Andrew T. and Margaret (Marshall) Lewark. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Ohio, and each of them when young came to Wabash, Indiana, where they were married. The family were residents first of Wabash and then of Anderson. The mother died when John W. was seven years old, and he was then bound out to David Kunts of Wabash. His adopted home did not prove congenial, and was the scene of much hardship to the growing boy. He had few comforts and practically no opportunity for schooling, and was employed nearly all his time in hard work in a brickyard and other occupations. When he was fourteen years of age he had reached the limit of his endurance and on Christmas day of 1856 he ran away from the Wabash home in which he had spent several years. He came to Madison county in the fall of 1857, where a half-sister lived. He remained with his half-sister for some time, and subsequently moved to Anderson where he secured work in a brickyard. In 1858 he located at Pendleton, being then sixteen years of age, and did farm work for some time. In 1861 he had begun work at the carpenter's trade and was getting along very prosperously in this work until August, 1861, when the demands upon his patriotism caused him to throw down his tools and enlist for the war of preservation of the Union. He became a member in Company D of the Thirty-Fourth Indiana Volunteers, and saw long and arduous service in the Army of the Mississippi and continued a soldier until November 6, 1865, when he received his discharge in Texas.

On returning to Pendleton, he took up work at the carpenter's trade, and followed this vocation energetically until February, 1872. At that date he engaged in the livery business and it is this line of enterprise with which his name has been identified at Pendleton for forty years. Mr. Lewark is one of the oldest liverymen in Madison county, and by straightforward dealing and good management has made a reputation throughout his part of the county and no business man in Pendleton enjoys more esteem than this pioneer liveryman.

On May 2, 1867, he married Miss Emily E. Shattuck who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana in 1866, being a teacher in the Pendleton schools up to the time of her marriage. After forty years of happy married life, she passed away on May 3, 1907, and was the mother of six children, namely: Anna, wife of William Tague; Clara, wife of Morris Townsend; Amy, the widow of Frank Datros; Mina, wife of Frank Homan; Edith C., who is Mrs. Alley; and Clarence L., who is a resident of North Carolina.

On March 16, 1910, Mr. Lewark married Mary Robins of Anderson, this county. Mrs. Lewark was born in Madison county in March, 1862. Mr. Lewark has always been a member of the Methodist church since

his boyhood. He is a popular member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is affiliated with Madison Lodge A. F. & A. M. For many campaigns he was an active Republican voter, but in 1912 joined the Progressive ranks.

OSCAR F. MINGLE, D. V. S. A resident of Pendleton for the past four years, and the only doctor of veterinary surgery in that locality, Dr. Mingle is a progressive young citizen and has made a very excellent success in his profession and in general affairs of citizenship in this locality.

Oscar F. Mingle was born in Hancock county, Indiana, May, 28, 1878; a son of Madison and Martha D. (Jackson) Mingle. The father now makes his home in Pendleton and the mother passed away in the fall of 1906. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living in 1913.

Dr. O. F. Mingle, the youngest of the family, received his primary education in the district schools. His early schooling was accomplished during the winter months, and in the summer time he assisted in the work of the home farm. After leaving the common schools, he had a varied experience as a farmer, and during that time evinced a great fondness for horses and live stock in general. This fondness extended through a natural study and close observation of the habits and nature of the domestic animals, and it was from this predisposition that he finally entered the Indianapolis Veterinary College in the fall of 1906. He was graduated D. V. S. in 1909, and then located at Pendleton to begin his active practice. He has no competition in this district, and has a large practice throughout the country-side. The doctor is a member of the alumni association of his college and is also a member of the Indiana Medical Association.

Dr. Mingle married in 1900 Miss Dora F. Kirkman, of Fall Creek township. Mrs. Mingle is a graduate of the common schools and has spent practically all her life in this section of Madison county. They are the parents of one son, Carroll K., who was born November 8, 1902. Carroll is a student in the Pendleton schools and has a record as a school boy probably not excelled anywhere in the county, since throughout his school period he has never been absent at a regular school session nor tardy and is now in the fourth grade of the public schools.

Fraternally Dr. Mingle is affiliated with Madison Lodge A. F. & A. M. and with the Knights of Pythias Lodge. His wife is a member of the Methodist church in Pendleton. Politically Dr. Mingle is a Democrat, though he has never taken much part in political affairs. He is the owner of forty acres of land in Hancock county, Indiana, and with the prosperity which at this early date he has already won through his energy and progressive ability, the future looks large with commerce for him and family.

A. W. COOK. One of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Fall Creek township, Mr. Asahel Walter Cook has spent the most of a long life of eighty years in this county, has given a long period of service as a teacher and educator, and for a number of years was a trustee of his home township first elected in 1890 for five years, then re-elected in 1899 for another four years. The opportunities for such service in behalf of the public come only to the man whose integrity and efficiency are proved beyond all doubt to the citizenship, and the fact of public

service alone extended over a number of years is a high tribute to the character of any citizen.

Mr. A. W. Cook, who is a birthright member of the Society of Friends, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1833, so that he came from the center of the old Quaker colony into the Quaker settlement of eastern Indiana. His parents were George W. and Elizabeth (Walker) Cook. Both parents were natives of York county, Pennsylvania, whence they came to Indiana in 1847 and located as early settlers in Madison county, their location being at Huntsville. The father was a farmer in that vicinity and died there in 1861. His wife survived for thirty years, passing away in 1891. They were the parents of eight children, and six of the family are still living.

Mr. A. W. Cook was reared in Pennsylvania, where he received his education in the public schools, and on October 26, 1854, was married to Hannah C. Garrettson. She was born in the same county as her husband, was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools, and after their marriage they located on a farm. Mr. Cook began teaching school when he was nineteen years of age, and his experiences as an educator continued for many years. This occupation he alternated with that of farming, and it was his practice to spend the winters in teaching while he conducted the operation of his farm during the summer. In this way he taught thirty-two terms of school, and twenty-two of these were taught in Indiana in Madison county. For twelve terms he was principal of the Huntsville school in Fall Creek township. Among the older educators of Madison county, probably not one is better remembered and stands in higher esteem among the great number of pupils who still survive and remember him than Mr. Cook.

In 1890 Mr. Cook was elected a trustee of Fall Creek township. After serving some five years he vacated the office, but was soon afterward recalled by the citizenship, and altogether gave nine years of service in the office of trustee. He was also for six years supervisor of his township. Mr. Cook in 1890 sold his farm east of Pendleton and moved to the town of Pendleton, where he has since made his home. At the present time his chief occupation is in writing fire insurance. In politics he has been a Republican practically since the organization of that great party.

The three living children of Mr. Cook and wife are as follows: Teresa C., who is the wife of Joseph H. Michael; Melissa G., wife of George Rogers; Mary E., wife of Charles Hedrick. The family are all members of the Friends church. Mr. Cook is affiliated with Madison Lodge No. 44 A. F. & A. M. and has been an active member of this fraternity for a great many years. He is in every way a progressive business man, has upheld all his duties of citizenship, and has been honored in his many relations in the useful services to his community.

GEORGE M. OVERMAN. President of the Madison County Abstract Company at Anderson, Mr. Overman has been successful in the real estate and insurance business at Anderson for more than ten years, and in the abstract company is at the head of one of the solid and prosperous institutions of this county. He has served as president and manager since 1907. Mr. Overman has had a varied but generally successful career, has been a farmer and stock raiser in early life, followed mercantile lines for a number of years, and finally located permanently

in Anderson, where he is held in high esteem both as a business man and citizen.

George M. Overman was born in Henry county, Indiana, near Maple Valley, September 17, 1868. He is the youngest of the children born to Nathan and Elizabeth V. (Wales) Overman. His father was born in Pesquotank county, North Carolina, in the vicinity of Elizabeth City, in 1830, and his wife was also a native of that state. The founder of the family in Indiana, was Grandfather Robert Overman, who in the pioneer days settled in Greenwood at Maple Valley in Henry county, and with the labor of his own hands hewed and built a one-room log cabin into which he moved his family. He spent many years in clearing up the farm, and when the settlers had increased in number he laid out a town site which he named Elizabeth City in honor of the town in North Carolina where he had spent his boyhood. Robert Overman was a settler in Henry county in 1832, and lived there until his death on January 27, 1875. His wife, Fanny Overman died October 8, 1865. Nathan Overman, father of George M., was reared and educated in Henry county and was a substantial farmer during his career. He moved to Shirley, Henry county, and afterwards went to California. His death occurred April 10, 1911, in his eighty-second year, while his wife passed away, November 7, 1907.

Educated in the country schools of Indiana, until he was fourteen years of age, George M. Overman completed his education in the high schools of Knightstown and Central Normal College at Danville, Ind. When he left school he returned to the homestead farm where he had received a thorough training in industry and thrifty habits during his vacation periods, and was engaged in general farming and stock raising for nearly two years. He next became a commercial salesman, selling pianos and traveling all over the states of Indiana and Kentucky. During 1894-95, associated with J. M. Fisher, under the name of Overman & Fisher he was in a music store for twelve months. After that he represented the firm of W. W. Kimball & Company of Chicago in selling pianos and organs in different territories of Indiana, and in March, 1899, was transferred to the Kentucky territory, where he continued the sale of musical instruments with Montenegro & Rheim, of Louisville, Kentucky. Resigning this position he came to Anderson, and in August, 1901, entered a partnership with his brother, R. E. Overman, under the firm name of Overman Brothers, Real Estate & Insurance. Some time later he bought his brother's interest, and has since amplified the business to include life insurance and the handling of general real estate and farm lands. He is regarded as one of the best informed and most reliable real estate men in this section of Indiana, and in consequence enjoys a large and prosperous business.

In August, 1900, Mr. Overman was married to Miss Adda L. Newby of Knightstown, Indiana, a daughter of Jabes and Sarah J. (Stites) Newby. There have been four children born to their union, namely: Donald N., Sarah E., Margaret F., and Harold B. Mr. Overman has been honored with the office of clerk of the Modern Woodmen, Camp 3690, of Anderson, and is one of the very popular men of his home locality. His residence is at 706 East Lynn Street.

HON. WILLIAM A. KITTINGER. A former state senator from Madison county, ex-prosecuting attorney of Madison and Hamilton counties, and for many years closely connected with the political and public

affairs of the county, Mr. Kittinger has been both a prominent and useful citizen of Anderson for more than four decades, and throughout that time has practiced his profession of the law. As a criminal lawyer Mr. Kittinger is probably unsurpassed in this section of Indiana, and is a man of the highest standing in his profession and as a citizen.

Mr. Kittinger was not born to fortune, and probably few successful men in Madison county today have overcome during their youth more obstacles than Mr. Kittinger. He was born in Wayne county, near Richmond, Indiana, October 17, 1849. His father, John Smith, was a native of Germany, a shoe maker by trade and after coming to America settled at Richmond, Indiana. There he married Miss Delilah Turk, who was born in Virginia, where her father died, and was brought by her mother to Wayne county, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood. She died in 1850, when her son William was about one year old, and the father John Smith then returned to Germany, in order to secure his interests in an estate, but was never heard of again, after leaving Indiana. He left behind two children, the oldest of whom, Thomas, died at the age of three years. William A., an orphan baby, was taken into the home of William L. Kittinger, and in this way he adopted the name by which he is now known and honored. Mr. Kittinger in 1855 moved to Henry county, Indiana, and was engaged as a saw mill operator and farmer near Middletown. In that vicinity, William A. grew up and as an orphan boy without influential relatives or friends had only limited advantages and nearly all his time was taken for the work about the home and farm, so that his schooling was very meagre. Industry, ambition and perseverance have always been qualities of his character, and it is owing to these faculties that he won a successful position in life against many and heavy odds. He finally gained a sufficient education to enable him to teach school, and when eighteen years old taught in Union township of Madison county, and was afterwards similarly employed in Lafayette township. The summer seasons were spent in farm work and in reading law, and while a very young man he also became interested in the ministry and was licensed to preach in the Christian church. His first license was obtained in Darke county, Ohio, and his second at Richmond, Indiana, and for two summers he supplied vacant pulpits in different sections of the state. Finally Mr. Kittinger took up the study of law in the office of Judge E. B. Goodykoontz at Anderson. On August 2, 1872, he was admitted to practice, and at once moved to Missouri, and opened an office at Bolivar in Polk county. He had just begun to get acquainted and earn his first fees in Polk county when a telegram announced the failure of the bank at Anderson in which his money was deposited, and he at once returned to the city, in order to look after his hard earned savings. On his return he took up the practice of law, and in that way has been engaged in his profession in this city for forty years.

Many important public services have interrupted the career of Mr. Kittinger in his regular profession. He was elected in October, 1880, prosecuting attorney for the twenty-fourth judicial circuit including Hamilton and Madison counties. He was reelected to the position in 1882, and gave a very satisfactory account of his administration during four years. After leaving the office he formed a partnership with Judge R. Lake, which lasted six months. He then fitted up an office of his own on the southside of the public square, but the building in which he was located was burned to the ground in less than a month after he

had occupied the office, and he suffered a heavy loss for him at that stage of his career. February 1, 1886, he became a partner of L. M. Schwinn, and the firm of Kittinger & Schwinn became recognized as one of the strongest aggregations of legal talent in this section of the state. Through all these years his reputation was growing as a criminal lawyer, and at the present time there is no abler practitioner in this special department in central Indiana than William A. Kittinger.

Mr. Kittinger was in politics a Democrat until 1878, and from that time forward allied himself with the Republicans. In 1888-90 he served as secretary of the Republican county Central Committee and is regarded as one of the strongest and most influential workers for his party in Madison county. In 1888 he was nominated on the Republican ticket representative to the legislature and led his party ticket by about one hundred and twenty-five ballots, though he was unable to overcome the Democratic majority in the county. In 1900 he was elected to the state senate from Madison county and in 1904 he was renominated for this office, and thus served for eight years his term as state senator ending January, 1908. In 1908 Mr. Kittinger was nominated and elected state senator on the senatorial district, and as a legislator has an excellent record.

At Columbus Grove, Ohio, September 9, 1874, Mr. Kittinger married Miss Martha E. Kunneke, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, and reared in Columbus Grove. The three children of Mr. Kittinger now living are: Theodore, a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy of Annapolis, Maryland; Leslie F., Tschentscher of Chicago, Ill., and Helen M. the wife of Blanchard J. Horne. Mr. Kittinger is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He is affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 77 A. F. & A. M., in which he served as master of the lodge; with Anderson Chapter of which he is a past-high priest; and Anderson Commandery No. 32 K. T. of which he has been eminent commander. He also is a member of the Order of The Eastern Star and has a membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Rebekahs. He is one of the well known members of the County Bar Association.

GEORGE GRANT MANNING. In the death of George Grant Manning, which occurred at his home in the city of Anderson, August 8, 1908, there came to a close in its sixty-sixth year a life which contained a great aggregate of usefulness, of kindly relationship with family and community, and one that was successful from the usual material estimate. Mr. Manning gave many years of his life to educational work, and came to Anderson in 1895 as one of the proprietors of the Crystal Ice Company, with which his name continued to be identified until his death.

George Grant Manning was born in Shelby county, New York, December 28, 1842. He was the fourth son in a family of seven children, whose parents were William and Elizabeth Manning. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and he pursued the usual routine of farmer boys of half a century ago, attending the district school during the winter season, and working at home the other months of the year, and also doing much both morning and night in the way of chores and other assistance to the home. At the age of seventeen he entered Medina Academy. The following year in 1860, he accompanied his parents on their removal to DeKalb county, Illinois, and continued his education by attendance in the schools at Sycamore for one term, and was engaged to teach his first



Geo. F. Manning

term in 1861. In 1862 he moved to Lyndon, in Whiteside county, where he was elected principal of the village schools at the age of twenty years. In 1866 Mr. Manning advanced his educational equipment by attendance at the Illinois State Normal School in Bloomington, from which institution he was graduated in 1869. He taught for some time in Fulton and in Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1871 Mr. Manning married Miss Lucia Kingsley, who was a graduate of the Illinois State Normal School, and previous to her marriage had been a teacher in the model department of the State Normal Schools. After her marriage they moved to Peru, Indiana, Mr. Manning having been chosen superintendent of the city schools. For twenty-one years he had charge of the city schools of Peru, and his work as an educator and organizer was of the quality which lasts both in the minds and characters of the many generations of children who attended during that time, and also left a permanent impress on the school organization of that city. On leaving the work of education at Peru, Mr. Manning moved to Anderson, where he became president and manager of the Crystal Ice Company. In 1903 he erected the Manning Block on Meridian Street. He was also one of the stockholders in the Union building, and in the course of a lifetime of effort accumulated a good estate for the benefit of his family. Mr. Manning served as one of the trustees of the First Baptist church in Anderson. He was always much interested in the welfare of his home city, and whenever possible generously supported the movement for the community good. His genial, friendly disposition, brought him many friends wherever he lived, but though he was fond of social life, he found his greatest pleasure in his home.

Mr. Manning is survived by Mrs. Manning and their four children, namely: Miss Lucia May Manning; Mrs. Grace E. M. Downing; Mrs. Edith M. Stein, and George K. Manning. There are also five grandchildren to be mentioned in the family record, their names being George Elliott Downing, Mary Elizabeth Downing, Lucia Grace Downing, Margaret Manning Stein and George King Manning.

JOHN B. PRITCHARD. The present superintendent of police at Anderson has recently completed a record of twenty years with the police force, in which he began as a patrolman, and by efficiency and faithful service has been promoted and under several different city administrations has held his present place. He belongs to one of the old families of Madison county, the Pritchards having been identified with this county for upwards of seventy years.

John B. Pritchard was born in Madison, Kansas, December 17, 1863, a son of Nelson T. and Magdalene (Nelson) Pritchard. His father belonged to an old North Carolina family, in which state he was born. In 1846 the family came to Madison county, Indiana, and were among the early farmers of this section. The father took up farming and was engaged in agriculture and stock raising for many years. He afterwards moved out to Kansas where he remained a few years, and finally located permanently in Madison county, Indiana, where he still resides.

John B. Pritchard was reared in his home county, and as a boy had the advantages of the district schools. While he was in Kansas he attended a select school. In 1888 at the age of twenty-five he returned to Anderson, and after following different occupations became connected with the police force in 1893. He was afterwards promoted to

captain, and from captain was finally made superintendent of the city police. His service has been unusually satisfactory, and the best evidence of this is the fact that he has served under both Democratic and Republican administrations, and has maintained the force at a high state of discipline, and has always cooperated with the agencies of law and order, so that Anderson is regarded as one of the best policed cities in the state.

Mr. Pritchard married Miss Armintha Smith, of Kansas, daughter of William Smith, a prominent citizen of that state. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Hilton M., Essie May, Gladys, John N., and George W. Essie May is the wife of A. Clemmons of Anderson. Mr. Pritchard is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Loyal Order of Moose. His home in Anderson is at 1214 West Fifth Street. By his long residence in Madison county, and his position on the police force he has secured an extensive acquaintance not only in this county but in many of the adjoining counties of the state.

DAVID ESHELMAN. The business of contractor and builder has been the vocation of Mr. Eshelman, since his early manhood. The degree of accomplishment in such a career is open to inspection, for there are hundreds of homes, business and public structures through this section of Indiana that are the practical testimony of his skill and ability.

Representing one of the pioneer families of Madison county and one of the leading men in his line of business, Mr. Eshelman was born in Madison county, on a farm four miles north of the city of Anderson in Lafayette township on January 16, 1850. His father was John Eshelman, a native of Pennsylvania, where he spent his youth and acquired a common school education. He married Mrs. Nancy (Mustard) Elliott, an aunt of Daniel Mustard, so well known at Anderson. Grandfather George Mustard was a pioneer settler of Madison county, and the maiden name of his wife was Miss Delay. After his marriage, John Eshelman, the father, settled on a farm in Lafayette township, and conducted a farm of three hundred acres, a place which he did much to develop from its original wild state. He continued to live on the farm until his death in 1870. His wife, who survived him, died in 1892.

David Eshelman was reared on the farm just described, and during the winter terms for a number of years attended the district school in the neighborhood. When he was seventeen years old he was qualified and obtained a certificate to teach, and spent about three years in that vocation in the country districts. Abandoning the profession of teacher, he took up the trade of carpenter, and in a few years became identified with building and contracting.

In 1875, Mr. Eshelman married Miss Charity Scott. The two sons born to their marriage are Ross W., a carpenter and contractor, and Albert A., who is at home with his father. After the marriage, David Eshelman located on a farm for some time, and later moved into Anderson. Since establishing himself in business in the county seat, he has erected a large number of the better residences in the city, many store buildings, and had a contract for much of the work on the Union Building, the six-story structure which is one of the best office buildings in this section of the state. On the basis of his performance, the name of David Eshelman stands for quality and efficiency. He does much work in the country districts in Madison county, and in neighboring towns.

He is noted for his honorable and thorough work, and is himself a skilled workman, a fact which has stood him to good advantage in his business. Mr. Eshelman has a comfortable home at 124 Fifth Street in Anderson. In politics he takes much interest on the Democratic side, and has served as a member of the city council, and was trustee of the township, before he came to Anderson. Fraternally he is well known in Masonic circles, being affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., Anderson Chapter No. 52 R. A. M. and Anderson Commandery No. 2, K. T.

CHESTER F. SCOTT. The firm of Scott & Mead, plumbers and dealers in heating and plumbing supplies, is one of the well known business concerns of Anderson, established here in recent years, with Chester F. Scott as junior member of the firm. Mr. Scott was born in Windfall, Tipton county, Indiana, on January 25, 1883, and is the son of Dr. W. F. and Ada V. (Conkling) Scott. The father is a West Virginian by birth and there he spent his early days, coming to Indiana while yet in his young manhood. He is still living, and is in his sixty-first year, making his home at Linwood, Indiana, where he is actively engaged in the practice of medicine, and in the enjoyment of a widespread clientele.

Chester F. Scott is the only son of his parents. He was educated in the township schools of the community where he was born and reared, and he finished his public school training in the Anderson high school, where he continued for three years. Upon leaving school he entered the Voorhees Commercial College in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he secured an excellent business training, that has stood him in excellent stead since he came to be a business man on his own responsibility. During his school years, Mr. Scott had at intervals applied himself to the plumbing trade as a helper, and it was in odd hours of practice thus gained that he came to qualify as a practical plumber. When he had completed his college course, he cast about for a suitable opening for a well trained young business man, and the result of his investigation was that he associated himself in a business partnership with G. C. Mead, under the firm name of the Scott & Mead. The new firm met with a pleasing success from its inception, and they are known today as two of the most successful and enterprising young men in the city. They are qualified to do all kinds of plumbing, both in the city and country finding an ample field for their activities, and they carry a full line of plumbing supplies such as might be found in any well conducted establishment of its kind, and both members of the firm being practical and successful plumbers, they are able to carry on the entire work of the establishment with but little outside help. The splendid business training that Mr. Scott received in Indianapolis has been of inestimable value to him in this venture, and their affairs are conducted on a strictly business basis, prominence and success coming to them in generous measure.

Mr. Scott was married on May 22, 1911, to Miss Vera Esther Finfrook, of Covington, Ohio, a daughter of Frank P. and Emma (Phipps) Finfrook. One son, Benjamin Ferris, has been born to them.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Scott are maintained in Linwood Lodge No. 793, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with membership in Linwood Lodge No. 639, Rebekahs, and the encampment at Anderson.

AUGUSTUS T. DYE. A former county recorder and one of the most popular men in public affairs of Madison county, Mr. Dye has a promi-

ment place in financial circles of Anderson, being assistant secretary and treasurer of the Farmer's Trust Company, of which he was the original organizer. The Farmer's Trust Company is one of the most substantial organizations of its kind in this section of the state, and among its directors are many of the reliable business men and well known citizens of both Anderson and the surrounding country.

The career of Augustus T. Dye began in Clermont county, Ohio, where he was born July 27, 1864, belonging to an old family of that state. His grandfather was James Dye, a pioneer of Ohio. The father was Francis M. Dye, who was born in Ohio, and for many years an attorney. His death occurred during the year 1866, after four years service in U. S. Army. He married Miss Amanda Manchester, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Hiram Manchester and granddaughter of Chas. C. Manchester, who began his career as a minister in his eighteenth year and was widely known among the early settlers of Ohio as a preacher, living to the advanced age of eighty years. On the mother's side another ancestor, through a collateral branch, was Roger Williams, the noted character of early New England history, who in order to attain freedom of worship, according to his own ideas, left the old Massachusetts colony, and settled in Rhode Island where he gathered about him a small congregation and founded what was known as Providence and Rhode Island plantations. Mrs. Amanda Dye is still living at Hamerville, Ohio, and was the mother of two children.

Augustus T. Dye spent his early boyhood on a farm in Ohio, and attended both the common and high schools at Felicity, Ohio, until completing his education in the high school. He then returned to the farm and engaged in its various duties until he was twenty-one years of age. His experience since that time has connected him with the larger phases of business life. He spent two and a half years as traveling salesman in Ohio, and then came to Anderson, where he followed various lines of employment. His popularity as a citizen in 1898 resulted in his election to the office of county recorder, and he gave four years of faithful and intelligent service in that capacity. He was a Republican and had the distinction of being the only candidate on the Republican ticket who was successful in that election. On the expiration of his term of office as recorder he spent three years in the mercantile business, and then with others as his associates, organized the Farmer's Trust Bank. On the organization of this well known financial enterprise he was made assistant secretary and treasurer and has held those offices ever since.

Mr. Dye was first married to Miss Anna Ayres, daughter of William and Nancy Ayres. The three children born to this union were: Harvey, now an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with headquarters in Indianapolis; Lula, graduate of the high school, and a teacher of music; and Stella, now a student in the high school of Anderson. The mother of these children died on April 22, 1899. Mr. Dye subsequently married Miss Lida Brooks, of Anderson, a daughter of E. A. and Catherine Brooks. Mrs. Dye before her marriage was for seven years a teacher in the schools of Anderson, and is remembered as one of the most efficient and popular in the profession at the time. Mr. Dye has membership in Fellowship Lodge No. 681, A. F. & A. M., Anderson Chapter No. 52 R. A. M., Anderson Commandery No. 32, K. T., Indianapolis Consistory, has attained thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Indianapolis. His other fraternal affiliations are

with the Elks Lodge No. 209 at Anderson. His residence in Anderson is at 920 West Fifth Street.

EMERETH E. LUSE. A prominent and old-established real estate man of Anderson, Mr. Luse has been identified with this city in a successful and public spirited manner for many years, and is numbered among the citizens who have been instrumental in helping promote many projects for the upbuilding and progress of this community. The firm of Luse & Hardie is the largest office for real estate and insurance in Anderson, and both members of the firm are well known and able business men.

Emereth E. Luse was born upon a farm near Elwood in Tipton county, January 5, 1872. William H. Luse, his father, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, February 17, 1846, and married Lucinda (Beeler) Luse, who was born in Wayne county this state, August 20, 1845. After their marriage the parents settled in Tipton county, where they remained until 1871, at which time they moved to a farm near the line of Madison county, but still later bought a farm of forty-five acres just outside the corporate limits of the city of Elwood, which has been their home ever since. This is an extremely valuable farm, is excellently well improved and has furnished a delightful and profitable homestead to the family. The older Mr. Luse is a Republican, and was a Union soldier in the Civil war, has always taken a lively interest in local and state politics, though he has never sought or held office.

Mr. E. E. Luse spent his early boyhood on the Tipton county farm, and was a student in the district schools there until moving to the vicinity of Elwood, when he entered the high school of that city and graduated with the class of 1893. After that he taught school in Benton county, this state and was clerk in a clothing store and dry goods store, an occupation which he followed until 1902.

Moving to Anderson in the latter year, Mr. Luse was appointed Deputy County Treasurer under T. L. Dehority and continued in that relation during the two terms, or four years, during which Mr. Dehority was treasurer, and then succeeded and held the same office under Mr. George F. Quick, the succeeding treasurer of the county. In 1910, Mr. Luse formed a partnership with Henry P. Hardie, under the firm name of Luse & Hardie, and opened offices for real estate and insurance business, handling both city and farm property. By their large acquaintance throughout the county, and by enterprising business methods, they have advanced their firm to the leading one of its kind in the city of Anderson. Mr. Hardie, the other partner, is postmaster at Anderson at this writing.

On March 20, 1900, Mr. Luse married Miss Edith M. Jones of Elwood, who was originally from Pennsylvania and subsequently became a resident of Madison county. Mrs. Luse was born in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Fraternally Mr. Luse is affiliated with the Elks Lodge at Anderson, and with the Loyal Order of Moose Lodge No. 1. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his wife are active members of the Central Christian Church, Mrs. Luse being prominent in church circles, and especially the Ladies Aid Society. Mr. Luse is treasurer and prominent in the work of the associated charities of Anderson. The firm of Luse & Hardie have well equipped offices in the Neely Block, and Mr. Luse and family reside at 102 West Fourth Street.

EDWARD C. HANDY. As treasurer and general manager of the Indiana Ice & Dairy Company at Anderson, Mr. Handy has the practical control of one of this city's most servicable industries. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that milk and cream together furnish fifteen percent of the total food of the average American family, and with this fact before us it is possible to estimate the importance of the milk business in every community. The Indiana Ice and Dairy Company, with which Mr. Handy has been connected as manager for the past fifteen years, manufactures and bottles pasteurized milk and cream, and at the same time manufactures butter. The company has built up a very large local business and from a small beginning has been obliged to enlarge the capacity of the plant from time to time in order to handle the largely increased trade. The milk is gathered in from the dairy farmers of the surrounding country, and through the medium of this model plant is distributed to a large patronage in the city. The capacity for butter-making is five ton per day, and the plant has a capacity of bottling milk at fifteen hundred gallons per day. The plant is a brick building, and is equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, and the entire service is conducted on the most approved sanitary principles. The Indiana Ice & Dairy Company was incorporated in 1907, and the chief officers at the present time are: Otis P. Crim, president; William C. Collier, vice-president and secretary; and Edward C. Handy, treasurer and general manager.

Edward C. Handy was born in Hancock county, Indiana, July 7, 1865, and has had a varied career since he began life on his own account. His parents were Minos F. and Elizabeth (Chandler) Handy. His father was born in Indiana in 1837, was a farmer for a number of years, and was for a long time court bailiff of Hancock county. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. The grandfather on the father's side was William Handy, who was born in Virginia and became one of the pioneer settlers in Hancock county, Indiana. The maiden name of his wife was Smith Eldrige, who was also born in Virginia.

Mr. Handy, one of nine children, five of whom are still living, attended school in a school house of Hancock county which was known far and wide as the old Handy schoolhouse, and was a landmark in that section of the country. He attended school during the winters and assisted his father on the farm during the summers. After leaving the farm he went to Tipton, Indiana, where he became clerk in a general store that being the beginning of his general business experience. He subsequently lived with his Uncle John Handy until his seventeenth year. Three years after that he was clerk in a general store at Morristown in Shelby county, and at the expiration of that time entered a drug store and thus equipped himself for another line of enterprise.

Mr. Handy has been identified with his present line of industry for more than thirty years. In 1891 he became connected with a creamery at Morristown, Indiana, and while there laid a solid foundation of experience in that business. Then in 1897 he came to Anderson to take charge of the Indiana Ice & Dairy Company, and his management has been largely responsible for the success and large growth of this business.

In 1891 Mr. Handy married Miss Mabel Boes, of Kenton, Ohio, daughter of James and Elizabeth Boes. Mr. Handy is affiliated with the

Knights of Pythias, and his attractive home is at 303 Jackson Street in Anderson.

FRANK D. PENCE. As the owner of a large and well equipped livery and sales stable in the city of Anderson, Mr. Pence has gained marked success and is known as one of the aggressive, enterprising and substantial business men of Madison county. In addition to a general livery business of important order he has built up a profitable enterprise in the buying and selling of horses, and he is recognized as an authoritative judge of equine values. He has a wide circle of friends in Madison county and further interest attaches to the record of his achievement by reason of the fact that he is a native son of this county and a member of one of its old and honored families.

Mr. Pence was born on the homestead farm of his father, in Richmond township, Madison county, Indiana, and the date of his nativity was April 19, 1865. He is a son of John J. and Rhoda (Coburn) Pence, the former of whom continued to reside on his farm until his death, in 1908, at a venerable age, his devoted wife having passed to the life eternal in 1893 and having been a daughter of John Coburn, another sterling pioneer of Indiana and for many years a well known citizen of Richland township, Madison county. John J. Pence was born near Connersville, Wayne county, Indiana, and virtually his entire active career was one of close and effective identification with the great basic industry of agriculture. He was numbered among the early settlers of Madison county and was long known as one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Richland township, where he was the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, upon which he made the best of improvements, including the erection of substantial buildings. He died in Union township. He was a soldier during the Civil war and a Democrat in politics. He was a man of inflexible integrity and well fortified views, was liberal and loyal as a citizen and commanded the high regard of all who knew him. His father, Adam Pence, was one of the very early settlers of Madison county and did well his part in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state, the while he was known and honored for his sterling qualities.

Frank D. Pence has never had cause to regret the discipline which he received in the formative period of his life, and in connection with the work of the home farm he learned valuable lessons of responsibility and practical industry. He made good use of the advantages afforded in the district schools and continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained to his legal majority. At the age of twenty-five years he took unto himself a wife, who has proved a devoted companion and helpmeet, and shortly after this important event in his career he rented the old Pence homestead, upon which he instituted independent operations as an agriculturist and stockgrower. He applied himself with characteristic energy and ambition and thus his success was of substantial order. After the passage of a few years he purchased a farm of one hundred and twelve acres, in Union township, and in addition to continuing his successful operations as an agriculturist he began to purchase horses, which he brought into good condition and placed upon the market. His operations in this branch of his enterprise expanded in scope and importance and at various times he was the owner of exceptionally valuable horses, several of which he sold at an approximate sum of five hundred dollars

each. He is still the owner of his farm, upon which he has made such improvements as to mark the place as one of the model farms of the county, and he gives to the place a general supervision and he is also the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in the city of Anderson.

Mr. Pence continued to reside on his farm until 1899, when he removed to Anderson, where he engaged in the livery business and also continued the buying and selling of horses, in both of which lines of enterprise he is now one of the leading representatives in Madison county. In 1906 Mr. Pence purchased the Oliver Osburn livery and sales stables, which constitute one of the landmarks of Anderson, and here he has since continued his successful business operations. His stables are well supplied with excellent horses and vehicles and he gives careful attention to maintaining of the livery department of his business at a high standard, with the result that the same received a large and appreciative patronage. His operations as a dealer in horses are based on a technical knowledge gained through wide experience and he controls a most prosperous business in this line.

Though liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, Mr. Pence has had no desire for the honors and emoluments of political office. He accords a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and in a fraternal way he is identified with the local organizations of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Improved Order of Red Men.

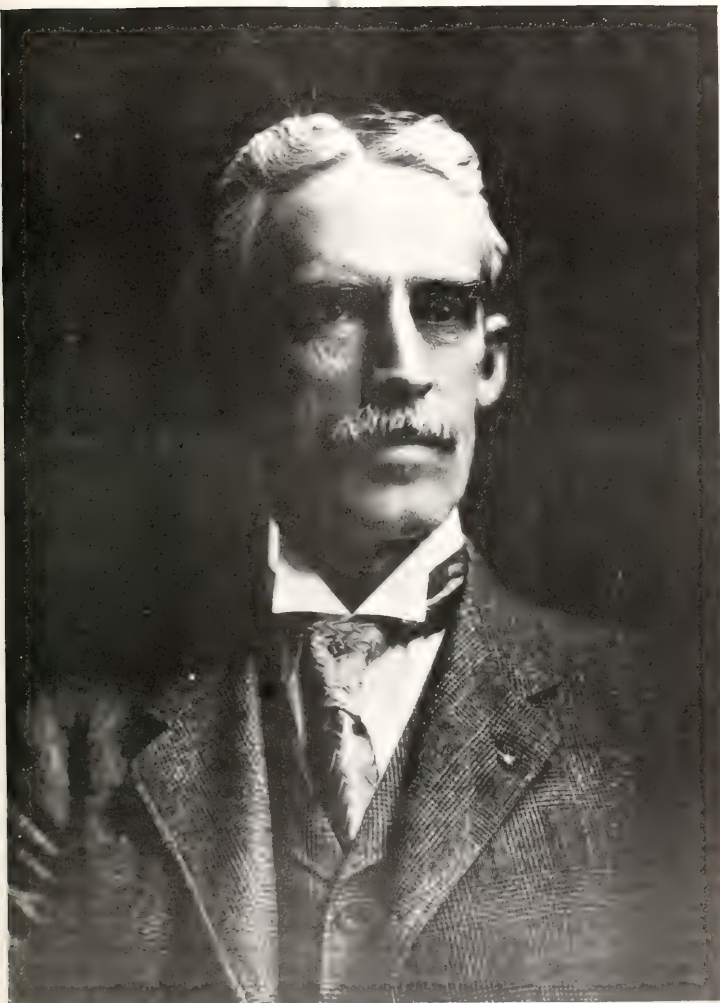
In the year 1892 Mr. Pence was united in marriage to Miss Susan Brnneburgh, of Chesterfield, this county, and they became the parents of three children, Leslie and Hazel M., both of whom are deceased; and Harold L., who remains at the parental home, the same being an attractive residence at 802 Park avenue.

C. K. McCULLOUGH. Until his death on October 31, 1909, Carroll K. McCullough was one of the foremost leaders in the business activities of Anderson and Madison county. He was known as a banker in the local insurance field, as a legislator, and in many ways was identified with the public life of his county and state. The McCulloughs have for sixty years been prominent in the history of Madison county, and members of three generations have given their enterprise and character to the framing and development of the varied life and interests of this locality.

The late C. K. McCullough was born in Madison county, September 4, 1855. The old McCullough homestead farm was located near the city of Anderson, and the late Mr. McCullough retained its ownership until his death. He was a son of Neel C. and Maria (Edgerle) McCullough. His grandfather was one of five brothers who came from Scotland and located at Oxford in Butler county, Ohio.

Neel C. McCullough, who during his day and generation took a prominent part in commercial affairs in Madison county, was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 25, 1820, was educated in the Miami University and was a classmate of the former president, Benjamin Harrison. At Oxford he learned the drug trade, and in 1852, having located at Muncie, Indiana, he established a hardware store there. Two years later, in 1854, he moved to Madison county and located on a small farm two miles southwest of Anderson. He proved an enterprising and successful farmer, and eventually became the owner of eight hundred acres of improved land.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. McCullough established the Old Citizens



by K. M. Sullivan & Co.

Bank, the first financial institution in the history of Anderson. In that enterprise he was associated with Byron K. Elliott, who afterwards became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana. When the National Bank Act became a law in 1863, Mr. McCullough and Mr. J. G. Stilwell organized the Citizens Bank into the First National Bank of Anderson, with Mr. McCullough as cashier. But he afterward withdrew from the institution and for several years was actively engaged in the grocery and hardware business.

The First National Bank having in the meantime failed, Neel C. McCullough, in 1871, organized the Citizens Bank, which he managed alone until 1873. His son, the late Carroll Kay, then became interested in the bank, and the firm was thereafter known as N. C. McCullough & Company. In 1897 W. T. Durbin, of Indianapolis, and later governor of Indiana, was admitted to the firm and the capital was increased to fifty thousand dollars. In 1881 Mr. D. F. Mustard took the interest of C. K. McCullough, and the latter then retired, but four years later bought Mr. Mustard's interest. In 1887 the Citizens and the Madison Banks were consolidated under the name of N. C. McCullough & Company, with N. C. McCullough as general manager. While a banker the latter also managed his large farming and other interests. In 1868 he platted N. C. McCullough's first addition to Anderson, a tract of land now comprising that portion of the northwestern quarter of the city. In 1875 he bought the Artificial Gas Plant, operating it until 1887, when natural gas was discovered. He was an active Republican until the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democrats in 1872, and then became a Democrat and was active in the cause of the latter party as he had been in behalf of the Republicans.

The wife of Neel C. McCullough was born in Schnectady, New York, and was a daughter of George W. Edgerlee, who went from New Hampshire to New York and later to Montgomery county, Ohio. The daughter was reared in Ohio, and was educated at Oxford Female College, being a schoolmate of Carrie Scott, who afterward married Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States. Mrs. Neel C. McCullough is a leading member of the Methodist church in Anderson. She resides in the old homestead in that city, and became the mother of five children, three of whom grew to adult years. The daughter Bertha M. became the wife of Hon. W. T. Durbin, a former governor of Indiana; Carroll K. was the next younger; and Maud married Dr. C. N. Branch.

The late C. K. McCullough was reared in Anderson and began his education in the local schools. While attending Asbury (now DePauw) University at Greencastle occurred the failure of the First National Bank of Anderson and then the reorganization by his father of the Citizens Bank, and at this juncture in the community and family's financial affairs his father gave Carroll the choice either to continue school or to go in business with the newly organized Citizens Bank. He chose the latter course, and at the age of eighteen years became identified with banking, and continued with the Citizens Bank until 1881. In that year he assumed the management of the Artificial Gas Plant, and thus continued until the plant was abandoned in 1887.

In the great era of local business improvement which set in with the discovery of natural gas in 1887, the late Mr. McCullough became one of the most energetic factors, and not only developed a large business of his own, but lent his efforts liberally and freely to the general welfare of the community. At the outset of Anderson's prosperity following

the natural gas discovery Mr. McCullough laid out ninety-one lots in Park Place and twenty-seven lots in what was known as the second addition, and in order to stimulate purchase he built fourteen houses, all of which were quickly sold, as well as the majority of the lots. In 1890, in connection with W. T. Durbin and other members of the family, Mr. McCullough built what has long been known as 'the post-office block, with a frontage of seventy-two feet on Ninth street, a three-story building, one of the largest and most conspicuous structures in the business history of this time. He also owned a large farm on Pendleton Pike southwest of the Anderson, and he was one of the leading men in the organization of the Anderson Driving Park Association, the association having eighty-four acres of level ground and a fine one-mile track. He was also the owner of Riverside Park, a beautiful plat of ground between Anderson and the White river.

Mr. McCullough continued actively identified with the Citizens Bank of Anderson until the organization of the Liberal Life Insurance Company in 1900, and thereafter was nominally in the bank in the capacity of manager. He was secretary and manager of the newly organized Liberal Life Insurance Company, and was one of the eleven original directors, of whom nine survived in 1909, the time of the death of Mr. McCullough. The other associates in the insurance company at the beginning were: The late Major J. H. Terhune, R. P. Grimes, Thomas J. Nichol, Daniel Goehler, James Wellington, George Shreeve, S. L. Van Patten and Robert Schenck. After the death of Mayor Terhune in March of 1909 Senator McCullough became president and manager of the company, and this addition to his many other interests and duties was largely responsible for his quickly failing health, ending in his death.

C. K. McCullough was an active Democrat, and was a member of the state senate at the time of his death. He had been elected a state senator in 1908, and served in the session beginning in 1909, but still had the second session before him. In 1907 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. In 1888 he had been the nominee of his party for senator from Madison and Grant counties, but the district was then strongly Republican and he was accordingly defeated. He also gave local service as a school trustee and city councilman, and to the extent of his ability was always ready to assist and co-operate with local enterprises. He organized the first volunteer fire department of Anderson, and was secretary and treasurer of every fair association until his passing away. He organized and was the first exalted ruler of the Anderson Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was a past commander of Anderson Commandery, Knights Templars, and was also a past master and a past high priest of other bodies in the York Rite, and at the time of his death was treasurer of Mt. Moriah Lodge A. F. & A. M. and Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of the state of Indiana. His other fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the National Union.

In 1877 Mr. McCullough married Miss Hattie Black, who was born in Union county, Indiana, a daughter of McFarland Black, one of the pioneer farmers of Richland township. Mrs. McCullough received her education in the Anderson high school. Their three children are Mildred, Neel and Mary.

NEEL M. McCULLOUGH. As cashier of the Citizens Bank of Anderson, as a member of the firm of Vinnedge-McCullough Real Estate Agency and as president of the Pierce Speed Controller Company, Neel M. McCullough is a worthy successor of his late father, and though one of the youngest independent business men, is successfully supervising the many important interests entrusted to his management.

Neel M. McCullough was born in the city of Anderson, March 19, 1886, the only son of the late Carroll K. and Hattie B. (Black) McCullough. His early education was obtained in the grammar and high schools at Anderson, and after graduating from the latter he entered Culver Military Academy at Lake Maxinkuckee, where he was graduated in 1904. In the fall of the same year he entered the University of Michigan, but left that institution after one year to enter the banking business. Entering the Citizens Bank in 1905, he went through the entire routine of banking, and in 1911 was promoted to the office of cashier, his present position. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Anderson Club, the city's leading social organization.

In 1907 occurred the marriage of Mr. McCullough to Miss Charlotte Gedge, a daughter of Burton H. Gedge, one of Anderson's well known business men. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. McCullough are Carroll Kay and Burton Gedge. Mr. McCullough is a prominent Mason, affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., of which he is the treasurer; with Anderson Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; Anderson Council, No. 62, R. & S. M.; and Anderson Commandery, No. 32, K. of T. He also has fraternal relations with the Royal Arcanum and the order of Ben Hur. The McCullough home is a substantial brick residence at 424 West Tenth street.

JAMES M. LARMORE. Born near Arcola, Douglass county, Illinois, September 26, 1874, the youngest son of Matthew T. and Mary (Wildridge) Larmore. The father was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, August 15, 1832, the mother in Franklin county, Indiana, January 1, 1834.

The son attended the common schools of Indiana and graduated in 1891, after which he spent some years on the farm, reading law in the winter, and one year in the office of Lovett & Holloway, Anderson, Indiana, up to 1898, when he engaged in the insurance business, locating in Pendleton, Indiana. He continued there for a period of about three years, after which time he moved to Anderson, Indiana, and engaged in the same business with the old firm of Jackson & Burr, it being known after his connection therewith as The Jackson-Burr Company, which continued in the insurance business from the time of his connection to the first day of January, 1913, when the company was consolidated with the Farmers Trust Company, of which Mr. Larmore is now a stockholder and on its Board of Directors. He is also State Agent for Indiana and Illinois for the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, having held this position since 1904.

He was married to Laura A. Lewis, October 16, 1901. Laura A. Lewis was the daughter of James M. and Eliza M. Lewis of Markleville, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Larmore have three children, two daughters and a son, Eliza Agnes, Mary Louise and James Matthew. The father of Mr. Larmore is still living at the age of eighty-one, the mother having died at the age of seventy-seven years. The home of the Larmore family is at 300 West Thirteenth Street, Anderson, Indiana.

SANFORD M. KELTNER. Eminently entitled to specific recognition in this history of Madison county is Mr. Keltner, who was one of the representative members of the bar of this section of the state for twenty-six years. He is president of the Anderson Trust Company and vice-president of the Anderson Computing Scale Company, two of the important corporations of the county, and he is known and honored as a citizen of substantial worth of character and marked loyalty and public spirit.

Mr. Keltner claims the Buckeye state as the place of his nativity and is a son of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, on the 10th of July, 1856, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel (Paulus) Keltner. He gained his rudimentary education in the schools of his native county and was about nine years of age when, in 1865, the family removed to Darke county, Ohio, where his mother's death occurred when he was eleven years of age. Shortly afterward Mr. Keltner came to Indiana and found a home with James P. Burgess, an old gentleman who was then living two and one-half miles south of Richmond, Wayne county. Mr. Keltner remained in this kindly home until he had attained to the age of fifteen years, and in the meanwhile he had duly availed himself of the advantages of the local schools. At the age noted he went to Pierceton, Kosciusko county, this state, where his father had established a home after contracting a second marriage. At Pierceton the subject of this review continued his educational discipline in the public schools and he soon proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors. For some time he served as an able and popular teacher in the schools of Kosciusko county and in 1875 he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, where he continued his higher academic studies for two years. For several years thereafter he divided his time between teaching and attending school, and in September, 1881, he came to Anderson and assumed the position of principal of the public schools. He was most earnest and successful in his work in this connection. After devoting three years to teaching and executive duties in the city schools Mr. Keltner initiated the work of preparing himself for the exacting profession in which he has achieved much of distinction and precedence. In June, 1884, he began the study of law in the office and under the able preceptorship of the firm of Robinson & Lovett, and he made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that he was admitted to the bar in 1886. After having been for three years identified with the activities of the firm mentioned, its members showed their appreciation of his character and ability by admitting him to partnership, whereupon the title of the firm was changed to Robinson, Lovett & Keltner. This effective alliance continued until Colonel Robinson, the senior member of the firm, was called to the bench of the appellate court, after which the firm of Lovett & Keltner continued the business. The firm of Chipman, Keltner & Hendee, of which Mr. Keltner subsequently became a member, was formed on the 1st of June, 1893, and gained prestige as one of the leading law firms in this part of the state. On the 1st of June, 1910, Mr. Keltner severed his connection with the law firm of Chipman, Keltner & Hendee, of which he had been an honored and valued member for a period of seventeen years, and thereupon he assumed the active management of the Anderson Trust Company, of which he is now president and to the affairs of which he gives all of his time and attention. He is one of the alert and liberal men of Madison county and has contributed in generous measure to the civic and

material progress and prosperity of his home city, where it may well be said that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. As a lawyer he has been concerned in much important litigation in the courts of this section of the state and his reputation in his chosen profession is on a parity with his recognized ability and success as one of its prominent representatives in Madison county.

In politics Mr. Keltner has been found a staunch and effective exponent of the cause of the Republican party, and while he has not been imbued with ambition for political office he has served in local positions of trust and in the same has shown himself animated by the utmost civic liberality and progressiveness. He was for seventeen years a valued member of the Anderson board of education and he has been most zealous and enthusiastic in advancing the standard of the schools of the county. During the administration of Mayor John H. Terhune Mr. Keltner served as president of the board of public works of Anderson, and in this position he made his labors inure greatly to the good of the city and its people. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias.

On October 20, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Keltner to Miss Alice May Cockefair, who was born in Union county, this state, and who is a daughter of Sylvanus and Mary A. Cockefair. The two children of this union are Ruth and Mary. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

DANIEL L. BOLAND, Clerk of the Court of Madison county since January 1, 1911, and for a number of years engaged in the insurance and loan business, is one of the more prominent and popular men of the city and county in which he has long been located. Born in Henry county, Indiana, Daniel L. Boland is the son of Patrick and Ellen (Tierney) Boland, the father a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the mother of the same place.

Patrick Boland was educated meagrely in the schools of his native land and passed his boyhood days on a farm. His marriage to Ellen, daughter of Daniel and Katherine (Kiley) Tierney, took place in January, 1845, and some five years later Mr. Boland determined to try his fortunes in America. He left his wife and three small children in the care of his parents and hers and accordingly set forth, reaching New Orleans in 1850 and soon after coming to Dearborn county, Indiana. Two years later his wife left the Island home to join him here, accompanied on the long journey by her only surviving child, two others having died in the absence of the husband and father. In Dearborn county the little family, re-united after two years of separation, settled down, there remaining until 1855, when they removed to Middletown in Henry county, Indiana. While there Mr. Boland was employed as a section foreman on the railroad, and was a much trusted and faithful employe. In 1883 the family removed to Anderson where the father died on March 21, 1884, aged sixty-six years. He was a staunch Democrat, taking a true Irishman's interest in the politics of his community, and being ever the loyal supporter of his Democratic friends in their political aspirations. He was a Catholic, as was his faithful wife, and they reared their family of twelve children in the faith of their fathers. At the time of the death of Mr. Boland seven of the children were living. A man well known for his many excellent traits of character, he was

universally admired and esteemed, and he still lives in the memory of many friends who knew him as he was.

Daniel Boland received his primary education in the public schools of Middletown and afterward attended the high school at Anderson, Indiana. Leaving school in his teens, he entered the employ of his brother, who was a member of the firm of Boland & Burke, gas fitters, and for two years he continued with them. He then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as an operator, later came to be Supervisor's Court clerk holding the latter position for two years. He was then appointed deputy treasurer, serving under his brother, William Boland, county treasurer, and for two years was thus employed. Mr. Boland then formed a partnership on his own responsibility, engaging in the insurance business under the firm style of Cornelius & Boland. This firm lived for three years, during which time they built up a nice business, and it later came to be known as Heritage & Boland, and as such continued for five years. During the eight years he was thus connected he came to have a leading place in insurance circles of the city, and was reckoned among the substantial insurance men of the district. He afterwards became interested in the firm known as the Netteterville, Boland & Dye Company, operating in insurance and loans, and for a space of two years was thus connected. During this latter period Mr. Boland had been acting as special agent for the German Insurance Company of Indiana and was rapidly gaining a position in insurance circles. In 1910 he was elected Clerk of the Court for a term of four years, receiving his election at the hands of the Democratic party with a most liberal majority, and assuming the duties of the office on January 1, 1911. He has already demonstrated his splendid capability for the duties of the position, and will continue therein until January 1, 1915.

Mr. Boland is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is socially a member of the Brownson Club and the Antler's Club. Other business associations that he continues to maintain are his position as a stockholder and director in the Columbian Insurance Company, of Indiana, and in the Farmers' Trust Company, with which he has long been connected. His acquaintance in Anderson and the county is a wide one, and his list of friends is one that is fairly coincident with that of his acquaintances. A man of splendid qualities, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and few are more worthy of the high regard accorded than is he. Mr. Boland is unmarried.

ANDREW ELLIS. One of the oldest railroad men now living in Madison county, spending his declining years in restful retirement at his comfortable home in Anderson, Andrew Ellis can look back over a faithful, honorable record of forty-one years and eleven months spent in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was born at Economy, Wayne county, Indiana, September 17, 1841, and is a son of Samuel and Abigail (Key) Ellis. His father, born in Greenfield, Tennessee, in 1798, removed to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1830, and settled in the woods where he purchased land, cleared it and made a home for his family. He was also a blacksmith, and later in life moved to Howard county, Indiana, locating on a farm of eighty acres, where he spent the remainder of his life in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Ellis married Abigail Key, who was born in 1810, in Blount county, Tennes-





Geo. Foster

see, moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1833, and died in 1893, aged eighty-three years. They became the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom but two children still survive: Andrew; and Mahala, who is now Mrs. Barr and resides at Argos, Marshall county, Indiana.

Andrew Ellis secured his education in the primitive log schoolhouse in Howard county, Indiana, and subsequently went to the high school of New London, Indiana, the high school in Kokomo and Bryant and Stratton Commercial School at Indianapolis. In 1865 Mr. Ellis went to Missouri, and during that year and 1866 was engaged in teaching school, then returning to Windfall, Indiana, where he pursued the vocation of educator in the winter months and spent the summers in farming. In the summer of 1869 he studied telegraphy and did railroad office work, and in November of that year was appointed agent for the Pennsylvania Lines at Windfall, Tipton county, Indiana. In December, 1881, he was transferred to Kokomo, where he was agent until 1885, then becoming agent for the same road at Anderson, a position which he continued to hold until July 1, 1905. He was then appointed freight and passenger solicitor for the same road with offices at Anderson, and on September 30, 1911, reached the age of retirement, and was pensioned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Ellis has been twice married. His first union was in 1863, when he was united with Miss Armina Jones, of Grant county, Indiana, and to this union there was born one daughter, now Mrs. Belle Lewellen, of Kokomo, whose husband was for years a telegraph operator. Mr. Ellis was married January 21, 1891, to Miss Laberta E. Stebbing, of Anderson, a much accomplished lady and a native of Maryland. They have had no children. Mr. Ellis is a valued and popular member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons. While well advanced in years, a long life of sobriety and probity has left him strong in body and intellect, and he continues to take a lively and intelligent interest in all matters pertaining to Anderson and its people. Widely known in railroad circles, he bears the reputation of an industrious, honest and conscientious gentleman, and the number of his friends is only limited by the extent of his acquaintance.

HON. FRANK P. FOSTER, Anderson's present mayor, has been one of the city's most progressive and loyal citizens since locating here in 1879. Neither as a citizen nor as a representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature, at home or abroad, has he ever let a fitting opportunity pass to add his mite to the sum total of praise in favor of Anderson as a busy, enterprising city. A native of Orange county, Indiana, after receiving a common and high school education, he took a four years' course at the Indiana State University, from which he graduated in 1879, and immediately afterward located and began the study of law in Anderson. Recognizing his ability and integrity, the Democratic party nominated and elected him as representative to the State Legislature from Madison county in 1887, honoring him also with a second term in 1889. Although a young man, he took an active part in the shaping of legislation at that time, and was instrumental in procuring what were then some of the pioneer laws of the state, but which have proven to be most wholesome, for instance the Australian Ballot law and the School Book law.

While he has always acted in the support of its principles, Mr. Foster is not a partisan to the extent of being offensive to those who may

hold contrary views as to men and measures of his party. This has incidental proof from the fact that in his race for the mayoralty he received the largest plurality ever given to any candidate for that office in the city of Anderson. He is thoroughly independent in every relation of life and follows the leadership of no men or set of men against his better judgment. This well-known characteristic, with his unquestioned reputation for personal honor, has contributed largely to his success at the bar and in politics. Mr. Foster for many years has been, and now is, the president of the Madison County Bar Association. He was city attorney for six years, and discharged the duties of that office with rare ability. He became mayor of Anderson in January, 1910, and is now in the last year of his service in this high position. It is, perhaps, a little early to sum up the work of his administration, and yet enough has already been done to warrant the statement that it is one which will loom, when completed, with distinct achievements.

When Mayor Foster took office, the city was full of "blind tigers," while there were continual and repeated violations in the sale of liquors. Gambling, prostitution, open dance halls and prize fights were indulged to a degree offensive to all good citizens. These have been abated, while the saloons which operate under the laws are required to strictly observe the laws. Vice and crime have both been curbed to a minimum in Anderson.

The economical and efficient service of the several city departments cannot be enumerated within the confines assigned to this all too brief sketch. But the virtues of Mayor Foster's administration may be generally comprehended in the truthful affirmation that while the price of commodities produced by the plants controlled by the city have cheapened to the consumer, while taxes have been lowered, while great and valuable areas have been purchased for park lands, including the Anderson Fair Grounds, and public drinking fountains and other helps to the public good have been installed, the public debt, with its heavy burden of interest and embarrassment, has constantly decreased, so that although that debt at the beginning of Mayor Foster's term was \$228,000.00, it is now but \$50,000.00, and before he leaves the chief executive's chair will have been wiped absolutely off the account. Also the tax rate which at the beginning of his term was \$1.10 on the hundred dollars of assessable property will at its close be but 70 cents.

MASON V. HUNT, M. D. The roster of medical men of Madison county who have attained distinction in their profession would be decidedly incomplete did it not contain the name of Dr. Mason V. Hunt, one of the oldest practitioners of the city of Anderson, and a man widely known and highly respected not alone in the ranks of his profession, but in business, social and fraternal circles. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been ministering to the ills of the people of Anderson, and his unquestioned talent and sympathetic nature have drawn to him a large and representative practice. Dr. Hunt was born in the city of Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, January 27, 1848, and is a son of Dr. W. A. and Sarah (Wright) Hunt.

Dr. W. A. Hunt was born in North Carolina, and became an early settler of Darke county, Ohio, where as a youth he began reading medicine. Subsequently, he entered the Starling Medical College, Columbus, and after his graduation therefrom was engaged in practice in Greenville for some time. Later, he came to Indiana and settled on a farm

in Madison county, not far from Anderson, and while engaging in tilling the soil continued to practice medicine and surgery. Dr. Hunt disposed of his farm in 1867 and came to Anderson, to devote his whole attention to his profession, and continued in active practice up to the time of his death, which occurred February 20, 1889. He was a Quaker by religion, as were his father and his grandfather, yet they came of a line of fighting men who participated in the various wars of this country down to the struggle between the North and South, and many of the name held high rank in the Union army during the last-named war. Dr. Hunt married Miss Sarah Wright, who was born in Maryland, and was taken to Ohio by her father, William Wright, an early settler of Darke county, who was also of Quaker stock.

Mason V. Hunt received his early education in the public and high schools of Anderson, this being supplemented by an attendance of two years at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana. Early exhibiting a predilection for medicine, doubtless inherited from his father, he began his medical studies under the preceptorship of the elder man, and after some preparation entered what is now known as the Cincinnati Medical University, where he was graduated after a very creditable examination in 1874. He at once entered practice at Janesville, Minnesota, where he remained one year, subsequently moving to Waseca, Minnesota, where he passed some eighteen years in a successful practice, and in 1890 made his advent into Anderson, which has since been his field of endeavor. He was not long in attracting a clientele, those who had known his father being ready to trust their health in the hands of the younger man, but he soon demonstrated such ability that he was able to build up a practice entirely apart from any influence that might be reflected upon him on account of the achievements of his sire. He is now known as an able practitioner, a steady-handed surgeon, and a close and assiduous student, and his standing among his professional brethren is deservedly high. In 1900, Dr. Hunt became medical director of the Liberal Life Assurance Company, with which he has been connected in the same capacity to the present time.

In 1887, Dr. Hunt was united in marriage (first) with Miss Adda Andrews, of Sherwood, Minnesota, and to this union was born one son: Volney M., an electrical engineer. Dr. Hunt's first wife died in 1900, and he was later married to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ross, a widow, daughter of G. W. Kidwell.

Dr. Hunt is a prominent Mason, being a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M., Anderson Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., Anderson Commandery No. 22, K. T., Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Indianapolis, and has attained to the thirty-second degree. During his long residence in Anderson, he has formed a wide acquaintance, and in this he numbers many sincere friends. The Doctor's comfortable modern residence is situated at No. 1225 Jackson street.

WILLIAM C. PETTIGREW. A former trustee of Green township, Mr. Pettigrew is one of the leading farmers of the township where he has spent practically all his life and as the result of many years' industry and careful management now owns a splendid country home in section 35 of this township. William C. Pettigrew was born on a farm in his present home township November 8, 1858. His parents were John and Sarah (Jones) Pettigrew. The father was a native of Virginia, from which state he came to Madison county when a young man and followed

farming. His death occurred in August, 1913, when 85 years old. Sarah Jones, the mother, was born in Green township, belongs to one of the oldest families settled here, and is now deceased. The eight children in the family were named James, George W., William C., Dora, Etta, Charles E., Lona, and Rachael.

William Cane Pettigrew was reared in Green township, and attended the district school near his home. He was a schoolboy, alternating his school work with employment on the farm until he was about eighteen years of age. He then continued at home with his father until twenty-one. He married Miss Sarah O. Edwards, who was born in Green township, and also educated in the district schools. Her parents were Robert and Rebecca (Gibson) Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Pettigrew had five children, namely: Fred L., a graduate of the Pendleton high school, married, and a farmer in this county; Warren R., who graduated from the Pendleton high school, and who married Hazel Crist; Elsie, wife of Forrest Moore, now living with his father and farming on shares; Ruth, wife of Ed. Thompson; and Mildred, a student in the public schools. The family are members of the Methodist church at Ingalls. Mr. Pettigrew is a Democrat, has been active in his party and was honored by his fellow citizens with the office of trustee of Green township from 1904 to 1908. His home farm on section 35 comprises one hundred and fifty-four acres. This land he has improved according to the modern standards of Indiana agriculture, has a fine and comfortable home, and an excellent frame barn for the shelter of his stock and grain, and keeps high grade stock.

HORACE E. JONES, M. D. It is eminently fitting that the career of Dr. Horace E. Jones be presented in this volume, for he has been a practitioner of medicine for upwards of forty years and his entire professional career has been passed within the borders of Madison county. During his long and honorable career in Anderson he has been successful not only in a material way, but has established himself firmly in the esteem and affection of a wide circle of sincere friends, and as a man who has always had the welfare of his community and its people at heart is accounted one of Anderson's most valued citizens. He was born in Henry county, Indiana, July 2, 1845, a son of Dr. Thomas and Mary C. (Conwell) Jones.

Thomas Jones, M. D., was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1823, and early in life decided upon the medical profession as the medium through which he should strive for success. Accordingly, after preparation, he entered the Ohio Medical College, and after his graduation therefrom settled in Henry county, where he continued in practice until 1846, when he came to Madison county and established his home and practice at Pendleton. In about the year of 1854 he came from there to Anderson, and this city thereafter continued his home and the field of his activities until his death, in October, 1875. He became widely and favorably known in his locality and had many friends both in and outside of the medical profession. He married Mary C. Conwell, whose father, Isaac Conwell, was one of the pioneer settlers of Union county, and her death occurred in November, 1911, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Her parents were formerly from Maryland.

It is not unusual for the men in a family to follow similar vocations, and especially is this true in the field of medicine, where son follows father, showing the same abilities and inclinations. At any rate such

was the case with Dr. Horace E. Jones, although he first had some military experience. When sixteen years of age he enlisted as chief bugler of the Second Indiana Cavalry, and, with it, participated in numerous engagements, including the Battle of Shiloh and the Siege of Corinth. He was then appointed a midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1863 from which he graduated in 1867 and served in the navy till 1871. Having rounded out nearly nine years of continuous military service, he resigned his commission in the navy, returned to his home, and took up the study of medicine in his father's office. After some time spent under the elder man's preceptorship he entered the Ohio Medical College, his father's *alma mater*, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from that institution in 1873, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once returned to Anderson, and since then has been in the enjoyment of an excellent professional business. The Doctor has the ability, the ready sympathy and the natural inclination for all the branches of his profession, and may indeed be said to be one who has chosen well. He possesses a fine medical library, and with this and the leading medical periodicals, keeps himself abreast of the discoveries and advancements which so prominently characterize the science of medicine. He has made a number of wise business investments, and is the owner of much valuable city and farm property, including his modern residence at 138 West Tenth street, one of the leading residence thoroughfares of Anderson. A Democrat in politics, for three years he was a member of the school board. His fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the latter of which he is a past grand master, and he also enjoys membership in Major May Post, No. 244, G. A. R.

In 1873 Dr. Jones was married to Miss Mary C. Cockefair, of Cambridge City, Indiana, and a son and daughter have been born to this union. Thomas M., the son, is a graduate of the Indiana State University and of the Johns Hopkins University, medical department, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Anderson. The daughter, Nellie, is the wife of Ralph Clark, of Chicago.

CLEMENT WARREN HOOVEN. When most men die the ranks close up, the community moves on without a break, but a wide circle of acquaintances will long continue to miss the splendid personality of Clement Warren Hooven, who was unexpectedly called from earthly cares and trials on the 28th of August, 1913. He was in all the word implies a man—a man honorable in business, just in his dealings and one who maintained the highest standard of citizenship. Local publications truthfully said of him that his life was not only gentle and pure, but that nature had so mixed its good elements in him that every one pronounced him a noble man. He was a leader in this community, and helped to build the city of Anderson. He was generous with his means, liberal with his time, wise with his counsel—all for Anderson, and he left the impress on this community of a successful, progressive and honest man.

Clement Warren Hooven was born at Ansonia, Ohio, February 9, 1863, a son of the late Dr. Warren and Marrietta (Riley) Hooven, a Dayton, Ohio, where the mother still resides. He received a common school training, and upon reaching man's estate began his business career as a traveling freight agent for the Big Four Railroad Company. For a time he was also station agent for that company at Winchester,

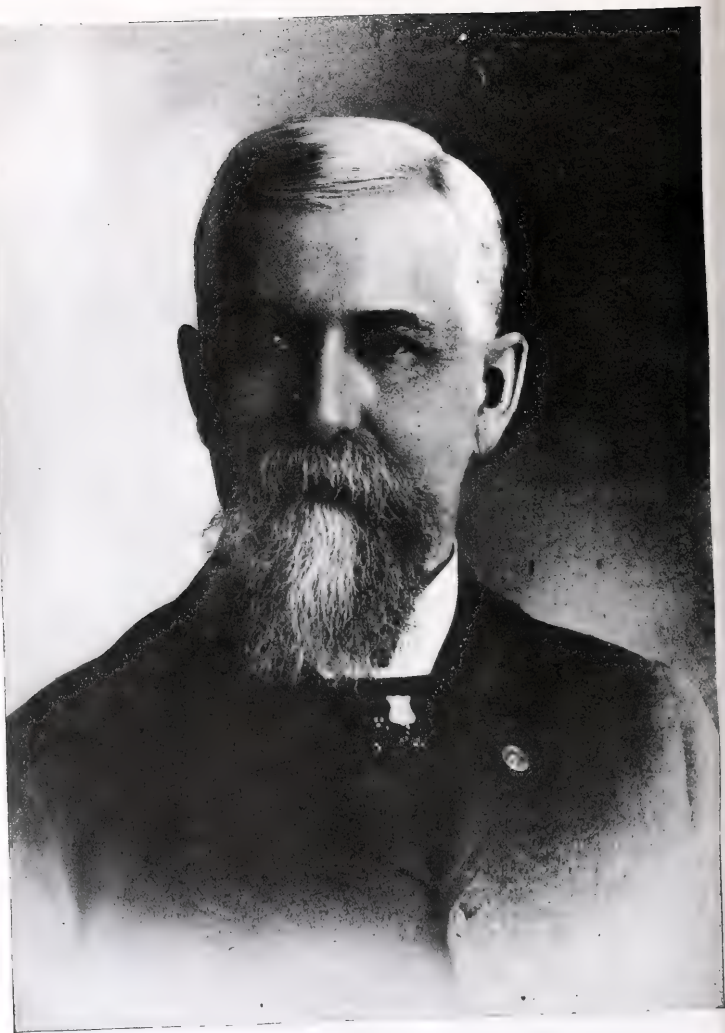
Indiana, and in about the year 1893 he came to Anderson to represent the Big Four Railroad Company as general agent. But soon after locating in Anderson he became interested in gas and acquired the control of a gas plant in Hazelwood, while a few years later he effected the consolidations of all the gas plants in the city and sold them to a Cincinnati syndicate. When the Cincinnati company failed and the plants were sold at receiver's sale Mr. Hooven became the purchaser, although he soon afterward sold to the Dawes syndicate of Chicago, represented in this city by the Central Indiana Gas Company.

Mr. Hooven also purchased and developed the Anderson Tool Company, which was one of the best known manufacturing concerns in the city when it was destroyed by fire in 1911. He was also interested in the Remy Electric Company and had other business interests, including the ownership of several valuable pieces of real estate. In the summer of 1913 he was one of the directors of the "Made in Anderson" exhibit, and was active in promoting and advertising the novel exhibition of Anderson products. He was ever ready when Anderson called and was always first in her needed improvements.

In fraternal circles Mr. Hooven was well known as a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was the owner of two stories of the building on Main street in which 1863, a son of the late Dr. Warren and Marietta (Riley) Hooven, of the Elks' home is located. He was a member of the Anderson Club and the Country Club, and at the time of his death was one of the directors of the latter. On the 18th of November, 1896, he was married to Miss Anna Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, of Anderson. Mrs. Hooven is a native daughter of Wayne county, Indiana, and with her two children, Sarah and Warren, survive the husband and father. She is a niece of N. A. and Charles Cox, merchants of Anderson, and she is the president of the Anderson Associated Charities, an institution in which her husband was deeply interested.

For some time prior to his death it was known to Mr. Hooven's family and a few of his intimate friends that he was afflicted with heart trouble, but no fears were felt until on August 18, 1913, when he motored to Lake Maxincuckee with his family for an outing. Before reaching the lake he became so exhausted at times that he allowed his daughter to drive the car, but upon arriving at the lake he appeared to improve until on Thursday, the 21st, he was stricken with a severe attack of indigestion, accompanied by hemorrhage of the stomach, and he was taken to a sanatorium at Battle Creek, Michigan. But the hoped-for recovery did not materialize, and on Thursday night, August 28, 1913, Clement W. Hooven laid down the burden of life and passed over to the silent majority. His body was brought to Anderson for burial, and the funeral on Monday, September 1, 1913, was attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. "Columns of beautiful words," his community said, "could be written in memory of Clement Warren Hooven, but they are unnecessary. His life work, so successful, is ended, and his gentle spirit is beyond their message—enjoying immortality. And finally, in Valhalla, where the spirits of the blessed immortals assemble, when the roll-call of departed Andersonians is sounded and the name of Clement Warren Hooven is announced it will be the dearest pleasure of the immortal souls of Colonel Milton S. Robinson, Captain W. R. Myers, James L. Kilgore, John R. Terhune, V. K. McCullough, Charles T. Doxey and others to pronounce





Jonas Stewart, M.D.

in unison that highest eulogy known to mankind—Died on the field of duty and with the universal esteem, love and respect of his neighbors.”

MARTIN L. CROMER. Probably there is no better known citizen in Anderson than Martin L. Cromer, who for more than twelve years has served in the capacity of assistant postmaster here, and whose efficient, courteous and obliging services have not only been of great value to his adopted city, but have served to gain him widespread popularity. Mr. Cromer entered upon his career as a member of the legal profession, but since his appointment to his official position he has given the greater part of his attention to the discharge of its duties. He is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born at Newcastle in Henry county, March 9, 1854, a son of Josiah and Mary A. (Schultz) Cromer, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Henry county, Indiana. Josiah Cromer was born July 11, 1825, and was one of twin sons. His father was George Cromer, who was born on the 3d of June, 1788, and the maternal grandfather was born June 3, 1810, in Pennsylvania.

Martin L. Cromer received his early educational training in the public schools of Middletown, Indiana, and from there enrolled as a student at the State University at Bloomington, where he continued to assiduously pursue his studies for several years. Following this he spent two years at Butler University, Irvington, Indiana, and then going to Springfield, Ohio, spent two years in Wittenberg College and graduated therefrom in 1879. For one year after leaving college Mr. Cromer was engaged in teaching school, and in 1880 he came to Anderson as an educator, but not long afterward went to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he passed twelve months. Returning to Indiana, he located on a farm in Delaware county, where he remained until 1888, and then gave his attention to farming in Madison county, in which he met with a satisfying degree of success, but in 1896 again came to Anderson and began to read law in the office of the well known legal firm of Wood & Ellis, being admitted to the bar in 1898. In 1901 he began his active practice alone, and in the same year received the appointment to the office of deputy postmaster under Robert Grimes, a position he has continued to hold under succeeding postmasters to the present time. Mr. Cromer manifests a commendable interest in all the live topics of the day and withholds his support from no measure which his judgment tells him will be of benefit to his city or its people. His many admirable qualities have gained him a wide circle of friends, and Anderson numbers him among its dependable citizens. In political matters he has always supported Republican candidates and principles. His fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1880 Mr. Cromer was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Bronnenberg, of Anderson, Indiana, a daughter of the late Carrol Bronnenberg. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Mrs. Ethel E. Forse, whose husband, Harry Forse, Jr., is secretary of the Union Traction Company of Indiana; Maud D. became the wife of Dr. J. D. Miller, a physician at Indianapolis, Indiana; and Grace, who married Dr. O. B. Norman, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Bedford, Indiana.

JONAS STEWART, M. D. Now one of the oldest members of the medical profession in Madison county, and prominently known to the

medical fraternity throughout the state, having served some years ago as the first president of the Indiana State Medical Association, after it was reorganized and changed from the old title of Medical Society, Dr. Stewart has been identified by residence and by business and professional activities in Anderson since 1870.

Jonas Stewart is a native of Indiana, having been born in Delaware county, January 26, 1843, a son of Lewis and Mary (Crampton) Stewart. The father, who was a son of William Stewart, a native of Kentucky, was born in Highland county, Ohio. The grandfather had first moved his home from Kentucky to Ohio, where he was numbered among the earlier settlers of Highland county. Lewis Stewart attained his education in an old log school house, peculiar to his time, and with such equipment as he could obtain from this primitive school he secured a teacher's certificate or license, and was engaged in teaching for some years during the early part of his career. He married Mary Crampton, who was born in Maryland, and became a resident of Ohio during childhood, her parents also being among the early settlers of Ohio, in Miami county. She died in 1887 in the sixty-eighth year of her life.

Dr. Stewart spent his boyhood on a farm, and attended the public schools in Delaware county, Indiana. He later attended school at Troy, Ohio, and in 1862 he entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. He enlisted as a private in the Union army, going into the service on August 28, 1862, in Company E of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being commanded by Col. Samuel A. Gilbert. The regiment was sent into Kentucky, and later to Tennessee, and he saw a good deal of service in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, after which he was transferred with his regiment to Virginia. After nearly three years of soldiering he received his honorable discharge on May 30, 1865, and then returned to college at Indianapolis. He spent one year in study there, then taught school for a while and in this way gradually prepared himself for a professional life. He finally matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he pursued his studies for some time, and later went to the Long Island Hospital Medical College at Brooklyn, New York, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. on June 30, 1870. Dr. Stewart at once came to Anderson and opened his office, beginning general practice in August of the same year. He has enjoyed success and distinction in his profession, and during the last two years has given up any attempt to extend his practice and now confines his attention to attendance in professional capacities upon his old patrons, many of whom he has cared for for more than a generation.

In business and financial circles at Anderson, Dr. Stewart is recognized as one of the very successful men. He has for a number of years held the position of vice-president of the Anderson Loan Association, and he is also a stockholder in the National Exchange Bank at Anderson and of the Anderson Trust Company. The doctor owns an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Madison county.

Dr. Stewart is a member of the Madison County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Association, of which he was the first president after its reorganization, serving in his official capacity in the year 1904, and he was vice-president of the State Medical Society, in 1897, prior to its reorganization under its present name, the Indiana State Medical Association.

Dr. Stewart has contributed data concerning the physicians of Mad-

ison county to the Medical History of Indiana, edited by Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, and he is also associate editor on the subject of the medical profession for this present history of Madison county. He retains his association with old army comrades through his membership in Major May Post No. 244, G. A. R.

Dr. Stewart was married on September 4, 1870, to Miss Mahala Brandon of Middletown, Henry county, Indiana, a daughter of Greenup Brandon, one of the first settlers of Delaware county, Indiana. He and his wife have been members of the Central Christian Church in Anderson for forty-three years, and are among the staunchest and most reliable members of that body. The handsome family residence is located at 1015 Delaware street.

JAMES A. VAN OSDOL. The bar of Madison county numbers Mr. Van Osdol among its leading and representative members. He has practiced in the courts here for twenty years, and controls a large and important clientage. He is the general attorney for the Union Traction Company of Indiana, one of the substantial and important corporations controlling interurban electric lines in this state. Prior to entering upon the practice of law Mr. Van Osdol gained distinctive success and prestige as a representative of the pedagogic profession, and he is known as a man of fine attainments and sterling character.

He was born in Ohio county, Indiana, August 4, 1860, and is a scion of sterling pioneer families of Indiana, within whose gracious borders were also born his parents, Boston W. and Rachael (Jenkins) Van Osdol. Like many another who has attained success in professional life James A. Van Osdol gained his initial experience in connection with the sturdy and benignant influences of the farm, the while he availed himself of the advantages of the district school in the vicinity of his home. Proving himself eligible for pedagogic honors, he began teaching in the district schools in his native county at the age of seventeen years, and continued in the profession for six years. In the meanwhile he had pursued the study of law, and moving to the city of Vevay, in Switzerland county, in 1884, he entered upon the practice of law there. The political situation in the county at that time was such that in a short time it afforded him the opportunity of election to the office of county superintendent of schools, and after serving one term in that office he returned to the practice of law.

In 1893 Mr. Van Osdol came to Madison county and established his home in the prosperous little city of Elwood, where he soon acquired a substantial practice and proved himself one of the resourceful and versatile members of the bar of the county. In 1895 he found it expedient to establish his home and professional headquarters at Anderson, the judicial center of the county, and here he entered into practice with Charles L. Henry and Byron McMahan in the practice of law. Later he joined with Mr. Henry and his associates in the organization of the Union Traction Company, and early in the history of that organization Mr. Van Osdol was chosen its general attorney and has since continued as the head of its legal department. His official duties in this connection have demanded his interposition in many important affairs of the company, and he has represented the same in various cities along the interurban lines controlled by the corporation. He is a man of fine presence, is genial, sincere and direct, and though he has never manifested any desire to woo publicity he is known as a loyal and progres-

sive citizen, and in politics he accords staunch allegiance to the Republican party.

Mr. Van Osdol was married in 1894 to Mrs. Mary F. Goodin, formerly Miss Gould, then a widow residing at Peru, Indiana, with her little son, Donald Goodin. Mr. Van Osdol also had a son, Robert, by a former marriage, and these four constituted the Van Osdol household when they moved to the city of Anderson, but in 1902 this little circle was increased by the birth of Gould J. Van Osdol. At the present Robert is residing at Pasadena, California, and Donald is at Yorktown, Indiana.

FRED D. WRIGHT. Foremost among the younger business men of Anderson who have made good in their undertakings and enterprises may be mentioned Fred D. Wright, secretary and treasurer of the Wellington Milling Company for a number of years, and identified with the business in a lesser capacity since 1907. He is well versed in milling lore, for he began to take an active interest in the work as early as his seventeenth year, and has maintained a continuous identification with the milling business from that time until the present. His rise has been a steady and continuous one and altogether pleasing to those who have watched his career from boyhood and are conversant with the many excellent traits that have contributed to his success.

A native son of Randolph county, Fred D. Wright was born in the town of Modoc on September 13, 1877. His parents were Willis C. and Mollie (Vardaman) Wright. The father was also a native of Randolph county, and was a farmer by occupation. He is now living in the city of Anderson, but the wife and mother has been called to the home beyond.

Fred D. Wright attended the village school of Modoc until his sixteenth year, and quitting his studies at that time he accepted a position in a flouring mill at Muncie, Indiana, the firm with which he identified himself being the Wysor & Hibbets Milling Company. While in the employ of that company he entered the service of the U. S. Army, enlisting with the Twentieth Infantry, U. S. Regiment, on the 12th of May, 1898. He served in all the engagements in Cuba, and returned home in the following August, receiving his discharge in November following. While with the Wysor & Hibbets Milling Company, Mr. Wright received a thorough training in the milling business, and he continued with the firm for about seven years, leaving their service in 1902, but acquiring in that time a complete knowledge of the business in all its various departments. In that year he came to Anderson and entered the employ of the Wellington & Son Flouring Mill, remaining with them until 1905, when he went to Los Angeles, California, in an effort to better the condition of his health, which, while not incapacitating him for work, was sufficiently bad to cause him some concern. But a short time in the healthful climate of southern California restored him to abundant health and vigor, and he returned to Anderson in 1906 and assumed charge of the Pioneer Milling Company at Linngrove, Adams county, Indiana. In January, 1913, he acquired an interest in the Wellington & Son Milling Company, which, by the retirement of James Wellington, the father, came to be known as the Wellington Milling Company. Soon thereafter the son also retired from the concern, leaving Mr. Wright in full charge of the activities of the business. Under his regime the mills have taken on new strength and the business is

being pushed forward to an exceptionally high plane. The plant is equipped with a complete roller system and separators, and every labor-saving device known to the milling business is found in operation in this thoroughly modern and well conducted plant. With a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels daily, the mill runs at capacity the year around. It has a large local trade, and is at the same time engaged in handling wheat, oats and all other grains peculiar to this region, its principal markets being Baltimore, Maryland, and Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio. The care of the business could be in no better hands than Mr. Wright's, for an addition to his thorough knowledge of the business from its more practical side, he is also an accomplished office man, thoroughly qualified to oversee the clerical side of the business and to understand every detail of office management. He fitted himself for that phase of the work in the Anderson Business College, where he pursued a thorough course of training some years ago.

In 1901 Mr. Wright was married to Miss Iva E. Longfellow, of Rush county, Indiana, a daughter of S. C. Longfellow, for many years a teacher in Rush county and one of the best known men of that district, and of Rosetta (Durham) Longfellow, a descendant of a pioneer family of Rush county. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright—Noland C. and Noline M. Wright.

Mr. Wright is a member of Anderson Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Anderson. The family home is at 203 East Fifteenth street.

OTHO W. DOUGLAS. The work of the firm of Daniels, Lyst & Douglas in the construction of many of the most substantial thoroughfares of Anderson and the surrounding cities and towns, has been of a character not only to leave its impress on the community for many years to come, but to bring the members of the concern prominently before the public as business men of ability, whose activities are serving to advance their section in many ways. Otho W. Douglas, the junior member of this firm, a man of wide and varied experience and versatile talents, is numbered among those who have been the architects of their own fortunes. Although a man of scholarly attainments, he has worked with his hands and trodden the familiar but difficult self-made way to success, and his career has distinctly demonstrated that force, strength, character and resolution dwell within him, qualities necessary to those who would gain a full measure of prosperity. Mr. Douglas was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, October 25, 1874. He is the third son of James Hamilton Douglas, a native of Indiana, and a representative of an old and honored family of the Hoosier State. Mr. Douglas came from Washington county, Indiana, to Illinois, where he spent only a short time, when he came back to the State of his nativity. Subsequently he went to Kansas, where he has resided during the past thirty years. His wife passed away at the time of the birth of the subject of this review.

The early educational training of Otho W. Douglas was secured in the graded and high schools of Salem, Indiana, and on leaving the latter entered the State Normal school at Terre Haute, Indiana. Following his graduation therefrom, he became a student in the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and then adopted the vocation of educator and after teaching for some time in the schools of Salem, became a teacher in the high school there. He also taught in the Anderson high school six years, and then he turned his attention to business

pursuits, and became a member of the firm of Daniels & Lyst, the style at that time being changed to Daniels, Lyst & Douglas, and as such it has continued to remain to the present time. This firm, from its extensive acquaintance, and the long period in which its members have been known to the business world, is recognized one of the leading concerns of street paving contractors in this part of the state. Mr. Douglas has justly won the American title of self-made man. His career has been one of constant endeavor. A man of great energy and enterprise, of force of character and resolute purpose, at all times his business has been conducted along the lines of commercial honor and personal integrity. Although essentially a business man, he has not been indifferent to the pleasures of social association with his fellow-men, and is popular with his fellow members in the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1895, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage with Miss Maude M. Zink, of Salem, Indiana, a daughter of Jacob D. and Martha (Crim) Zink. This union has been blessed with the birth of one daughter: Anna Katherine, who is attending school in Anderson. Mr. Douglas and his wife and daughter are members of the First Christian Church. The neat and substantial family residence is located on West Eleventh street. Mr. Douglas is rather independent in his political views, believing it his right to cast his ballot for the candidate he deems best fitted for the office, irrespective of party lines. He has never aspired to public office nor entered the arena as a candidate, but takes a lively interest in all matters that affect the welfare of his adopted community, and may at all times be depended upon to support those movements which make for progress and good citizenship.

J. C. RODGER, V. S. The veterinary doctor and surgeon of today recognizes the benefit of science as applied to his profession, and it is a noteworthy fact that, within the last several decades, the course in this line has been as strict as that of a regular doctor of medicine, while the scope of practice being wider, many of the progressive men of today are taking up the veterinary line in preference. One of the successful veterinarians of Madison county is found in the person of Dr. J. C. Rodger, a member of the firm of Rodger & Catey, of No. 715 Jackson street, Anderson. Dr. Rodger was born near the city of Toronto, Canada, August 24, 1865, and is a son of John and Helen (Cowan) Rodger, both natives of Scotland, the father being a farmer. He was a man of energy, became prosperous and much respected in his community, and owned a large farm in the vicinity of Toronto, where both he and his wife passed away in the year 1901.

The early education of Dr. Rodger was secured in the public and high schools of Toronto, and he spent some little time on the farm. There he showed a decided inclination for the veterinary profession, this having been developed through his love and understanding of animals, and he accordingly decided to enter upon a professional career. He entered the Toronto Veterinary College, one of the oldest and best institutions of its kind in America, and was graduated in 1887, coming to the United States in the same year and locating at Anderson. Here he opened an office and established himself as a veterinary surgeon, and as he became acquainted and known as a graduate of a college, his practice extended and he was soon in the possession of an excellent professional business. It now extends not only all over Anderson, but to various points in



J. R. Rodger R.S.

Madison and adjoining counties. He devotes his practice to all domestic animals, of which he has made a careful study, and his success in cases of a complicated nature has placed him well up among the leaders of his calling. In 1904 Dr. Rodger formed a partnership with Oscar M. Catey, under the firm name of Rodger & Catey, and this association has continued to the present time. Dr. Rodger's skill has caused him to be called upon to lecture on various occasions, and for ten years he was an instructor on Bovine Pathology in the Indianapolis Veterinary College, Indianapolis. He is a member of the Indiana Veterinary Medical Association and the American Veterinary Medical Association. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M., to Anderson Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., and to Anderson Commandery No. 32, K. T. He is connected likewise with Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and has attained to the thirty-second degree in Indiana Consistory.

The stables of the firm of Rodgers & Catey, at No. 715 Jackson street, are substantially constructed in modern manner, are 32x144 feet, and include all modern equipment, box stalls and exercising yard in the rear.

ISAAC E. MAY. A successful business man and public spirited citizen, Mr. May has been identified by residence with Madison county practically all his life. He began his career as a worker for others, and by industry and ability became master of his own circumstances, and since leaving the office of county clerk a few years ago has been engaged in the jobbing business at Anderson.

Isaac E. May was born July 7, 1861, at Anderson, Indiana, a son of Isaac M. and Samantha (Kindle) May. His father was one of Indiana's soldiers who were sacrificed during the Civil war. Isaac M. May was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1830, came north and settled in Indiana, at the beginning of the war enlisted in Company A of the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, was promoted to major, and the business of war led him back to his native state, and at the battle of Gainesville, Virginia, in August, 1862, he was among the slain. His wife, Samantha (Kindle) May, was born at Anderson, Indiana, January 6, 1836, representing an old family of Madison county, and her death occurred February 26, 1896.

Isaac E. May, who was but one year old when his father died, grew up in Anderson, received a common school education, and has long been active in public and business affairs. In 1898 came his election to the office of county clerk of Madison county on the Democratic ticket, and his service continued until 1902, being marked by a most capable administration of the duties connected with that important county office. At the present time Mr. May is engaged in the jobbing of plumbing, gas and mill supplies. Besides his public service as just mentioned, he has served as councilman from the Third Ward of Anderson. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On February 24, 1892, at Anderson, Mr. May married Miss Anna L. Sansberry. Mrs. May is a daughter of James W. and Nancy (Jones) Sansberry, the father an attorney. Mrs. May was educated at St. Mary of the Woods at Terre Haute. To their marriage was born on June 6, 1893, one son, James S. May.

JONATHAN A. BUSBY. On section nineteen of Stony Creek township is located the valuable and attractive homestead of Jonathan A. Busby. His farm of two hundred and twenty-three acres represents the life work and achievements of a citizen who was born in the township and has lived all his life here a quiet industrious farmer, and man of thorough integrity in all his business and personal relations.

Jonathan A. Busby was born in Stony Creek township, November 3, 1858, a son of Isaac and Sarah A. (Conrad) Busby. The father was a native of Greenbriar county, West Virginia, and the mother, of New Jersey, and each came to Madison county when young, grew up together, and were married. They spent all their lives in this county, death coming to the father in 1879 and the mother in 1912. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, namely: Jane, the widow of George Rambo; Missouri, widow of Frank E. Woodward; Jonathan, and Wade, of Lapel; Milton, postmaster at Lapel; Ida, wife of H. R. Jones, of Stony Creek township.

Jonathan A. Busby was reared on the home farm in this township, and as a boy attended the public schools at Fishersburg. When he was seventeen years of age he had a good common school training and then began his practical career as a farmer, taking charge of the home estate after his father's death. On November 14, 1881, he married Mary J. Huntzinger. Their married life was continued for nineteen years until her death in 1900. The three children born of their marriage were: Roxie, a graduate of the Lapel high school, and the wife of Jesse Fisher of Lapel; Edna, graduate of the common schools and a student in the high school; Arthur, who is a graduate of the common schools and lives at home with his father. Mr. Busby married on the sixth of March, 1910, Ethel Taylor, who was born in Madison county, a daughter of Leroy C. Taylor, a retired farmer and a native of this county. She received her education in the district schools of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Busby are members of the Methodist church at Lapel, and he is one of the trustees of that church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lapel Lodge No. 386, Knights of Pythias, and is a past chancellor and member of the Grand Lodge. In politics he has always been a Republican up to the campaign of 1912, but the issues in politics were such that year that he gave his vote for the Progressive party and its principles. He is secretary of the township advisory board.

ARTHUR DAVIS. A well known success as a farmer and live stock dealer has been that of Arthur Davis in Stony Creek township. He is a native of this part of Madison county, has spent most of his life within the limits of the county, and when he began his independent career it was with a capital of self-reliance and well-trained body and industrious habits rather than with money or influence. He and his wife have prospered since their marriage and their first attempt to make a home, and they now enjoy not only material prosperity but the esteem of all the community in which they reside.

Arthur Davis was born in Stony Creek township July 8, 1870, a son of D. B. Davis, being the second in a family of six children. When he was old enough he attended the district school and was a student during the winter term, up to the time he was eighteen years of age. He then took up farming as a regular occupation and continued in that line until February 28, 1893, at which date his marriage occurred to Miss Hattie Wertz. She was born in Anderson township and received her

education in the public schools near that city. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Davis spent a time on the old home farm, and then moved to Randolph county, this state, where he spent a short time in farming, was then again on the old homestead, and several years later by the thrifty management of himself and wife, was able to buy sixty-three acres of land. Since then he has done a large business in breeding cattle and shipping by the car-load lots. Among his other enterprises he owns and operates a threshing outfit, and by the combination of his enterprise has prospered very well during the last seventeen years.

The family of eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are as follows: Clara A., age nineteen a graduate of the common schools and of the Anderson high school; Alonzo, age eighteen, also a graduate of the common and high school, and of the Commercial College at Anderson; Ruth, a student in the high school at Anderson, and a graduate of the common schools near the old home; Doctor D., fourteen years of age; Paul, age eleven; Theodore, age ten; Virginia, age seven; and Birce, age five years. Mr. Davis is affiliated with Lodge No. 1 of the Loyal Order of Moose at Anderson. In his politics he was always a regular Republican up to the campaign of 1912 at which time he voted the Progressive ticket. He is a man of pleasing manner, and by reason of his success enjoys the esteem of the entire community about his home in Stony Creek township.

WILLIAM A. MORRIS. Among the prosperous farming estates of Stony Creek township that of which William A. Morris is proprietor is by all means one of the most attractive viewed in its superficial aspects and also one of the most profitable as a business enterprise. Mr. Morris is a general farmer and stock raiser, owns one hundred and four acres in his own homestead, and is engaged in the operation of more than two hundred acres of land in this county.

William A. Morris was born in Miami county, Indiana, October 19, 1860, a son of Isaac and Nancy (Haney) Morris. The paternal grandfather was William Morris, one of the old settlers of Rush county, Indiana, where Isaac Morris was born. Nancy Morris was born in Kentucky, and came to Madison county, Indiana, with her parents, being married in Madison county, and she and Mr. Morris making their home here until near the outbreak of the Civil war. They then moved to Miami county where Mrs. Morris died. Some years later the father returned to Madison county and spent his last days in Anderson township. There were five children in the family, three of whom are living in 1913, namely: T. J. Morris, of Anderson township, a farmer; Maria, wife of Henry Warren of Anderson township; and William A.

Mr. William A. Morris was reared on a farm and attained his education in the district schools at Miami county. When sixteen years of age he was sent to the Amboy Academy, one of the best schools of intermediate grade in this section of the state, and he continued a student in that institution until he was nineteen years of age. He continued on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one and then came with the family to Madison county. He was married in Lafayette township of this county in February, 1883, to Miss Hester Rogers, who was born in Madison county and received a common school education. They became the parents of two children, one of whom is now living, namely: Nondas, aged seven. Mr. Morris and family worship in the Methodist Protestant church of Bethal, and he is one of the trustees of that society. In politics he is a Democrat, and his ability as a business man and his integrity

as a citizen have been honored by his fellow citizens in his election to the office of township assessor of Stony Creek, in which he served for two years. Mr. Morris is a man of quiet and unassuming manner, and yet his life work as a farmer shows a noteworthy degree of practical achievement and a most honorable success.

CHARLES POINDEXTER. Farming in Madison county has always been a most profitable general occupation, and though within recent years manufacturing has become so important a part of the productive activities, agriculture is likely to remain through all the years as the most substantial pursuit to which man's attention can be given here or elsewhere. In Stony Creek Township Mr. Poindexter is a farmer who for a number of years had experience in the industry, and finally retired to an estate in the country where his enterprise has been put to excellent use, so that he now owns one of the most attractive and valuable rural homes in Stony Creek.

Charles Poindexter is a native of the state of Illinois, born in Vermillion county, November 6, 1868, a son of James and Emily (McCallister) Poindexter. The father was born in Virginia, and the mother in Adams township of Madison county, Indiana, and she now lives in Anderson at her home on Fletcher Street. The father passed away in 1879. He had been a soldier in the Civil war, serving throughout the period of hostilities from 1861 to 1865, and while a soldier came home on a furlough and married. He enlisted as a private, was promoted to lieutenant, and at his discharge was captain of his company. For some years after the war he lived in Illinois, but finally returned to Madison county, and his death occurred in Adams township. There were four children in the family, named as follows: Cora, wife of Eb Parrish, of Anderson; Charles; Nettie, wife of H. Scott of Fall Creek township; Maud, wife of Martin Wiseheart of Anderson, Indiana.

Charles Poindexter was reared on a farm and also spent part of his youth in Indianapolis. His education was attained in the public schools and he continued to live on the homestead with his mother until his marriage. He married Miss Florence M. Stanley, of Anderson township, this county. Mrs. Poindexter was educated in the public schools. After their marriage they moved to Indianapolis where Mr. Poindexter was employed as a tool maker with one of the large industrial establishments of that city for six years, from the fall of 1891 to the spring of 1896. In the latter year he came to the farm where he lived until September, 1905, at which time he moved to the estate of eighty-five acres in Stony Creek township, which is his present home. He has displayed all the ability of a progressive farmer, and among the numerous improvements placed upon his estate is the ten-room modern house in which he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Poindexter have two daughters, namely: Gretchen, wife of Lawrence White, and Vera, a student in the seventh grade of the common schools. Mr. Poindexter and family worship in the Central Christian church at Anderson. He was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in politics is a Progressive Democrat.

OWEN HUFFMAN. Farming, with all its branches, has been considered a good line of business since the beginning of the world, but within the last quarter of a century it has been developed in a remarkable degree and at this time offers exceptional field for the man of energy, perse-





ARCHIE C. ANDERSON

verance and ability. One of the excellent representatives of this modern progressive class of young farmers in Madison county is Owen Huffman, of Stony Creek township, who has spent all his life in this county, and as the fruit of his own industry and good management has acquired an excellent homestead.

He was born in Stony Creek township, January 26, 1875, a son of Jasper and Celistia (Teeters) Huffman, both of whom have been long residents of this township. The third in a family of six children he was reared on the home farm in Stony Creek, and attained his education in one of the district schools of that vicinity. He completed his education when he was about sixteen years of age, and then took up the active work of farming on the home place where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age.

On October 11, 1895, he married Miss Sarah Caster, a daughter of Marion and Sarah (McDonald) Caster. She attained her education in the common schools. After his marriage Mr. Huffman rented land from his father for three years, and then bought the farm where he now lives, a place of seventy-nine and a half acres. He and his capable wife as his assistant directed all their energies to the improvement of this estate, and by clearing and draining, by planting of trees and by careful management in every direction have made it a splendid home and its fields have been responsive in profitable crops each year. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are the parents of one child, Edith, who was born March 20, 1895, and is a graduate of the common schools and Lapel high school. Mr. Huffman is affiliated with Lapel Lodge No. 386, Knights of Pythias, and with Lapel Lodge No. 326, A. F. & A. M. In politics he has been Republican, but in the campaign of 1912 supported the Progressive ticket.

ARCHIE C. ANDERSON. In farming and stock raising and the general business activities of Fall Creek township, Mr. Anderson is one of the leaders, and has occupied a prominent place for many years. He is a native of Madison county, has spent practically all his life here, and by persistent and honorable industry has been successful far beyond the average.

Archie Clifton Anderson was born in Fall Creek township, Madison county, September 7, 1855, a son of John A. and Elda (Hiatt) Anderson. The founder of the family in Indiana was grandfather Wright Anderson, who came to this state in 1828 and located in Fayette county. John A. Anderson was born in Maryland, November 10, 1826, and was about two years of age when the family moved to Indiana, where he grew up and was married and soon after came to Madison county, locating in Fall Creek. The father has been a resident of this township and county for nearly sixty years, and now makes his home retired at a good old age with his son Archie. There were two children in the family and the other was named Rollin, who died at the age of twenty-three. When Archie C. Anderson was six months of age, his mother died and he was then taken to the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Hiatt, in Fayette county. He was reared on a farm there and obtained his education in the district schools, with one year in the high school. When only a boy he made up his mind that farming was his favorite vocation and though in later years his interests have increased and brought him into banking and other affairs, he has always retained his affection for the farm and is first and last a farmer. Mr.

Anderson was married December 28, 1876, to Miss Caroline J. Heacock, of Wayne county, Indiana, where she was born May 7, 1856, a daughter of Daniel Heacock. She was reared on a farm in Wayne county, and educated in the district and high schools. Her death occurred November 23, 1908.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Anderson located east of Pendleton, where they lived for seven years and in the spring of 1884 took up their residence on the homestead they now occupy, this having been their home and endeared to them by many associations of family life for nearly thirty years. Their two children are named as follows: Stella, a graduate of the Pendleton High School and with one year in Earlham College, is now the wife of Professor E. D. Allen of Pendleton. Their children are Esther Allen and John Allen. Chester H. is a graduate of the Pendleton high school, and engaged in farming. He married Lulu Clark, and they are the parents of two children, Mary Elizabeth and Paul Clark. The Anderson family are communicants of the Friends church.

Mr. Anderson in business circles in Pendleton is best known as the president of the Pendleton Trust Company of which he was one of the organizers. The officers of this institution are A. C. Anderson, president; G. R. Mingle, vice president; R. F. Thomas, secretary and treasurer, while the other directors are E. E. Brattain, Dr. L. H. Thomas, and E. C. Reid. The Pendleton Trust Company was organized in 1909 with a capital stock of \$25,000.00. Among his other interests Mr. Anderson owns four hundred and eight acres of land in Fall Creek township and is regarded as one of the largest farmers and stock raisers in Southwestern Madison county. In politics he is Independent and he is a member of the Grange.

THOMAS E. DAY. Some thirty years ago Thomas E. Day took his bride into Stony Creek township while the wilderness conditions still prevailed and with a strong arm and courageous heart began the work of clearing out a home for himself and family. By dint of hard labor and thrifty management he has prospered, until today he is not only one of the most substantial, but also one of the most influential men in his section of the county.

Thomas E. Day is a native of the state of North Carolina where he was born April 15, 1858, and from an early age had to make his own way in the world. His parents were Alva and Sarah (Harris) Day, neither of the parents ever leaving North Carolina which was the state of their birth and their life and death. There were eight children in the family and Thomas E. was the sixth, and one of his sisters also lived in Indiana. The father died when Thomas E. was eight years of age, and he had little chance after that to get an education. He remained with an uncle for some years, and learned more of hard physical work than the lessons which are given in schools and in books. In company with an aunt he arrived in Madison county, November 22, 1874, and soon afterward began his career on his own account.

Thirty-two years ago Mr. Day married Miss Sarah J. Shaul, and he then went into the woods and with his axe cleared up a tract of one hundred and ten acres, which has been the basis of his home. The six living children in the family are named as follows: William H., who is at home; Vado P., wife of Hugh Minor; Luther B., who is married and a resident in Stony Creek township; James E., who is married and

lives in Stony Creek township; Iva M., who is unmarried and still in the home circle, and Lorenza, a student in the high school at Lapel. Mr. Day and family are members of the Christian church, and in politics he is a Republican, without any participation in party affairs or without ever having held any public office. Mr. Day is the owner of one hundred and eleven acres of land in Stony Creek township and has a prosperous and well improved farm.

JOHN L. GIVENS. A resident of Madison county for sixty-five years. Mr. Givens represents the progressive rural citizenship of Stony Creek township, where he has a fine farm of sixty-two acres, with excellent improvements and a comfortable home for himself and family.

John L. Givens was born in Green township, Madison county, November 30, 1848, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Shaw) Givens. Andrew Givens, the father was born in the state of Michigan, came to Indiana and was married in Madison county, his wife being a native of this state. He continued to reside in Madison county until his death in 1854. He and his wife were the parents of three children, the other two being N. D. Givens, of Indianapolis; and Julius Givens, who is connected with the street railway system in St. Louis.

Mr. John L. Givens was reared in Green township until he reached his majority, and as a boy attended the district school near his home. Green township, while he was growing up, still presented almost an expanse of wilderness, and the residents were still engaged in the hard labor of clearing and grubbing and planting the first crops in the hard won fields. That was the training ground for his early life. He was married in Green township to Amanda Heshberger, and their happy married life continued until 1909 when Mrs. Givens died. She was reared in Green and Stony Creek townships and received her education in the public schools. The four sons born to their marriage are all living in 1913, namely: Horace, who is married and a resident of Stony Creek township; Elmer, who graduated from the common schools and is married and lives in Hamilton county; Willard, who graduated from the Lapel high school and in 1913 from the University of Indiana, and is now a principal of a graded school in Noblesville, this state; Asa, who finished the course in the common schools, and at the present time is in Indianapolis. Mr. Givens and family are members of the Progressive Dunkard Church. In politics he has always been a regular supporter of the Republican party up to the campaign of 1912 in which he voted the Progressive ticket.

VERLING STANLEY. A man who is well known to the citizens of his community by reason of his former connection with work of a journalistic nature. Verling Stanley has for a long period been prominently identified with the farming and stock raising interests of Stony Creek township, where he is the owner of a well-cultivated farm of 260 acres. Mr. Stanley was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, June 16, 1857, and is a son of Isaac and Hannah (Nuby) Stanley.

Isaac Stanley was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and was about sixteen years of age when brought to Hamilton county, Indiana, by his parents. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits and was reasonably successful in his operations, and at the time of his death, in 1898, his community lost one of its best citizens. His wife, a native of North Carolina, was about three years of age when brought to Hamilton county.

and here her death occurred in 1911. They were members of the Friends' Church, in the faith of which they were married, and were the parents of five children, as follows: Verling; Melissa, who became the wife of Prof. Fellows, was a graduate of the high school and a former teacher; Edgar A., who is engaged in farming in Hamilton county, Indiana; Melvina, residing at Anderson, Indiana, the widow of Junius Knight; and Lydia, the wife of H. W. Ramsey, who is engaged in farming in Boone county, Indiana.

Verling Stanley received his primary education in the district schools adjacent to his father's farm, and supplemented this by attendance at the Union High school, at Westfield and by a course in the Indianapolis Business College. Succeeding this, he accepted a position on the Newcastle (Indiana) *Mercury*, where he learned the printer's trade, and later, in company with Prof. Fellows, bought the *Grant County Republican*, of Marion. One year later they sold this publication and Mr. Stanley went to Ohio, where he was editor and publisher of the *New Holland News*, which he conducted for one year, then becoming interested in several other newspapers in Ohio. After a short period spent at his trade, on a Kansas City newspaper he received a government appointment to a position in the government printing office at Washington, D. C., in which he remained four years. In 1895 Mr. Stanley came to Lapel and purchased the *News*, of which he was editor and publisher for four years, and at the end of that period retired from newspaper life to engage in farming and stockraising. He is now the owner of a handsome tract of 260 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, which has been rendered more valuable by the erection of a set of buildings of substantial character and architectural beauty. Mr. Stanley has proved as good a farmer as he was newspaper man as evidenced by the gratifying success which has rewarded his efforts.

On August 14, 1898, Mr. Stanley was married to Mrs. Isabella V. (McClintock) Ward, who was born in Jackson township, Madison county. She was educated in the district schools of her native township, and was there married, November 4, 1888, to Walker Ward, who is now deceased. One child was born to this union, Grace L., born August 22, 1889, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have had one daughter: Verlina M., born May 24, 1900, who is now in the seventh grade in the public school at Lapel.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lapel, in the work of which she has been very popular, numbering many friends in the wide acquaintance they have formed since locating in their present home. In political matters, Mr. Stanley became an adherent of Progressive principles in 1912, but he has never sought public office, being content to confine his activities to his farm, of which he has every reason to be proud. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and the Red Men.

OLIVER E. MCCLINTOCK.. The roster of agriculturists of Madison county who have participated prominently in the movements which have served to bring about the great progress and advancement of this section of the State during the past half a century would be incomplete indeed did it not contain the name of Oliver E. McClintock, of Stony Creek township, who, although now a resident of the town of Lapel, has for many years been interested in farming and stock raising in Stony Creek and Jackson townships, where he is the owner of large properties.

Mr. McClintock belongs to that class of enterprising, energetic men to whom are due the progress and improvement of the West, while as a public servant he has and is contributing materially to the welfare of his fellow men. Mr. McClintock was born on a farm in Jackson township, Madison county, Indiana, June 21, 1858, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bristol) McClintock.

The McClintock family is one of the old and honored ones of this section, and was founded in Indiana by Alexander McClintock, who came as a pioneer from North Carolina. A son of this progenitor, George McClintock, settled in Anderson when there were but three houses in that place, his journey thence having been made by wagon, and subsequently he located on a tract of land along the river in Jackson township, where he passed the remainder of his life. Daniel McClintock, son of George, and father of our subject, was born in Jackson township, May 19, 1832, and died May 4, 1910. He was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the district schools and continued to reside on the homestead until within eight years of his death, when he came to Stony Creek township and located in Lapel. For forty years he was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his politics were those of the Republican party, whose candidates and principles he supported stanchly. A successful farmer, Mr. McClintock developed an excellent property, and he was also a large breeder of pure-bred Short Horn cattle, which he served to introduce in Jackson township. He and his wife were the parents of three children: George K.; Oliver E.; and Belle V., a graduate of the Jackson public schools, and now the wife of Verling Stanley, former editor of the *Lapel News*, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work.

Oliver E. McClintock was reared on his father's farm and after a district school education and a term at high school, secured a teacher's license. He continued to farm, however, and remained on his father's property until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he embarked in operations on his own account. Mr. McClintock was married November 28, 1886, to Miss Leora Wise, who was reared in Jackson township and educated in the common schools, and to this union there were born five children: Hershel G., a graduate of the Lapel High school, who was a public school teacher for one year and is now a Rural Free Delivery mail carrier out of Lapel; Daniel, also a graduate of the Lapel High school, and now a teacher in the public schools of that place; Walter, a high school graduate, who is assisting his father in the operation of his farms; Cecil, who graduated from the high school, and like his brother is engaged as an educator; and Myrtle, who is still a student at Lapel. The family has long been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. McClintock serves as steward. His fraternal connection is with Lapel Lodge No. 386, Knights of Pythias, and the local lodges of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically a Republican, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Stony Creek township, and is now serving his fifth year as incumbent of that office, where he has given the utmost satisfaction.

In 1903 Mr. McClintock transferred his home from the country to Lapel, in order that his children might receive better educational opportunities. He is the owner of 500 acres of land, of which 200 acres are located in Stony Creek township and 300 in Jackson township, and all are under a high state of cultivation. General farming has occupied

the greater part of his attention, but he has also met with a gratifying success in the breeding of standard Short Horn cattle and Arabian horses, and few men of the county are more widely known as stock buyers and dealers. Mr. McClintock has been interested in other business ventures, and is at present a stockholder in the Lapel State Bank. In the conduct of his commercial interests and in the discharge of his official duties his reputation is unassailable and among the citizens of Lapel he is held in the highest regard.

JOHN B. CRAGEN. Every branch of commercial and industrial activity is represented at Lapel, for this locality is not only a flourishing community, but furnishes a large contiguous territory that looks to it as a base of supply. For this reason many progressive men who seek the best locality for the prosecution of their lines of endeavor have settled here, confident in the future of the place and in their ability to make their mark upon its advancement. The men who succeed here, as elsewhere, in forging their way to the front ranks have to possess more than the average ability, as well as sound judgment and unswerving integrity of purpose. One of the men who has brought himself to an enviable position in his line of work, and at the same time secured and maintained a reputation for good citizenship among his associates, is John B. Cragen, notary public and dealer in real estate, loans and insurance, who has been resident of Lapel since 1900. He was born in Loudon county, Virginia, March 15, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Harriet (Trundle) Cragen.

Mr. Cragen received his early education in a little log schoolhouse in his native state, and was a lad of fifteen years when he accompanied his parents to Illinois, there attending school for four months. In 1855 he went to Iowa, where he entered 160 acres of land which, after cultivating, he sold at a good figure and returned to the Prairie State. There he embarked in the threshing machine business, and while so engaged was injured in the fall of 1861, this accident incapacitating him for service during the Civil war. His next venture was as an educator and for four years he taught school in Dewitt county, Illinois, at the end of that period going to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was engaged in the insurance business for twelve years, and while there he was married to Mrs. Dubois, who lived but a short time. In 1879 Mr. Cragen came to Fishersburg, Indiana, and for several years was in the timber business, and was there married in 1883 to Mrs. Charlotte Fisher. His advent in Lapel occurred in 1900, when he embarked in the insurance and real estate business, and in this line he has continued to the present time, steadily building up a large and remunerative trade and firmly establishing himself in public confidence and esteem.

Mr. Cragen is a Democrat in his political views, but takes but little interest in public affairs outside those that affect his immediate community and its people. He may always be depended upon, however, to assist in forwarding movements calculated to secure good government, and belongs to that class of citizens who believe that they can best forward their own interests by advancing those of their section. Although he belongs to no particular religious denomination, he has been liberal in his support of religious work, and is known as a man who having succeeded himself is every ready to assist others to succeed. Mr. Cragen is one of the venerable citizens of Stony Creek township, being the last survivor of those who lived here when he first came to Fishersburg, but,

although in his seventy-ninth year, still walks the streets with firm tread in the daily discharge of the duties of his business, a striking example of the virile and energetic old age that follows a life of sobriety and probity.

HON. CHARLES W. BIDDLE. Elected in 1910 and now representing Madison county in the state legislature, Hon. Charles W. Biddle is one of the ablest members of the agricultural community of this county and state. He was born and reared in the township where he makes his home, has been steadily progressive both in business and in his civic ideas, and has the complete confidence of his fellow citizens, in any public capacity.

Mr. Biddle resides in Adams township, in a very attractive and valuable farm homestead on section eighteen, six miles southeast of Anderson on the Columbus Pike. He was born in Adams township, November 23, 1862, and his entire life has been spent within the limits of Madison county. His parents were James M. and Esther (Slaughter) Biddle. The paternal grandfather, Caleb Biddle, a native of North Carolina, brought his family from that state to Madison county in 1829, when James Biddle was about twelve years old. By reference to the general history of this county, published in this work, it will be seen that the year 1829 was one of the pioneer years in the settlement and development of Madison county.

The Biddle family have therefore been factors and useful citizens in the history of this county from its earliest years to the present time, and each generation has produced useful and honored citizens. James M. Biddle, the father, who was born in North Carolina in 1817, received part of his early education in North Carolina, and also attended country schools in Adams township of Madison county, from the age of twelve years. He lived on the old Biddle homestead, which his father had entered from the government until his marriage. His wife, Esther Slaughter, was born in Pennsylvania in 1829, and her family also were among the early settlers of Madison county. After their marriage they lived on the Biddle farm in Adams township of one hundred acres, and James Biddle added to the original estate until he was the owner of two hundred and forty acres. His life time was chiefly devoted to the improvement and productive cultivation of this place, and he erected good buildings, fenced the farm, and made it a very valuable property. He lived there until his death in 1892, his wife dying about five years later in 1897. She was the mother of the following children: George M., living in Wayne county; Mary Alice, wife of Charles Mitchel; Margaret, wife of Harvey M. Davis; Jerusha, wife of S. R. Manzy; John, a farmer of Adams township; Charles W., the subject of this sketch; and Ida, wife of Miles Elsbury, who resides on the old Biddle homestead. All the children except George reside in Adams township.

Charles W. Biddle was reared on a farm, when a boy attended the district schools, knows and is known by practically all the old generations of the county, and continued working on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then began as an independent agriculturist, but continued to live and work a part of the homestead until he was twenty-seven years old. At that date he married Miss Nellie M. Gray, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Gray, both of whom were well known in Madison county. Mrs. Biddle was a talented young woman and had taught school in Adams township two terms previous to her

marriage. After his marriage he continued on the old place for a time, and in 1898 bought his present place in Adams township, ninety-eight acres of choice land. There he erected a modern dwelling, a new barn and outbuildings, and under his supervision the fields have been well fenced, and all the place supplied with modern machinery. He raises first-class stock, hogs, cattle and horses, and is one of the rural residents of Madison county, who have made farming pay by application to the same business principles which bring success in other vocations of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are the parents of the following children: Ward G., a graduate of the Pendleton high school, and now engaged in teaching at Pendleton; Howard J., and Jesse S., who are both in Pendleton high school.

For a number of years Mr. Biddle has been one of the factors in Democratic politics in Madison county and Adams township. After serving in some of the minor responsibilities of civic affairs, he was elected representative of Madison county in 1910, and again in 1912, and has served to the present time. Among the important committees of which he has been member were the Roads Committee, the Railroad Committee, and the Public and Municipal Corporation Committee. During the session of 1913 Mr. Biddle was chairman of the Roads Committee, before which was brought many important bills. At this time he introduced a road bill which was passed, and is known today as the Biddle Road Law. It changed the township road system. Its great value is that it requires all road tax above twenty dollars to be paid in cash. This broke up the practice of railroads and other large corporations letting out their road tax work for the entire state to contractors who in the past have made thousands of dollars a year in working them out at a loss to the townships and roads.

Fraternally he is well known in Masonic circles, being a member of Ovid Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M., at Columbus, and is also affiliated with Tahoe Lodge No. 232 of the Improved Order of Red Men. His residence, situated on Columbus Pike is attractively located and in front of the house stands a massive native white oak, a tree that when in full foliage is an admirable feature of the entire farm, and is often commented upon by those who pass by. Charles W. Biddle is known as a successful business man, an influential factor in politics, and also for his genial social character.

WILSON T. TRUEBLOOD. Now living virtually retired in the attractive village of Chesterfield, Mr. Trueblood was for many years one of the representative merchants of his native county and is a scion of one of the sterling and honored pioneer families of this section of the fine old Hoosier state. His career has been marked by earnest and effective endeavor and he has at all times maintained secure place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, so that he is specially entitled to specific recognition in this publication.

On the old homestead farm of his parents, in Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, Mr. Trueblood was born on the 18th of December, 1841, and is a son of Wilson and Melissa (Overman) Trueblood, both of whom were natives of North Carolina and representatives of old and honored families of that commonwealth. Wilson Trueblood was reared and educated in his native state and was about thirty-five years of age at the time when he came to Indiana and numbered himself among the pioneers of Madison county. He purchased eighty acres of wild land,

in Adams township, and there reclaimed a productive farm, to the affairs of which he continued to devote his attention until his death. Of the ten children the subject of this review was the youngest and he is now the only surviving, all of the other children having been born prior to the family immigration to Indiana.

Wilson T. Trueblood was only two years of age at the time of his father's death and his mother subsequently contracted a second marriage and having continued to maintain her home in Madison county until she too was summoned to the life eternal. He whose name initiates this sketch gained his rudimentary education in the pioneer schools of Henry county and thereafter continued his studies in the village of New Columbus. At the age of twelve years he assumed a clerical position in a general store at New Columbus and he learned the business in all its details, with the result that he eventually proved himself well fortified for individual activities along the same line of enterprise. In 1868 he established himself in the mercantile business in the village of Chesterfield, and here he built up a large and prosperous trade, based upon fair and honorable dealings and upon his personal popularity in the community that has long represented his home and been the stage of his productive activities. He retired from active business in 1911 and has since lived virtually retired, in the enjoyment of the rewards of former years of earnest endeavor. He is the owner of valuable real estate in his home village, including both business and residence property, and is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Madison county.

In politics Mr. Trueblood has long been a zealous supporter of the basic principles of the Republican party and as a citizen he has been liberal and public-spirited. He is affiliated with the local organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his family hold membership in the Christian church.

In the year 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Trueblood to Miss Sarah E. Snyder and they have two children, Dr. Charles Trueblood, the elder of the two, is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Colorado, and is engaged in the practice of his profession at Monte Vista, that state. He wedded Miss Lulu Free and they have no children; Ferdinand Trueblood, the youngest son, is in business in Chesterfield, where he is engaged in a general store. He married Miss Inez Smith and they have three children—Ronald, Harry and Charles.

WALTER ISANOGL. Special interest attaches to the career of this well known and highly esteemed citizen of Chesterfield, for he is a native of Madison county, a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families and has been prominently concerned with civic and business activities in the county which has ever been his home.

Mr. Isanogel was born on a farm in Union township, Madison county, Indiana, on the 3rd of January, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Goheen) Isanogel, whose names are prominently identified with the annals of Madison county, where they took up their abode in the pioneer epoch of the county's history. They became the parents of eleven children—John T., Solomon, William, and Isaac, who are deceased; Samuel E., who is a resident of Union township; Walter, who is the immediate subject of this review; Otto D., and Sarah, who are deceased, the latter having been the wife of John Coburn; Caroline, who is the wife of Stephen Fosnot, deceased; Estaline, deceased; and Mary B., who maintains her home at Chesterfield. Jacob Isanogel, who accompanied his

parents on their removal from Preble county, Ohio, to Madison county, Indiana, in the pioneer days, was a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Suman) Isanogel. His father, who was of staunch German lineage, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and came to Madison county, Indiana, in the '50s. Under the administration of President Van Buren he here entered claim to eighty acres of government land, in Union township, and he reclaimed the same to effective cultivation. He became one of the substantial pioneer farmers of this favored section of the state and his old homestead is still owned by representatives of the immediate family, whose name has been most worthily linked with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of the county. **Jacob Isanogel** was long numbered among the representative agriculturists and stock growers of Madison county, commanded inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem, and made his life count for good in its every relation. Both he and his wife continued to reside on the old homestead farm, one and one-half miles northeast of Chesterfield, until they were summoned to eternal rest.

He whose names initiates this review was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and gained his preliminary education in the district schools. Later he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of Chesterfield, and his ambition was further shown by his becoming a student in the University of Indiana, at Bloomfield, and where he admirably fortified himself for the pedagogic profession, of which he was an able and popular representative for a number of years, as a successful teacher in the schools of his native county. He was principal of the Green Branch school and later of the school on Seventh street in the village of Chesterfield, where he held also the position of principal for a period of ten years. In Chesterfield he served as assistant postmaster under the regime of Mr. Krettenbarger, and thereafter he had charge of the public schools of this village, his assumption of this important position having been made in 1897. Thereafter he served for some time as deputy in the office of the county treasurer, after which he was again employed as an effective teacher in the district schools of the county. He engaged in the general merchandise business at Chesterfield, where his personal popularity and the effective service given brought to him a large and representative patronage. He retired from this line of enterprise in 1910 and has since given his attention principally to the management of his real estate and other property interests.

Mr. Isanogel is a man of broad and well fortified views concerning matters of public polity and has shown a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of his native county and state. Liberal and progressive in his civic attitude, he has been a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church in their home village, where he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, as well as with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 4th of July, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Isanogel to Miss Minnie Bronnenberg, daughter of Ransom Bronnenberg, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Isanogel have four children—Velma, Helen, Robert E., and Olga E. Velma married Edgar Click of Anderson township, a farmer; Helen is teaching at Ingalls, she attended the University of

Indiana. The two younger children are attending the public schools of their home village.

SENECA CHAMBERS. Madison county is essentially an agricultural community, and is noted no less for the excellence of its farms than for the public spirit and enterprise of the agriculturists who till them. One of these successful farmers, a resident of the county for more than half a century, and still engaged in active pursuits, is Seneca Chambers, the owner of sixty-three acres of excellent land located on the Alexandria pike, in Richland township. Mr. Chambers was born on the farm which he now occupies, February 24, 1861, and is a son of John H. and Julia A. (Drybread) Chambers. The family is an old and honored one of this section, having been founded in Madison county by the grandfather of Mr. Chambers. There were five children in the family of Mr. Chamber's parents: William, who is deceased; Sarah, who is the wife of Mr. Eshelman; Joseph, deceased; Seneca, and Clarissa, who is deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were members of the Christian church.

The childhood home of Seneca Chambers was a little log house, which had been erected by his father some years prior to his birth, and he was reared amid pioneer surroundings. As was expected of all Indiana farmers' sons of his day, he began to assist his father and brothers in clearing the home place as soon as he was able to do his share, his educational advantages being secured in the short winter terms in the district schools of Richland township and College Corners. Reared thus to agricultural pursuits, it was but natural that he should adopt farming as a vocation upon reaching years of maturity, and his subsequent success in his calling is ample evidence that he made no mistake in his choice. His operations, commenced in a modest manner, have assumed large proportions, and he now occupies a substantial and firmly-established place among the agriculturists of his community, where he is known as a skilled and intelligent farmer and excellent judge of cattle. Mr. Chambers has used modern methods exclusively, taking advantage of the various discoveries and inventions which have made farming assume a position on a par with the professions, and showing good business judgment in disposing of his products and cattle, which have always brought top-notch prices in the markets. His comfortable home, situated on Anderson Route No. 1, is surrounded by buildings of handsome architectural design and substantial character, and the whole appearance of the property denotes the presence of prosperity, thrift and able management.

Mr. Chambers was married to Miss Callie Burke, now deceased, who was a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Mahoney) Burke, old and prominent settlers of Madison county who are now deceased. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, namely: Clara, who is deceased; Ward, who married Millie Scott and resides in Richland township; and Earl, who married Ethel Scott, and has two children—Mildred and Calvin.

Mr. Chambers attained distinction as a member of the famous Federal jury chosen on the noted Los Angeles Times dynamite case, which opened October 1, 1912, before Federal Judge A. B. Anderson, in Indianapolis, when forty-six men, most of them union labor officials and agents, were placed on trial on the charge of complicity in more than 100 dynamite explosions, including that which destroyed the Los Angeles Times building. Of these two pleaded guilty, the charges against three were dismissed at the opening of the trial, and thirty-eight were given various

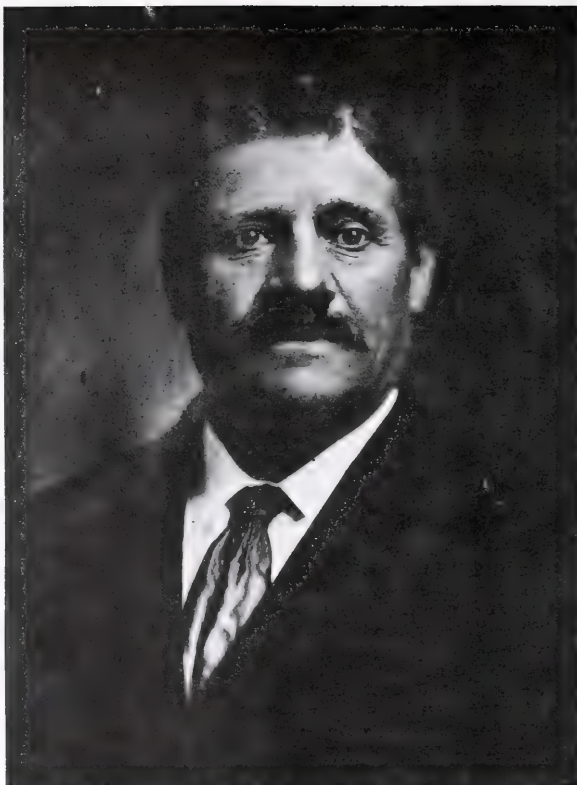
sentences in the Federal prison, although some of the latter have since been released on bail. This has been Mr. Chambers' only public service, as he has not sought preferment in public or political life, preferring to devote his whole attention to his home and his farm. He has been a life-long member of the Christian church, and has been liberal in his support of its movements.

CURRAN ("JACK") BEALL. Modern agriculture holds out many inducements to the industrious, progressive worker, especially when he has been trained to farming from boyhood. It is natural for such a man to capably perform the duties pertaining to this class of work, and, having had wide experience, he is able to recognize and appreciate the various advantages offered by new methods. Again, having passed through instructive experiences, he is not to be easily deceived with relation to the true value of proposed innovations, nor is he apt to decline advantageous propositions. The demands of his neighborhood are known to him, and failure one season is not a discouraging factor, for the experienced agriculturist is aware that one lean year generally is followed by two prosperous ones, and that in the time of small crops is granted the opportunity to prepare for banner productions. For these and numerous other reasons, the lifetime farmer enjoys a marked advantage in the race for agricultural supremacy. Experienced in farming operations since his boyhood, Curran ("Jack") Beall has become one of the leading agriculturists of Richland township, where he is the owner of 160 acres of excellent land, in addition to a valuable property in North Anderson. He was born on the farm which he now occupies, March 21, 1860, and is a son of Curran and Jennie (Gunder) Beall.

Curran Beall, the elder, was born on a farm near Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana, and was educated in his native locality, coming to Madison county about 1846 after attaining his majority and here settling in Richland township, where he spent the remaining active years of his life in successful farming operations. He was married here, and he and his wife became the parents of six sons, of whom two survive: Curran; and Archibald, who married Laura Coburn and has seven children—James, Fred, Arthur, Rosa, Garland, Brutus and Lilian.

"Jack" Beall was reared on the old homestead where he was born and received his early education in the schoolhouse which was located on the old Tappan farm in this locality, this training being supplemented by attendance at the Mount Hope school in Anderson township. During his school period he assisted his father in the work of the home place, and until twenty-two years of age remained under the parental roof, at that time removing to a property of eighty acres some miles distant in Lafayette township. After renting this land for a short period, he returned and rented a like property belonging to his father, but not long thereafter went to North Anderson, where he carried on teaming. Returning to agricultural pursuits, he operated his mother-in-law's farm for several years, subsequently located on another rented property, and at the time of his father's retirement from active life again returned to the homestead, of which he was made manager. Here he has introduced various innovations and made numerous improvements, both as to buildings and equipment. Trained in the old school of practicability, he has combined with this the ideas and methods of modern days, with the result that he has achieved material success and a firmly established position among the agricultural leaders of his community.





MICHAEL STRIKER

Mr. Beall was married August 20, 1882, to Miss Mary Belle Kinnaman, daughter of Henry and Frenie (Huntzinger) Kinniman. Mr. Kinnaman came to Madison county from Missouri and settled in Lafayette township where he was successfully engaged in farming up to the time of his death. He had three children: Mary Belle, who married Mr. Beall; Rose M., who married Mr. Parsons; and Gertrude, now Mrs. Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Beall have two children: William Curran, who married Cora Vermillion, and has one child, Nondes; and Ora Madison, who married Olive Pence, and has one child, Durwood. Mr. and Mrs. Beall are consistent members of the Christian church, in the work of which they have shown a commendable interest. The family enjoys the privileges of membership in the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, in both of which he has numerous friends. He is a Democrat in politics and has never held any public office.

MICHAEL STRIKER. When the Striker family first located in Anderson much of what is now within the city limits was open country covered with hazel brush or wood, and Eight Street, now one of the busiest thoroughfares of the county seat, wound in and about the trees which still cumbered its course. Various members of the family have been well known in this city and county and Mr. Michael Striker was for a long number of years successful as a butcher and wholesale and retail dealer in meats, but is now living retired.

Michael Striker was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the fifteenth of October, 1850. His father was Adam Striker. Both he and his wife were natives of Baden, Germany, and one of the brothers of Adam came to America, but his settlement and his career from the time he landed have not been known to this branch of the family. Adam Striker was reared in Germany, attended school steadily during boyhood and then began an apprenticeship after the thorough German fashion to the stonemason's trade. His apprenticeship completed he married and with his bride set sail for America. The ship on which they took passage battled for three months with the waves before it landed them in New York City. From there they came to Cincinnati, where he was employed at various kinds of work for a time. When the Pan Handle Railroad, now one of the principal lines of the Pennsylvania System, was being constructed to Madison county, Adam Striker took employment with the building contractor and assisted in felling the trees and clearing the right of way, and later helped to construct the road beds. In the woods not far from the present site of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Anderson, he built a log shanty, which served as the first home of the Striker family in Anderson, and it was there that Michael Striker first lived and became acquainted with this vicinity. When the railroad had been built through this part of Indiana, Adam Striker remained in Anderson, and followed his trade during the seasons when there was work, and also eked out his income at various other kinds of work. He was an industrious man, was much esteemed by his fellow citizens, and continued a resident of Anderson until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. He had married in Germany Catherine Dittus, who died at the age of sixty-nine. They reared nine children, named Michael, John, Adam, Henry, Jacob, Robert, Charles, Ben. Frank and Catherine.

Michael Striker was only a child when the family came to Ander-

son, and though the pioneer period in the strict sense had passed Madison county was still sparsely populated, and as already stated a greater part of what is now the site of the city of Anderson was in the timber and brush. Wild game was still quite plentiful in the surrounding soil and occasionally deer and wolves were heard and seen in the vicinity. Michael Striker was reared to habits of industry and thrift, and was a mere boy when he began contributing the results of his labor to the support of the family. When he was a boy, he was apprenticed to the butcher's trade with Joseph Shawhan, a well known local butcher of that time. During the first year he got no pay with the exception of an occasional piece of meat which he carried home to the family. During the second year his pay was three dollars a week, and at the age of eighteen he was a capable butcher, and during the winter was employed at the local packing house in dressing hogs, and being an expert in that line he earned five dollars a day, all of which he gave to his father. At the age of twenty, Mr. Striker was ready to start in business for himself. His capital was very limited, and he rented a shop and a slaughter house. For some time he had no horse nor vehicle to assist in the business. He bought a beeve from John Q. Gastin at the Omaha Switch, and a hog from another party, and having butchered those animals began business. He was successful from the start, and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Maurice Wallace, making the firm of Striker & Wallace. This continued for about three years before being dissolved, after which Mr. Striker continued alone and did a flourishing business up to 1910. In that year he turned over his large stock and interests to his son, and having acquired a handsome competency retired from business.

Mr. Striker in 1875 on the twenty-seventh of October married Miss Samantha Talmadge, who was born in Rush county, a daughter of William John and Priscilla (Highfield) Talmadge, a pioneer family of Rush county. Mr. and Mrs. Striker's children are Lafe, Clifford and Nellie. The son Lafe married Florence Zimmer, and has four children named Catherine, Lois, Mary J., and Martha.

WEEMS BRONNENBERG. Agricultural methods have changed very materially during the past several generations, and now that progression among the farmers has become a vital national issue there is every reason to suppose that still further advance will be made along all lines. Inter-urban service, the telephone and the automobile, with the consequent bettering of the roads on account of the increased popularity of the last-named, have brought the farmers much closer together and have placed them in close touch with the centers of activity, and the man today who devotes himself to the cultivation of the soil finds himself more independent than any other worker in the world. Among the progressive, public-spirited citizens of Richland township is found Weems Bronnenberg, the owner of 123 acres of fine land located on the Daleville road, a property that has been accumulated through years of persistent and well-directed effort. Mr. Bronnenberg was born on the old Bronnenberg homestead in Richland township, Madison county, Indiana, April 8, 1860, and is a son of Michael and Francone (Forkner) Bronnenberg, and a brother of Isaac B. Bronnenberg, a sketch of whose career appears in another part of this volume.

Weems Bronnenberg received his education in the public school at College Corners, and was reared on the old homestead, where he remained

until twenty-three years of age. At that time he left the parental roof and embarked upon a career of his own, locating on an eighty-acre tract of land on the Daleville road, in Richland township. An industrious, persevering workman, thoroughly trained in agricultural methods, he has made a distinct success of his ventures, and as time has passed has added to his property by purchase, now having 123 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. This has been improved by handsome buildings and modern equipment and machinery, and is considered one of the finest properties of its size in the township, its every detail giving evidence of the skill, thrift and good management of its owner. In addition to general farming, Mr. Bronnenberg engages in stock raising, and his cattle are of high grade, demanding excellent prices in the local markets.

Mr. Bronnenberg was united in marriage with Miss Susan M. Chambers, daughter of George and Rebecca (Walters) Chambers, old residents of Madison county who are now both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Bronnenberg there have been born seven children: Pearl; Bessie, who is the wife of Walter Imil, of Richland township; George, who married Bertha Imil, also of this township; Chester; Claude; John and Ethel. The children have all been given good educational advantages and Claude has attended one term in the Anderson High School. The family home is located on Anderson Rural Route No. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Bronnenberg are valued members of the Christian church, and have always taken an active part in its work and have numerous friends in its congregation. Mr. Bronnenberg is Republican in his political views, but votes independently and, while not a politician or seeker for public preferment, he has not been indifferent to the duties of good citizenship, and at all times has given his earnest support to able men and beneficial measures.

WILLIAM BUTLER BRONNENBERG. Success has amply attended the efforts of William Butler Bronnenberg, who has devoted himself with diligence and energy to the farming business all his life. Few men in this community have surpassed or equaled him in his accomplishments in the field of agriculture, and he is representative of the best and most progressive class of farming men in the county and state today. Beginning with little or nothing, Mr. Bronnenberg is today the owner of something like 250 acres of the most fertile land in the county, which yields him richly and repays him goodly measure of prosperity for every shred of energy expended upon it.

Born on August 25, 1853, on the farm of his parents in Union township, William Butler Bronnenberg is the son of Henry and Mariah (Forkner) Bronnenberg, whose sketch appears elsewhere. As a boy at home, he attended the district schools of Union township, finishing his training in the Chesterfield schools. His father was a farmer, and the boy was early trained in the business for which he was destined. In young manhood he married and established a home of his own, Catherine Diltz becoming his bride. Two children were born to them,—Horace and Esther, both of whom are occupied with farming interests. The wife and mother died in young life, and in 1884 Mr. Bronnenberg married a second time, choosing Sallie Butler, of English descent, who by a previous marriage to William Manger had one child,—Emerson. The latter is married to Hazel Hancock, and has two sons,—Harold and Ralph. Sallie Butler Bronnenberg is the daughter of Jacob and Rachael

(Porter) Butler, who were natives of southern Ohio, and who never left that state. The father of Jacob Butler was a native son of Germany, as were also the parents of his wife, Rachael Porter, and all were people of the most sterling worth, well esteemed wherever they were known, and valuable additions to the communities wherein they located. To the second marriage of William Butler Bronnenberg one son was born,—Cecil Bronnenberg, now attending school at Anderson. Mr. Bronnenberg is actively engaged in farming. He is a Democrat in his political belief, active and prominent in local politics, and fraternally has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Spiritualists' Association of Chesterfield.

EMMOR WILLIAMS. Among the highly respected citizens of Madison county who have returned to agricultural pursuits after many years spent in other lines of endeavor, Emmor Williams, of Adams township, is a representative example. He has always been an industrious, energetic workman, making his own way in the world by well directed efforts, and has fairly earned the respect and esteem in which he is universally held. Mr. Williams was born on a farm in Fall Creek township, Madison county, Indiana, June 21, 1848, and is a son of Samuel F. and Arie A. (Rice) Williams.

Henry Williams, the grandfather of Emmor Williams, spent his entire life in Williamsburg, New York, which was named in his honor. There was born his son, Samuel F. Williams, who was reared in the Empire state, from whence he came to Henry county, Indiana, in 1829, and located near New Eden. He was married in Henry county, and came to Madison county in 1842, and after some preparation was admitted to the bar in 1858. He continued to practice law throughout the remainder of his career, served as justice of the peace of Adams township for twelve years, and died at New Columbus, Indiana, one of the well known and substantial men of his community. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom Emmor is the only survivor.

Emmor Williams received his education in the district schools and as a young man learned the trade of stationery engineer, an occupation which he followed for many years. When twenty-four years of age he removed to Pennsylvania, and subsequently went to Kansas, but eventually returned to Anderson, Indiana, where he was engaged at his vocation at excellent wages, being an expert workman. In March, 1910, he returned to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been engaged to the present time. He carries on general farming and stock raising, and has been uniformly successful in his operations, being known as a good business man and a practical farmer.

On September 21, 1871, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary L. Myers, of Berlin, Pennsylvania, who was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania and the normal school, and for some years prior to her marriage was engaged in teaching. Three children have been born of this union: Annie H., who became the wife of E. E. Coffelt and died on the 31st of October, 1894; Martha, who died in infancy; and Mary C., a graduate of the common schools, who is now the wife of A. H. Kirkland, of Anderson, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are consistent members of the Christian church, in the work of which both have been active. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order, Ovid Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M., of which he is Master, and Pendleton Chapter, No. 51, R. A. M.; to Anderson Lodge, No. 746, I. O. O. F., and to Anderson Lodge, No.

464. K. of P. In political matters he is a Republican. He has always been a willing supporter of movements promoted with the idea of advancing the welfare of his community or its people, and has ever been a friend of education, morality and good citizenship. He has a wide acquaintance in Adams township, where his numerous friends testify to his general popularity.

EDWARD E. LYST. The architectural beauty of the city of Anderson, Indiana, has been brought about by a group of men of ability and artistic training who have possessed the public spirit necessary to cause them to labor faithfully and assiduously in transforming an ungainly, half-formed municipality into a business and residence center of which its citizens may well be proud. Years of experience and a wealth of ideas have been brought into this work, and the services of a number of the most able contractors in the state have been enlisted. Prominent among them is Edward E. Lyst, of the well-known contracting firm of Daniels, Lyst & Douglas, who has lived in this city all of his life, and who, during the past decade, has risen to a high place in his chosen vocation. Mr. Lyst was born in Anderson, Indiana, October 10, 1870, and is a son of Thomas J. and Ellen (Smith) Lyst.

Thomas J. Lyst was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1833, and there passed his youth, receiving a common school education and early engaging in general contracting work. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company M, Seventy-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and continued to serve with that organization for three and one-half years, participating in numerous hard-fought battles and taking part in what is known as "Sherman's March to the Sea." Receiving his honorable discharge with a record for gallantry and faithful service, he returned to his contracting operations, and became one of the leading contractors in various kinds of street work and paving, and continued to follow this same line of endeavor until his death in 1900. His widow still survives him and makes her home in the city of Anderson.

Edward E. Lyst acquired his education in the public and high schools of Anderson, and on leaving school received his introduction to the contracting business as an employe of his father, continuing with him in cement and concrete paving work until the older man's death. He then remained alone until 1904, when he joined the firm of Daniels & Lyst and five years later Mr. O. W. Douglas became connected, making the firm of Daniels, Lyst & Douglas, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state. The business has enjoyed a gratifying growth, and carries on extensive operations in street work, paving, concrete construction of all kinds, not only in Anderson, but in all parts of the United States, and during the busy season a small army of men are employed. It has been the policy of the firm from the start to purchase only the best of materials from the most reliable of firms and factories, thus assuring their customers of the finest materials, while they themselves furnish the best of work that can be done. To this method of doing business may be given the credit for the success the firm enjoys, and the high reputation it maintains among the contractors of this State. Among his associates Mr. Lyst is known as a capable, energetic and thoroughly qualified man, whose wide and varied experience makes him a valuable asset to the firm in matters of importance. He is an enthusiast in his work, and has the power of enthusing others. He has been an investor in much

city realty, and owns a modern residence at No. 916 West Seventh street, together with other valuable property in the city.

In 1905 Mr. Lyst was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Banks, of Anderson, Indiana, daughter of John Banks, who was at one time a well known business man of Richmond, Indiana. Mr. Lyst has interested himself in fraternal work to the extent of securing membership in Anderson Lodge of Odd Fellows and Lodge No. 209, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as the Modern Woodmen of America and other organizations, but while he has always treasured the privileges of membership, he has never held office. He has never aspired to position in the political field, although he supports Republican candidates and principles.

DAVID R. CARLTON. Naturally a man's success in life is measured by his prestige in business, political or social circles, and when he figures prominently in all it may be reasonably assumed that he is possessed of more than the average ability. Among the men of Elwood, Indiana, who have risen to places of prominence in business life and have also attained eminence in the political arena, stands David R. Carlton, county recorder of Madison county, and one of this section's most popular and capable officials. Mr. Carlton was born in Lafayette township, Madison county, Indiana, September 24, 1877, and is a son of William James and Anna (Nading) Carlton.

Richard Carlton, the paternal grandfather of David R. Carlton, was a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone, who came to the United States in his twenty-second year and located in Madison county, Indiana, where he and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Ferguson and was also a native of Ireland, spent the remainder of their lives. William James Carlton was born in Madison county, in October, 1849, and passed his boyhood on his father's farm, securing a liberal common school education. He early adopted the calling of carpenter, subsequently becoming a prosperous contractor, principally devoting himself to work on public highways and public work, and served as assessor of Madison county for one term. He married Miss Anna Nading, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster county of German parentage, and they became the parents of several children.

David R. Carlton received his education in the public and high schools of Elwood, Indiana, and after leaving the latter became a clerk in the boot and shoe establishment of Lane Brothers, of Elwood, where he remained two years. He then secured a like position with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at Elwood, a position he resigned two years later to become record clerk for the American Plate Glass Company. On leaving the latter concern, Mr. Carlton embarked in business as a salesman for the firm of Lewis A. Crossett, of North Abington, Massachusetts, but subsequently returned to Elwood and became interested in the business of W. T. Wiley & Company, general merchants and dealers in dry goods, boots and shoes. Later he was a partner in the firm of Carlton & Collett, of Elwood, general merchants, afterward taking over Mr. Collett's interest and continuing in business as D. R. Carlton & Co. up to the present time.

In 1903 Mr. Carlton was married to Miss Lenna A. Hamsher, daughter of Dr. F. M. Hamsher, a well-known dental practitioner of Lafayette, Indiana, and to this union there have come four children: James Hamsher, Jane Ann, Kathleen and Wilma Martha. Mr. Carlton has

always affiliated with the Democratic party, and has taken an active part in local, county and state politics. In the fall elections of 1911 he was his party's candidate for the office of county recorder, and was elected to that position, taking charge of the duties of the office January 1, 1912, for a term of four years. He has proven himself a most faithful, capable and conscientious public official, and has firmly established himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Fraternally, Mr. Carlton is connected with Quiney Lodge No. 230, Free and Accepted Masons; Elwood Chapter No. 109, Royal Arch Masons, and has attained the Scottish Rite degree. For some time he has been a member of the Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he served as exalted ruler, and has also been a member of the Grand Council. During his long residence in Madison county, Mr. Carlton has formed a wide acquaintance, and his popularity is attested by a wide circle of sincere friends.

THOMAS MORRIS. Perseverance, intelligence and industry combine to form the price of success in farming in these modern days of agricultural work, when the hard, unremitting toil of former years has given way in large degree to the scientific use of modern machinery and a comprehensive knowledge of intelligent methods of treating the soil. Madison county is the home of many skilled farmers who treat their vocation more as a profession than as a mere occupation and take a pardonable and justifiable pride in their accomplishments, among these being Thomas Morris, the owner of eighty acres of fine land located on the Lapel road in Anderson township. The successful farmer of today realizes that to forward his own interests he must advance those of his locality—that there can be no individual achievement without community development—and with other earnest and hard-working citizens Mr. Morris has labored to forward movements for the benefit of his township and its people, thus fairly earning a place for himself among those whose activities have bettered their localities.

Thomas Morris was born on the old Morris homestead near Anderson, Indiana, January 22, 1851, and is a son of Isaac and Nancy C. (Hainey) Morris. The family was founded in Madison county by William Morris, the grandfather of Thomas Morris, at an early date in the history of this section, he emigrating with his wife and children from Rush county. Isaac Morris was an agriculturist throughout his life, became a substantial man, and was influential in the community in which he resided. He and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom three grew to maturity: Thomas; Maria, who became the wife of Henry Warren; and William A., who married Hester Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, and has one child,—Nondas.

As a lad Thomas Morris accompanied his father to Miami county, there securing his education in the common schools during the winter terms, while the summer months were passed in assisting his father in the work of the home place. He embarked upon a career of his own when but twenty years of age, at that time locating upon a forty-acre tract of land in Jackson township. Some years later, after his marriage, he purchased the adjoining forty acres, in company with his father-in-law, but about eight years later disposed of his property and bought his present land, formerly known as the Copeland farm, but now called the Morris farm. Mr. Morris' advancement has been by steady stages. He has ever carried on his operations along well-defined lines and always

he has had his ultimate goal in view. No adventitious circumstances or lucky chances have combined to give him success; it has been fairly earned and is well deserved. A trip through the county would result in finding few more highly-cultivated properties and none that would give greater evidence of care and able management. The buildings are in the best of repair, the land is thoroughly worked and well drained and fenced, and the cattle sleek, well-fed and content. The whole property breathes prosperity.

Mr. Morris was married to Miss Caroline Coan, daughter of J. W. and Minerva (Sackston) Coan, and to this union there have been born three children: Maud M., who is now deceased; Jennie, who is the wife of Oliver C. Perkins; and Louie M., who is the wife of N. P. Johnston and has two children,—Cecil and Effie.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris are consistent members of the Methodist church, and are active in its work. As a citizen, Mr. Morris stands high, but his connection with political matters ceases when he has cast his vote in support of Democratic candidates and principles, although he is interested in his party's success. His wide circle of friends gives evidence of his general popularity.

EMERSON MANGER. One of the more ambitious and enterprising young farming men of Union township may be cited in the person of Emerson Manger, who gives his time and honest attention to the cultivation of his eighty acre farm, located some two miles north of the town of Chesterfield. His accomplishments in the years of his residence here have been well worthy of mention, and it is not too much to expect that the future will find him steadily advancing in prosperity and success.

Born on August 29, 1881, in Pike county, near the town of Piketon, Ohio, Mr. Manger is the son of William and Sallie (Butler) Manger. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother later married William Butler Bronnenberg, mention of which is to be found in a sketch devoted to the Bronnenbergs in another portion of this work. The Manger family originally came from Germany, where it was long established, and many of its representatives will be found there to the present day.

On August 5, 1905, Mr. Manger married Hazel Hancock, concerning whose family mention is made elsewhere in this work. Two children have been born to them,—Harold and Ralph.

Mr. Manger is a Democrat, but in no sense a politician, and he is fraternally identified by his membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is prominent in local circles, and is known for one of the more successful stock men of the township.

WALTER MAUL. A native son of Pendleton, where he has passed all his life, Mr. Maul grew up in this community and learned a trade there, has used his business energy in extending his work and service, and is now enjoying a yearly increasing success as a brick-mason contractor.

Walter Maul was born in Pendleton December 24, 1871, a son of George K. and Susan R. (Parson) Maul. The father was born at Huntsville in Fall Creek township in 1847, so that the family is among the oldest in southwestern Madison county. The father now resides at Caney, Kansas. During the Civil war he went out from Madison county as a soldier and gave faithful service to the Union. His wife was also born in Madison county, and her death occurred in 1884. They were the

parents of four children and three are living in 1913, namely: Cory, who is employed in the mills at Anderson, this county; Fred, who is a glass-worker and now resides in Kansas; and Walter.

Walter Maul was reared in Pendleton and attended the Pendleton schools while growing up. When he was about fourteen years of age he began learning the brick mason's trade, and since that time has been almost entirely dependent upon his own exertions and enterprise for his livelihood and success in the world. Since 1906 he has directed his energies and experience to general contracting and this business requires a large amount of travel and he is away from home during a great portion of the building season. He now looks after the general work and does the estimating. In June, 1892, Mr. Maul married Miss Flora Belle Kennedy, who was born in Tennessee, and received most of her education in the schools of Indiana. They are the parents of two children: Hazel F., born in 1894 and residing at home, is a stenographer and book-keeper for the Hardy Machine Company; Paul T., born January 6, 1905. Mr. Maul is affiliated with Pendleton Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with Morning Star Lodge, K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN A. SMETHERS. A farmer and lifelong citizen of Greene township, in Madison county, John A. Smethers has lived a life of usefulness and worthy influence in his native community, and is well deserving of the position he holds in the minds of those who know him. He was born here on August 20, 1867, and is the son of James W. and Mary R. (Schweikhardt) Smethers.

James W. Smethers was born in this township also, and is now a resident of Ingalls. He has been twice married. His first wife died on April 7, 1889, leaving him six children, four of whom are now living. They are John A., of this review; Charles F., of Anderson, Indiana; William N., a farmer of Greene township; and Warren F., who is in the employ of the Big Four Railroad. Following the death of the mother of these children, James W. Smethers married Matilda Clark, and their one child, Guernsey J., shares the home of his parents.

John A. Smethers was reared on the farm home in Green township, and received such education as he was favored with in the public schools of his native community, which he attended until he was about eighteen years old. Until 1891 he continued to work on the farm, when he identified himself with the produce business in the employ of J. S. Cummins, continuing therein for five years, and then entering the grocery business for a similar period in Ingalls, Indiana. He then clerked in a hardware and general merchandise store for Randall Bros, for some six years and in 1908 was elected assessor of Green township. He later bought the farm of D. R. Richard in sections 26 and 28, located in Green township, where he has since resided.

On April 2, 1893, he married Merrilla M. Richards, who was born on the farm she now occupies with her husband, on August 28, 1872, and who is the daughter of David R. Richards and his wife, Emily Caroline (Davis) Richards, both of whom are deceased. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smethers,—Mildred F., born March 27, 1896. She is a graduate of the common schools and is now a student in the Fortville high school. The family are members of the Christian church of Ingalls. Mr. and Mrs. Smethers are members of the Pocahontas Order, and Mrs. Smethers is Past Chief of that society, and has attended the Grand Lodge of the Order in session. He is also a member of the

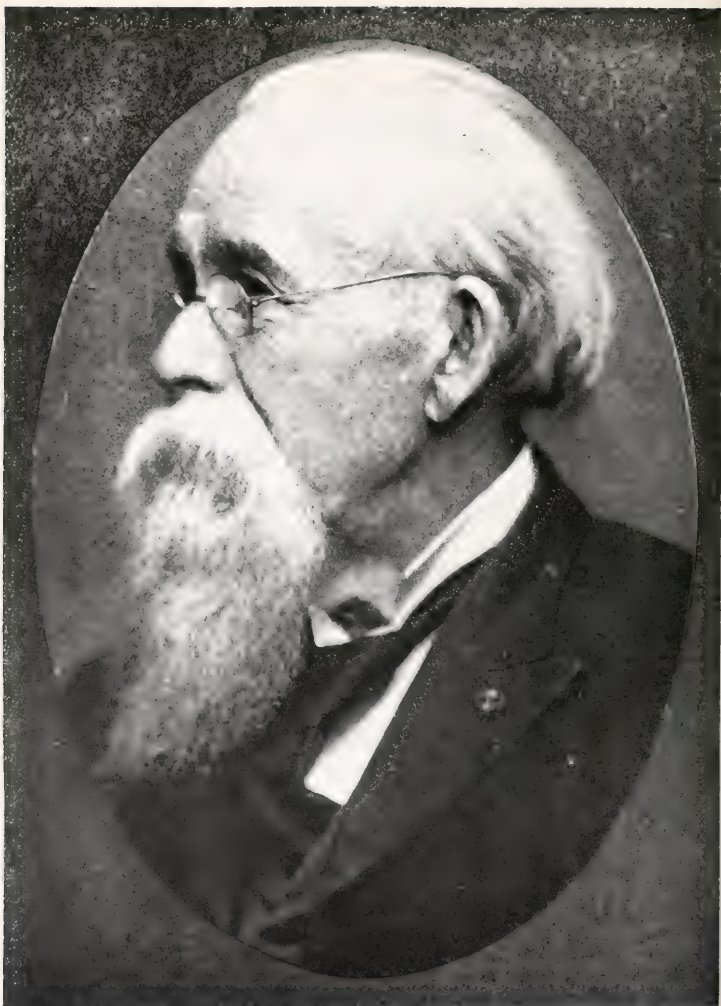
Order of Red Men. Mr. Smethers is a Republican, intelligently active in the work of the party, and he is now serving as assessor of the township. He carries on a general farming business, and is prominent in local circles in the township, where he has passed his life thus far.

BENJAMIN H. COOK, M. D. Numbered among the most important of the learned professions, and the one that undoubtedly has made the most progress during the past several decades, is that of medicine, whose devotees are called upon to continue their studies at all times and to keep fully abreast of the times in order to observe the numerous discoveries and advancements of their honored calling. A practicing physician since 1885, Dr. Benjamin H. Cook has risen to a high place in his profession, and since 1903 has been located in Anderson, in which field of endeavor he is highly regarded both as a physician and as a citizen. He is a native of the Hoosier State, born August 22, 1858, in Hancock county, and is descended from Adam C. Cook, who located at Jamestown, Virginia, as early as 1621. The son of Adam C. Cook was Daniel Cook, whose son, Joel Cook, was the grandfather of Dr. Cook. Matt F. Cook, son of Joel Cook, and father of Dr. Cook, was born April 1, 1821, in Mercer county, West Virginia.

Benjamin H. Cook received his preliminary educational training in the public and high schools of Hancock county, Indiana, following which he entered upon a career of his own, and for a time was variously employed, accepting whatever honorable work came to hand. He eventually decided to become a physician and started the study of medicine in the offices of Dr. Lundy Fussell, of Markleville, Madison county, Indiana, following which he entered the Medical College of Indiana, and was graduated therefrom in 1885. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, being associated with his preceptor for a time, but later went to Wilkinson, Hancock county, Indiana, and remained seventeen years at that place, building up an excellent practice. In 1903 Dr. Cook came to Anderson and here he has continued to the present time. A close and careful student, he has been successful in building up a large professional business and in firmly establishing himself in the confidence of the people of his adopted place. He has the inherent ability and sympathetic nature so necessary to the practitioner, and his success in a number of complicated cases has gained him the respect of his fellow-practitioners. He is interested in the work of the various medical organizations, and is a member of the Madison County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society. Fraternally, he is a prominent Mason, belonging to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M.; Kingston Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., and Knightstown Commandery No. 9, K. T. In his political views he is a Democrat, and has served his party as a member of the Democratic central committee.

On January 30, 1889, Dr. Cook was married to Miss Laura E. Cooper, of Wilkinson, Hancock county, Indiana, a daughter of James Madison Cooper. Mrs. Cook was born at Cowgill, Missouri, and came to Indiana with her parents, in 1881. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Cook there have been born seven children, as follows: Theophilus Pravin, Harvey Weir, Merle, Herschel Paul, Sarah Elma, Rachel Anna, and James Farley. Dr. Cook is the owner of a comfortable modern residence at No. 630 West Twelfth street, Anderson.





Thos. Morris Hardy

THOMAS MORRIS HARDY. The prosperity and advancement of a community depend upon the social character and public spirit of its members and in every prosperous town or country center may be found citizens who take leadership and give their energies not alone to their well being but to the things that make better and fuller life for all. Such a citizen at Pendleton has Mr. Hardy been recognized for many years. Lieutenant Hardy was a soldier of the Civil war, was in early life a teacher, from that became actively identified with farming, and for the past twenty-five years has been best known as a banker, being now president of the Pendleton Banking Company. His success in business has been accompanied by equal public spirit in affairs, and it was due to his generosity and energetic work that the town of Pendleton now possesses its excellent public library, and institution which is having a large influence in the culture of the local citizenship, and in future will continue to exert a great uplifting force in this community.

Thomas Morris Hardy was born in Fall Creek township, Madison county, February 4, 1840. He best represents one of the old families, a family that became identified with this historic vicinity of Madison county, not far from the time when the first permanent settlements were planted, and the name has always been borne with dignity and usefulness since it was first known in this locality. His parents were Neal and Elizabeth R. (Frissel) Hardy. Neal Hardy, the father, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November, 1802, and his wife, a native of the same vicinity, was born in 1808. Both were reared, received their education and were married in Philadelphia, and shortly after their marriage came west, making the journey in a one horse wagon until arriving in Fall Creek township, where the father entered eighty acres of land from the government. This homestead, selected from the midst of the great wilderness which at that time extended over nearly all eastern Indiana, the father cleared up and gave his industry and management to the estate throughout the rest of his life. His death occurred in November, 1869, while his wife survived until July, 1888. The mother was a member of the Society of Friends, and the father was an attendant of the same church, though he was very liberal in his religious views, and contributed and supported church and benevolence with little regard for denomination. His particular interest in community affairs was in educational matters, and for some ten or twelve years he acted as township trustee of Fall Creek township and gave some very efficient service in administration of all local affairs, with particular reference to the upbuilding and improvement of the local school system. Among the citizenship in his time in Fall Creek township he was recognized as one of the strongest men of the vicinity. In politics he was a Republican after the formation of that party. He was affiliated with the Odd Fellows Lodge. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, and three are living in 1913, as follows: Thomas Morris; Eliza A., widow of John R. Boston; and Sarah K., wife of Joseph D. Kinnard.

Thomas Morris Hardy was reared on the old homestead in Fall Creek township, received his education in one of the early schools of this locality and after attending the district school went to the Pendleton Academy for six months. Then in 1862, at the age of twenty-two, he enlisted in Company A of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, and was with the army during its great campaign down the Mississippi Valley.

He was in the Vicksburg Campaign and was twice wounded. At his enlistment he went in as a private and for meritorious service was promoted to lieutenant after the Battle of Arkansas Post. He was mustered out at the conclusion of three years' military duty with this rank. After his return as a veteran soldier he spent three years in Illinois as a teacher and farmer, and then returned to the old homestead where he continued as a teacher and farmer for some eight or ten years. In 1890 Mr. Hardy, in association with E. P. Rogers, became connected with the Pendleton Banking Company, and has since acquired a half interest and has been president of the company since 1905. This is one of the strongest private banks of Madison county, and the company enjoys high standing throughout all the territory tributary to Pendleton.

Lieutenant Hardy was married September 28, 1865, to Margaret J. Wilson, who was born in Madison county, November, 1839. Mrs. Hardy received her education in the public schools of this county, and was a valuable companion to her husband and greatly beloved in all social circles. After nearly forty-four years of happy married life she passed away on August 22, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy had no children of their own, but they reared five under the protection and influence of their own roof, giving them good educational advantages and the best of influences for their preparations to meet the larger duties and responsibilities of life. One of their children now keeps house for Mr. Hardy.

Lieutenant Hardy is a member of the Friends church, is affiliated with the Grand Army Post No. 230 and the Loyal Legion of Indiana. He has for many years been a supporter of the Republican party, but in the last campaign of 1912 gave his vote for the new Progressive party. He donated the lot on which the Pendleton Public Library now stands, and this donation was at the time absolutely essential to the success of the library enterprise, since the necessary endowment could not have been secured without this generosity on his part. He has served as president of the Library board since its organization in 1909 and has devoted much time to the success of this local institution.

JOHN MECKEL. With the pre-conceived ability to design and execute plans for buildings, possessed of marked artistic talent and that hard-headed practicality which puts ideas and ideals to the test of materiality, and the capacity for co-operation with others, John Meckel, architect of Anderson, has accomplished a work in the planning of structures that is of such a character as to leave its impress on the city for many years to come. With a mind fertile in means, resources and expedients, he has fully mastered the multitudinous details of his complex and many-sided profession, and has risen to deserved prominence solely through merit and undeviating application. Mr. Meckel was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 25, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Katherine (Eckhart) Meckel, natives of Germany.

Jacob Meckel learned the trade of shoemaker in his youth and worked thereat in the Fatherland until grown, emigrating to the United States when twenty-one years of age and locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was married to Katherine Eckhart, who had come to this country as a lass of sixteen years. For some years Jacob Meckel was engaged in custom shoemaking in Cincinnati, but in 1848 removed with his family to Henry county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres,

and devoted his energies to farming and stock raising. His operations were fairly successful, and at the time of his death, in 1890, he was considered one of the substantial men of his community. Mrs. Meckel passed away in 1881, having been the mother of five sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter are deceased.

John Meckel was reared on the home farm, and was sent to the district schools during the winter terms until his eighteenth year, in the meantime assisting his father during the summers on the farm. He then learned the trade of carpenter and followed that occupation for several years, during which time he took up the study of architecture, his knowledge being acquired at Cambridge City, Indiana, at which place he had been a contractor for a time. In 1885 he removed from Cambridge City to Anderson, and this has since been his field of endeavor. He has drawn and completed the plans for many of the fine dwellings, business houses, schools and churches of this city, as well as the Anderson Opera House, but has not confined his efforts to this community, for in the country and a number of neighboring towns and villages are found many examples of his skill and talent. His work evidences the pride he has taken in his adopted locality, and his conscientious devotion to the best ethics and ideals of his profession has given him a firmly established position in the ranks of leading Indiana architects.

Mr. Meckel was married in 1869 to Miss Edna A. Barnard, of Henry county, who died in 1895, leaving the following children: Frank B., who is a resident of Anderson; Grace, who is the wife of John W. Bernard, of Neosho, Missouri; Nellie B., who died in 1895; and Maude, a stenographer and bookkeeper at present residing at Neosho, Missouri. Mr. Meckel was married in 1901, to Miss Ella St. John. The family residence is located at No. 215 West Sixth street, corner of Brown and Sixth.

Mr. Meckel has enjoyed the privileges of membership in fraternal orders, belonging to Cambridge Lodge No. 17, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and No. 9, Knights of Pythias. He is a Democrat in his political views, and while a resident of Cambridge City served capably as a member of the city council for a period of four years.

GEORGE W. BICKFORD. Mr. Bickford has been a resident of Anderson for more than twenty years and during the greater part of that time has been one of the faithful and efficient men in the postal service. He comes from good New England stock, and was born in the village of Rochester, New Hampshire, June 11, 1856, a son of John H. and Mary Jenks Bickford, both natives of New Hampshire. The father was a carpenter by trade and worked in that line the greater part of his life, and did well by his family.

George W. Bickford grew up in New England, attained his primary education at Great Falls, now Summersworth, and after getting a common and high school education entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy at the age of fifteen. He then clerked in a drug store for seven years, in Boston, Massachusetts. From Boston he moved out to Kansas, and was a resident and business man at Phillipsburg until 1891. In that year he returned to Indiana, and located at Anderson. In 1896 Mr. Bickford became a government employe as a letter carrier, and for seventeen years has quietly performed a service which has brought him both esteem and recognition as one of the important factors in his local work of the city. He has filled his office under different postmasters, and

is now one of the oldest men in this service in this city. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations.

On April 6, 1881, Mr. Bickford was married in Kansas to Miss Katherine Hanlon, who was born in Connecticut, a daughter of John Hanlon, of Philadelphia. Their union has been blessed with the following children: Walter N.; Laura M.; Leo and Roy.

In Masonic circles, Mr. Bickford is one of the best known members in Anderson, and has his affiliations with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M.; Anderson Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; Anderson Council No. 69, R. & F. M.; Anderson Commandery No. 32, K. T. For thirteen years he served as secretary of Mount Moriah Lodge. He is a member of the Methodist church. The Bickford home is a pleasant residence at 120 W. Fifth street.

HON. GEORGE NICHOL. Still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-three and a familiar figure on the streets of Anderson and a daily visitor at the store whose business was founded and built up by him, Hon. George Nichol has a record as a soldier, business man, public spirited citizen and official, which places him among the most venerable and useful men of Madison county. Nearly sixty years of his life time has been spent within the limits of this county, and he is one of the few still living whose memory and intimate knowledge of business and local affairs goes back into the decade of the fifties. Anderson as a city of trade and industry has been fortunate in its possession of a fine body of citizenship, including men of ability and integrity to direct the large enterprises which have given this city distinction, among the larger cities of Indiana, and Hon. George Nichol during his long and varied career has been one of the most prominent of business builders and upholders of local prosperity.

Born in Butler county, Ohio, January 14, 1830, George Nichol was a son of Thomas and Jane (Marshall) Nichol, and comes of an old and prominent American family. The family history is authentically traced back to the time of Edward the Confessor of England, during whose reign a member of the family came over from Normandy, and during subsequent generations the name, individual records, and the Nichol coat of arms are found in English annals. The founder of the American family was Francis Nichol, who was born in Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1737, and came to America, with his brother William, who afterwards served as a captain in the American army. They settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and in June, 1775, Francis Nichol enlisted in the patriot army. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and was taken prisoner at Quebec, December 31, 1775. Released in August, 1776, he later rose to the rank of brigadier general of the American forces. At the close of the war he was elected first United States marshal of eastern Pennsylvania, and died at Pottstown, February 13, 1812.

General Francis Nichol was the great-grandfather of Hon. George Nichol of Anderson. Grandfather Thomas Nichol, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, after coming to the United States settled on land on the Ohio side of the River Ohio, near Wheeling, West Virginia, but afterward moved to Butler county, Ohio, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, and cleared off the woods with his ax. His children were: Joseph, a soldier in the war of 1812; John; Thomas; George; Wells; Sarah A., who married Jesse Andrew; Mary, who married Mr. Marshall, and Martha, who married a Mr. Royce.

The father of Hon. George Nichol, Thomas Nichol, was born about 1803 in Belmont county, Ohio, and was about three years old when the family moved to Butler county. He received his education in the pioneer schools, and in Butler county married Jane Marshall, daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Taylor) Marshall. After the marriage the young couple settled on land in the woods, and eventually became owners of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, where the father spent the remainder of his life. He was a Jacksonian Democrat in politics. The children of Thomas and Jane were: William M., born in 1828; George; Mary; Joseph W.; Martha; Gilbert; Jennie; Frances; Catherine; John and Robert.

While a boy on the home farm in Butler county, George Nichol had only limited opportunities for acquiring an education, although they were probably the best to be obtained at that time and in that country. His early ambition was for a good education, and he secured it during a number of terms in the district schools, and one year at Farmers College, near Cincinnati. In 1852, when about twenty-two years of age, Mr. Nichol went to Keokuk, Iowa, and became clerk in a hardware store. From there in March, 1854, he came to Anderson, which was destined to be the city of his permanent residence. In Anderson he established himself in business on his own account as a hardware merchant, his associate being Amos J. King. From that year, nearly sixty years' distant to the present time, the name of Nichol has been familiarly associated with the hardware trade in Anderson. Mr. Nichol retired a number of years ago, but his two sons, Thomas J. and George E., still carry on the enterprise, founded and made prosperous by their honored father. Thomas J. is president of the Nichol Hardware Company, and the younger son is also in the business.

Mr. Nichol had been in Anderson but a few years when the Civil war cast its black shadow across the country and made the usual routine of existence and business an impossibility. He was one of the young men who went out from Anderson in September, 1861, as a private in the Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and was soon afterwards appointed quartermaster of his regiment. At the end of his term in 1864 he returned home, after having participated in all the severe campaigns through which the Forty-seventh passed. He held the rank of first lieutenant in the army. His service as a soldier by no means ended Mr. Nichol's participation in public affairs, and his has always been the part of the disinterested and unselfish worker for the general welfare. Mr. Nichol was one of the founders of the Republican party in this section of the country, and voted for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, for Abraham Lincoln, and for every other Republican candidate to the present time. For his success in business and for his eminent public spirit, he has been honored with positions of trust in his community. He was a member of the first city council elected in Anderson. In 1870, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county auditor, being the first Republican elected in the county to that important office. That was one of the notable campaigns, made so by his successful participation. His opponent was the late Neal C. McCullough, a man of acknowledged integrity and ability, and long prominent as a leader in public affairs. The county at that time was safely Democratic by six hundred majority, and the fact that Mr. Nichol overcame this margin was one of the highest compliments ever accorded to an individual in the political history of Madison county. He served

as auditor from 1871 to 1875. In 1904, he was elected a member of the sixty-fourth General Assembly of Indiana, and in 1907 Governor Hanley appointed him a member of the board of trustees for the Indiana Epileptic Village at Newcastle, and his service in that capacity for four years until 1911 was his last important participation in large public affairs. For a number of years Mr. Nichol was chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Madison county. His name has been associated with nearly every enterprise having for its object the promotion of Anderson's interest, and the development of the county. He was chosen president of the Anderson Board of Trade at the time of its organization, and served as long as the body was in existence. Though a man of liberal views in all matters, Mr. Nichol has long been a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Anderson. He was a charter member of Major May Post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Anderson, and up to 1888 served as its quartermaster.

On December 4, 1855, in Anderson, Mr. Nichol married Harriet Robinson, who was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1835, a daughter of Josephus and Matilda Robinson, and a sister of the late Col. M. S. Robinson. Her father was born in Tennessee, educated himself in the law, and was a lawyer at Versailles and later at Greensburg, in Decatur county, Indiana. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichol were Thomas J., born September 15, 1856, and George E., born October 4, 1861. Thomas J. is now president of the Nichol Hardware Company, while George E. is vice president of the Citizens Bank of Anderson. Both sons are married and established in homes of their own at Anderson. The mother of these sons died May 25, 1896. On September 27, 1899, Mr. Nichol married Mrs. Mary Eglin, widow of Captain John F. Eglin, formerly of the Forty-seventh Indiana Regiment. Her death occurred September 24, 1907.

CHARLES J. ROZELLE. Eminent in Anderson business affairs, and also in the political life of the city, Mr. Rozelle has for a number of years successfully followed the contracting and building trade, and his practical endeavors have their results in many of the permanent structures to be seen in this city and vicinity.

Charles J. Rozelle was born in the city of Anderson, November 16, 1873, and belongs to one of the old families of Indiana. The Rozelles are of French descent, the first ancestors having come from France and settled at an early date in the colony of Virginia. The paternal grandfather was William Rozelle, who was born in Virginia, moved from the Old Dominion at an early day, and was a settler of Indiana at a time not far removed from the beginning of pioneer development in this state. The maternal grandfather was John Tilford, who was also a native of Virginia. The parents of Mr. Rozelle were Miles M. Rozelle and Elvira T. (Tilford) Rozelle, the father having been born was also a native of Virginia. The parents of Mr. Rozelle were Miles in Rush county, Indiana, in 1838, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania, from which state she came to Indiana during her early girlhood. The father in young manhood took up the trade of tanner, and as a tanner and manufacturer of leather he was well known and followed the business for a number of years. In 1893 he retired from the business, which he had conducted at Anderson for many years. His wife died in 1907.

Charles J. Rozelle grew up in Anderson and while a boy attended the grammar and high schools of the city. When he left school it was to

enter his father's tannery, where he assisted in the work for a time, but did not chose to follow that as a regular vocation, and soon engaged in the mercantile business. He continued that work until he sold out. From merchant he became carpenter and builder, and having special skill in his trade and good business ability, he has since enjoyed much prosperity and has been employed in fulfilling many contracts for residences, school houses, churches and business houses in Anderson and elsewhere.

In 1900 Mr. Rozelle married Miss Zimmer, a daughter of Michael Zimmer, an old resident of Madison county. She died in 1903, and was the mother of the following named children: Charles B. and Helen E. Fraternally Mr. Rozelle is well known in Masonic circles, being a member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 681, A. F. & A. M.; Anderson Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery, No. 69, K. T., and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and has also taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite. In politics a Republican, he served three years as a member of the city council, and was also chosen and acted as a member of the board of public works, from which he resigned at the end of one year.

HERBERT D. WEBB. Among the energetic and successful citizens of Anderson, Indiana, none is better known than Herbert D. Webb, secretary and treasurer of one of the important manufacturing plants of this city. Mr. Webb has always taken an active part in any movement which had as its aim the advancement of Anderson or of this section of the state, and he has played a prominent part in the commercial history of the city. Mr. Webb has been a hard worker throughout his life and his success is not the result of good fortune but of industry and a natural business ability, heightened by years of experience.

Herbert D. Webb was born in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 4th of June, 1860. He is the son of J. Russell Webb and Harriet C. (Camp) Webb. His father was a native of New York and his mother was born in Vermont. J. Russell Webb was a well known man, having the peculiar honor of originating the "Word Method of Teaching." He was a teacher for a number of years, as well as the author of a number of text books, which were used in the schools of the United States in the early days. He was a well known educator and his methods were very generally approved by the educators of the country. He died in September, 1888.

Herbert D. Webb received his education in the state of Michigan, attending the schools of Jackson and Benton Harbor, and being a graduate of the high school in the latter place. After leaving school he first went to work on a farm, this place being not far from Benton Harbor, Michigan. After spending some time in this occupation he next came to Anderson, Indiana, where he found employment in some of the factories, working in various ones at different times. This was in 1889, and he worked his way steadily upward, gaining knowledge and experience. In 1900 he went into the plumbing and heating business in Anderson and continued in this business until 1908, when he originated and established the present business.

He is at present secretary and treasurer of the Webb, Baxter Company, manufacturers of vacuum cleaning machinery and machine knives. The company was incorporated in 1908 and Noah Baxter was made president. The plant is forty by one hundred and forty feet in size and

fifteen people are employed in manufacturing its products, which are shipped to the different parts of the United States, by order.

Mr. Webb is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has an attractive home at 605 Hendricks street. Mr. Webb was married in 1890 to Miss Louise Sherwood, a daughter of Isaac Sherwood and Celia (Adams) Sherwood.

IRA WILLIAMS. Now retired from business and looking after his real estate business in Anderson, Mr. Williams is a citizen of Madison county, who started out as a farmer, found himself against a losing game, then managed to turn, ventured into a new field in a very modest way and by furnishing exceptional value and service in return for his customer's money, built up a local business which was highly profitable and from which he was able to retire a few years ago, and spend his later years in comfort. To his wife he also credits a large share of the success gained in his business.

Ira Williams, who belongs to an old and honored family of Madison county, was born on a farm in Richland township, December 12, 1855. His father was Morgan T. Williams, who was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, and the grandfather was Jesse Williams, who so far as known was a life long resident of North Carolina. Grandfather Williams owned and occupied a farm about three miles from Long Gap in Surrey county, and that was his home when death came to him. He reared 14 children. Morgan T. Williams was reared and educated in his native state, and when a young man came to Indiana, and here met and married Marindah Maynard. After their marriage they located on the farm belonging to her father, and continued as substantial farming people until the death of Morgan T. Williams on June 27, 1863, at the age of twenty years.

The maternal ancestors of Mr. Williams introduces some of the oldest families of Madison county. His mother was born in Richland township of Madison county, about April 19, 1839. Her father was James Maynard, and it is supposed that Kentucky was his birthplace. Her great-grandfather, William Maynard was a shoemaker by trade, and probably spent all his life in North Carolina. Moses Maynard, the grandfather of Mrs. Morgan T. Williams, was born near Hillsboro, North Carolina, September 23, 1763, was reared and married in that state, and from there went to Kentucky, living near the Big Sandy River for some years. From there he came into Indiana, and was one of the very first settlers of Madison county. On Killbuck Creek, he took up a homestead direct from the government, built a log cabin in the wilderness, and continued to live and perform his share of hard work and good citizenship in this county until his death. Moses Maynard died at the home of his son Barnabas in Monroe township, June 15, 1874, at the remarkable age of one hundred and eleven years. He was the oldest man in the county and probably in the state. It is indeed doubtful if any American has a similar record. He cast a vote for George Washington for president, and voted at every presidential election in the long line of quadriennial elections from the first down to and including that of 1872, when Grant was elected for the second term. Moses Maynard married Sarah Greenstreet, and they reared eleven children.

James Maynard, the maternal grandfather of Ira Williams, was reared and married in Kentucky and came to Indiana, accompanied by his wife and children, about 1832. Their journey was made across

country with wagons and teams, and buying a tract of land in Richland township, eight miles from the courthouse in Anderson, James Maynard built a log house, and at once took up the task of clearing a place for his crops among the trees. For twenty years after his settlement there were no railroads in the county, and he and other settlers drew most of their wheat and other products over the road north to Wabash on the canal. Before his death, which occurred June 11, 1861, he had cleared up a great part of his land, and had made a substantial homestead. James Maynard married Sarah Fuller, who was born in Kentucky in 1813. Her father, John Henry Fuller, came either from Kentucky or Virginia, and was one of the very early settlers of Richland township in Madison county, where he also did the part of the pioneer, cleared up a farm and spent his last days there. Mrs. James Maynard died January 12, 1870. The children reared in her family were: John Henry, Patsy, Richard, Veeey, Charity, Marindah, Isaiah and Jacob. Mrs. Morgan T. Williams was left a widow with two children, and afterwards married and now lives at an advanced age in Monroe township. The sister of Ira Williams was named Sarah.

Ira Williams was about seven years old when his father died. After that he found a home with his uncle, Jacob Maynard, on the Maynard homestead, and while growing to manhood there attended the neighborhood schools. He was very young when he took his share in the labor of the farm, and lived at home until his marriage. He then built a house on the Maynard homestead and lived there two years. After that he was on the Fenimore farm for four years. On twenty-five acres of land which he bought near Gilman he spent five years, and the two last years all his crops failed, and that was the reason he abandoned farming, and sought a livelihood in Anderson. Mr. Williams is one of the men who have particular reason to remember the development of urban transportation in Anderson. When he first moved to the county seat he was employed as a driver for the old-time horse cars that ran up and down Main street, and which are pictured on other pages of this history. When electricity was substituted as a power instead of horses, he was one of the first to handle a motor, and performed that work for two years. On account of ill health he resigned, and after one year opened a confectionery store. That was the foundation or beginning of what proved a very successful career. He had a very modest establishment at first, but with the assistance of his wife he soon afterwards added a restaurant, and because they furnished wholesome food and good service they were rewarded with a constantly growing patronage, and in time developed their enterprise to a grocery store, which continued to thrive until 1904, when Mr. Williams sold out and since then has taken life more easily. In the meantime he had accumulated a considerable amount of local real estate, and has given his care and attention to this since leaving the grocery business. He is now owner of nine different pieces of real estate in the city of Anderson.

On August 7, 1878, Mr. Williams married Mary L. Etchison, who was born in Pipe Creek township of Madison county. Her father, Joshua Etchison, was born in North Carolina, was reared in that state and married there, and brought his wife and two children to Indiana. Their journey was made overland, with wagons and teams, and the family first found a home in Pipe Creek township. Buying land there, he went through the hardships and the labors of the pioneer settlers, and continued a farmer until his death, March 30, 1862, at the age of forty years.

Joshua Etchison married Elizabeth Casteel. Illinois is thought to have been her birthplace, and she was a daughter of Caleb and Rebecca Casteel. The mother of Mrs. Williams was a true pioneer lady, and among her accomplishments she learned to card, spin and weave, and being left a widow with seven children, earned money with the wheel and loom to support her family. For a number of years she did all her cooking by the old-fashioned fire place. Mrs. Williams now has as a souvenir of her mother's work a beautiful home-spun and woven bedspread, and has also a pair of half mitts, which her mother knitted. The flax from which they are made was grown, scutched and spun in the Etchison home in Madison county. The mother of Mrs. Williams died at the age of seventy-seven years. In the Williams home is another memento of times long passed, and that is a silk hat in good condition, which the father of Mr. Williams bought in 1855. Silk hats were much more commonly worn in those years before the war than at any time since.

JOHN E. DAVIS. For many years one of the well known business men of Anderson, Mr. Davis has spent nearly sixty years of his life time in Madison county, and has been very familiar by experience with the development of the country east of Anderson from pioneer times to the present. During the many years of his residence in the county, he has prospered, has enjoyed many of the good things of life, and has well provided for his family, and is still active and vigorous in business affairs at the county seat.

John E. Davis was born on a farm two and a half miles from Connersville in Fayette county, Indiana, December 24, 1849, and is a descendant of one of the very first settlers of Fayette county. His father was Thomas Jefferson Davis who was born in South Carolina, March 31, 1810. The grandfather was Paul Davis, born in North Carolina, August 6, 1769, and a son of John and Jane Davis. About the close of the Revolutionary war, the Davis family moved from North Carolina, to the southern part of South Carolina, and lived there until about 1812 or 1813. They then came north, crossed the Ohio river, and lived near Harrison, Ohio, until 1814. Their next move brought them to the territory of Indiana, and they settled in the wilderness a short distance west of the present site of Connersville in Fayette county. Two years passed before Indiana was made a state, and they were practically no settlements north of the White River. Fayette county itself was an almost unbroken wilderness, and Madison county had not yet been occupied by a single permanent white resident. Grandfather Paul Davis bought a tract of land, three miles west of Connersville, gave his labor to the clearing of a large portion of that place, and that he was a man of more than ordinary circumstances and enterprise is indicated by the fact that he erected a brick house, one of the first in that county. He lived there until after his second marriage, and then moved to Henry county awhile, but returned and died in the home of his son in Fayette county, in 1858. Paul Davis first married Margaret Alexander, who was the mother of his children. She was born January 31, 1767, and belonged to the noted Alexander family of the Carolinas, one of whom attached his signature to the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, some years before the declaration of 1776. Paul Davis and wife reared nine children, named: George, James, Wilburn, Robert, John, Dulcinea, Paul, Thomas J. and Jasper.

Thomas Jefferson Davis, the father of John E. was about four years

old when the family moved to Indiana, and he was reared amid the pioneer surroundings of Fayette county. That county continued to be his home until 1845, when he moved to Madison county and bought a tract of land in the timber, five miles west of the courthouse, a country now a smiling landscape of beautiful farms, but at that time little more than a wilderness, although the railroad, known now as the Big Four, already traversed that section of the county. In the midst of the woods he built a substantial house of hewed logs, and it was in that mansion that the Davis family of the present generation had their first home. While he was in the midst of the heavy work of clearing the timber off his land, death came to him in 1855. Thomas Jefferson Davis married Maria Ball, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, a daughter of Doctor Bunnell and Rachael (Denman) Ball. Her grandfather, Aaron Ball, owned and operated a ferry across the Miami river in Ohio, and was drowned by operating his ferry over that stream. Doctor Bunnell Ball (the first name was not a title of profession) came to Indiana, and also was one of the pioneers of Fayette county. He bought government land a few miles west of Connersville, and there gave his labor to the improvement of a farm, and continued its management until his death. After the death of Thomas Jefferson Davis, his wife was left with nine children, most of whom were still under the roof-tree, and the sons took up the work left by their father, and under the able supervision of the mother cleared the land, and tilled the soil, until they had made a productive and well improved homestead. Some years later the mother moved to Anderson, where her death occurred at the venerable age of eighty years. She was the mother of nine children who grew to maturity, namely: William, Jasper N., Eliza, James H., Doctor Ball, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachel A., and John E.

The early circumstances of the life of John Davis have thus been sketched in connection with the family, and he was about five years old when he became a resident of Madison county, and has a keen recollection of the old log house and many of the surroundings in which he spent his boyhood. While growing up he attended the rural schools, and was still very young when he took his share of the labor in clearing up the land and tilling the soil. For several years he had the management of the home place. He subsequently moved to Anderson, and spent four years in business in the sale of agricultural implements. Then he joined forces with his brother Doctor B. Davis, and manufactured drain tile for three years. After that he returned to Anderson and followed his trade as a carpenter for some time. About 1899, Mr. Davis engaged in his present business as dealer in feed and coal at his present stand, 1015 Fifteenth Street.

In 1874 Mr. Davis married Elizabeth Stephens. She was born in Wayne county, Indiana, a daughter of Thomas and Lovina Stephens. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis are mentioned as follows: Thomas, Quincy, Edna, Clarence C., and Bertha May. Thomas died at the age of six, and Quincy at the age of five. Edna married Ed. Bardeene, and has one daughter, Marion. Clarence married Emma Kephart, and their four daughters are named Jessie, Mary, Agnes, and Edna. The daughter Bertha first married Thomas Stanley, who died, leaving one daughter named Helen. Mrs. Stanley is now the wife of Ed. Gerhamer. Fraternally Mr. Davis is affiliated with the Tribe of Ben Hur.

BUSHROD W. SCOTT. For many years the name Scott was familiarly associated with the mercantile enterprise of the city of Anderson. Mr. Scott first became a resident of Madison county, about the beginning of the Civil war, 1860, arriving here a comparatively poor young man, and from one employment to another gradually advanced until he became an independent business man, and was in the list of successful merchants until he finally retired from business and is now spending his later years in the enjoyment of a well won prosperity. He belongs to a prominent old family of colonial ancestors, and for several generations identified with the old colony and commonwealth of Virginia.

Bushrod W. Scott was born in Monongahela county, in what was then Virginia, but is now West Virginia. The date of his birth was June 9, 1839. The family record during its residence in America goes back to his great-grandfather, Major David Scott, who was born in the land of hills and heather, immigrated to America during the colonial era, and settled in the colony of Virginia. He made the acquaintance of, and became a fast friend of George Washington, and when the Revolutionary war came on rose to the rank of major in the colonial troops. Later he secured a large tract of land in what was afterwards Monongahela county, and operated his estate with slave labor. He continued a resident there until his death. Next in line of descent was Col. James Scott, the grandfather, who was born in western Virginia, inherited a large landed estate and many slaves, and became a very prominent citizen of Monongahela county. He served with the rank of colonel during the War of 1812, and was honored with the office of sheriff of Monongahela county. Before his death he freed all his slaves. His life was prolonged to the great age of ninety-four years. On a part of his estate he set aside some land for a cemetery, and his remains now rest there in the vicinity of the old Scott homestead. There were ten children in his family, among whom was Sanford B. Scott, father of Bushrod. Sanford B. Scott was born in Monongahela county, was reared on a farm, and inherited a portion of the land which Major Scott had secured many years before.

He continued to live there until several years after western Virginia had become the state of West Virginia, and in 1867 immigrated west to Indiana, buying land in Henry county, which was his home until 1870 when he sold out and bought a place in Lafayette township of Madison county. He was engaged in general farming and stock raising there until his death at the age of sixty-seven years. Francis B. Scott married Hannah Tibbs, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of John and Mary (McCay) Tibbs, who was born and spent all their lives in the old Virginia commonwealth. Mrs. Sanford B. Scott died at the age of 89, and reared nine children, named: James, Bushrod W., Louise, Mary, John, William, Virginia, Fannie, and Isabelle.

In the old Monongahela River country, Bushrod W. Scott spent his boyhood days, and lived there until he was about twenty-one years of age. In 1860 he left the old home and came west to Indiana. His first work and experience in this state were as a clerk in a general store at Alexandria, in Madison county. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Virginia, but found the country in which he had spent his boyhood rent with the distractions of Civil war, and he accordingly returned to Madison county, and was employed as a clerk for the firm of Crim & Hazlet at Anderson. That firm then had the largest store in the county seat. Four years later, the business was sold to Andrew Jackson, and Mr.

Scott continued with the new proprietor for one year. His experience and savings then enabled him to start in business on his own account, and he became a partner of E. C. Bliven, under the firm name of Scott & Bliven. These partners sold dry goods, and had a growing business. At the end of two years Mr. Siddall bought the interest of Bliven, and the firm for three years was Scott & Siddall. Mr. Scott then sold out to his partner, and soon formed a partnership with his father-in-law, William W. Williams, making the firm of Scott & Williams. They conducted a general store, and it was one of the popular trading centers of the time. After several years Mr. Scott became sole proprietor, and continued in active business at Anderson for about ten years, at which time he retired. In the meantime he had bought a farm, and still owns that place, operating it through renters. Soon after his marriage he had bought the property at the northwest corner of Meridian and Twelfth Streets, and that is still in his possession. He occupied it as a place of residence until 1904, when he bought his present home at the northwest corner of Central Avenue, and Fourteenth Street. On June 25, 1868, Mr. Scott married Maanda Williams. She was born at Ogden in Henry county, Indiana. Her father William W. Williams, was born near Mount Victory in Hardin county, Ohio, a son of John Williams, who was a farmer near Mount Victory. The father of Mrs. Scott came to Indiana when a young man, and for several years operated a tannery at Knightstown in Henry county. Later he was a merchant at Ogden in the same county, afterwards moved to Richmond, Indiana, and a year later in August, 1865, established himself at Anderson, which was then a quiet rural village of about five thousand people. He is still remembered as one of the old merchants of Anderson, and was in business with his son Henry C. for some years, and afterwards with Mr. Scott. Mr. Williams lived in Anderson until his death at the age of seventy-five. He married Martha Raines, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Joab Raines, who came from Ohio to Indiana, lived in Wayne county, and then in Henry county, buying a farm near Knightstown, where he spent the rest of his active life. His death occurred at the home of his daughter in Ogden. The mother of Mrs. Scott died at the age of sixty-two years, and reared five children, named: Henry, Lucien, Maanda, Adeline, and Edgar. The daughter named Caroline died in childhood.

To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born four children: Charles, Lena, Marshall, and Robert. Lena married Leonard Wild, and has one son named Robert. Marshall married Nora Ellison, and their one son is named George. These are the only two grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Scott. The family worship in the Methodist church.

JOSEPH H. ELLIOTT. A business man of Anderson, where he has had his residence since 1904, Mr. Elliott has had a career of varied activity, has gained a satisfying degree of material prosperity, and stands high in the public esteem of local citizenship in his adopted city.

Joseph H. Elliott was born in Adams county, Ohio. His father was James Elliott, who was born in the same county, and the grandfather was William Elliott, a native of North Carolina. Great-grandfather Elliott, so far as known, was also born in North Carolina, and from that state took his family to Ohio, becoming a pioneer in Adams county. He bought and improved a tract of land there, and on it passed his last days. Grandfather Elliott early in life learned the trade of carriage builder. From Adams county he moved to Ross county, where he estab-

lished himself in business at Bainbridge, and manufactured and repaired wagons and carriages. That was his home until his death. He married Mary West, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and both she and her husband lived to a good old age and reared eleven children.

James Elliott, the father of the Anderson business man, spent his early life in Adams and Ross counties of Ohio. Under his father's direction he learned the same mechanical trade, and was in business at Bainbridge, until 1873. In that year he moved to Gibson City, Illinois, where he continued in the same line for several years. In 1908 he took up his residence at Anderson, which continued to be his home until his death on November 9, 1911, at the age of eighty years. He married Sarah Palmer. She was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, June 4, 1829. Her father Cornelius Palmer was a life long resident of Virginia. Benjamin Palmer, father of Cornelius Palmer, married Mary Berry, who survived her husband, and went to Ohio to live with her son, dying in the home of Cornelius Palmer. Cornelius Palmer was reared and married in Virginia, and in 1833 went to Ohio, accompanied by his family. With a wagon and six horses this long journey was accomplished over the mountains and across the Ohio Valley, and in the wagon were the household goods and other possessions, and each night the family camped out by the roadside. For one year the Palmers lived on the banks of the Scioto River, and then Cornelius Palmer bought land in Adams county. On the land was a log house, and a few acres were cleared, and he set himself to the task of making a homestead. All his labor went for nothing on account of a defective title, and after that misfortune, he moved to Highland county, Ohio, which was his home until 1864. From Ohio, he moved out to Ford county, Illinois, where he had four hundred acres. When he first settled there that section of Illinois was sparsely populated, and only a little portion of his land had been improved. His labors he gave to the development of that place and after some years moved to East Lynn, in Vermillion county, which was his home until his death at the age of eighty-six years. Cornelius Palmer married Harriet Beavers. She was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Beavers. Samuel Beavers was a native of Maryland, moving from that state to Virginia, and he and his wife both died in Loudoun county. The wife of Cornelius Palmer died in her ninetieth year, and her death was the result of an accident. Mrs. Sarah Elliott, the mother of Joseph H. Elliott, is now eighty-four years of age, a hale and hearty woman, and presides over the household of her son.

Joseph H. Elliott was an only child, was educated in the schools of Greenfield, Ohio, and after the family went to Gibson, Illinois, assisted his father in the shop and also clerked in local stores. It was in that way that he got his first lessons in business life. From Gibson City he moved to Rockford, Illinois, and became superintendent of a fence factory, and a sewing machine company agent and remained there for four and a half years. In 1893 Mr. Elliott came to Indiana, and was a commercial salesman in this state for a number of years. In 1904 he took up his permanent residence at Anderson, and since that time has conducted a provision and grocery business.

In 1878 Mr. Elliott married Mary A. McCracken. She was born near Lexington, in McLean county, Illinois, a daughter of Milton McCracken. Mrs. Elliott died in 1908, and she and her husband reared two sons, Harry and James C. Harry, who is associated with his father in business mar-





Yours very truly
E. E. Byrum.

ried Flossie Reed, and has one daughter, Maxine. James C. married Florence Brockmeyer, and has one son, Gerald. Mr. Elliott and also his wife during her lifetime had membership in the Methodist church, and his parents were likewise active in that denomination. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

CLINTON M. COTTERMAN. A resident of Anderson who for some years has made a substantial business of furnishing the people of this locality with the product of a market garden is Clinton M. Cotterman, who has his gardens well within the city limits, and who has also served the community in official capacity, and has long taken an active interest in politics.

Clinton M. Cotterman was born on a farm three miles west of Dayton in Montgomery county, Ohio, September 1, 1849. His father was William Cotterman, born in Pennsylvania, and the grandparents moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and became early settlers of Montgomery county. William Cotterman in early youth learned the trade of cigarmaker, which he followed all his active career. When the war broke out between the states, he enlisted as an Ohio volunteer, and gave efficient and loyal service to the Union. His last years were spent at the soldiers home near Dayton. William Cotterman married Amanda J. McPherson. Her father was a millwright by trade, and died at the age of thirty-seven. His widow managed to keep her children together until each had a home of his own. The mother of Mr. Cotterman died at the age of forty years and left seven children named: Clinton M., Adam F., James B., William, Albertus, Clara B., and Catherine.

Clinton M. Cotterman was reared and educated in his native county. As a boy he worked under his father to learn the cigarmaker's trade and afterwards acquired the trade of broom making. When he had grown to manhood he chose the occupation of farming instead of his trade, and his first purchase of land was forty acres in Montgomery county on the line of Preble county. In 1893 he sold out his place in Ohio and moved to Madison county. He soon afterwards bought some land in Union township, farming there for one year, after which he operated as a renter for five years and then came to Anderson. He has a pleasant home at the corner of Eighth and Union Streets, and a tract of four acres near by where he is engaged in truck farming.

Mr. Cotterman has been twice married. At the age of twenty-four he married Sarah M. House, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Reichard) House. Mrs. Cotterman died at the age of thirty-five. For the second marriage Mr. Cotterman married Rachel Ellen Loy, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, a daughter of Conrad Loy. Mr. Cotterman has one son by his first marriage, named George. Since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant, Mr. Cotterman has always consistently supported the Republican ticket, has been active in the campaign, and has served in the office of township assessor.

ENOCH E. BYRUM. A distinguished and influential member of the clergy of the Church of God, author of high-grade and valuable works and president of the Gospel Trumpet Company, whose printing and publishing plant, located near the city of Anderson, is one of the finest in the state of Indiana, Mr. Byrum is numbered among the prominent and honored citizens of Madison county, has been a power for good in

the various relations of life, is a man of high attainments and exalted character and is eminently entitled to representation in this publication.

Enoch E. Byrum is a native son of Indiana and is a son of one of the old and honored families of this commonwealth. He was born in Randolph county, on the 13th of October, 1861, and is a son of Eli and Lucinda (Fields) Byrum, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. The father devoted the major part of his active career to the great basic industry of agriculture and both he and his wife passed the closing period of their lives in Randolph county, Indiana. They were folk of devout Christian faith and their lives signalized their practical observance of the faith which they thus professed and by which they guided and governed themselves, so that they ever held secure place in the confidence and high regard of all who knew them.

He whose name initiates this review gained his early education in the public schools of his native county. Thereafter he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, and in this institution, now known as Valparaiso University, he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886, after the completion of thorough courses in elocution and oratory. Thereafter he attended in 1887, Otterbein University, at Westerville, Ohio, in which admirable institution he specialized in Sunday-school work and in philosophical and divinity studies. Setting to himself high purpose and determining to devote himself to the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men, he earnestly and effectively prepared himself for the ministry, and in 1892 he was ordained as a clergyman of the Church of God. Mr. Byrum has done most consecrated and faithful services as a worker in the vineyard of the Divine Master and has become one of the most influential factors in the affairs of the church of which he is a representative. Since 1889 he has been editor of the "Gospel Trumpet," published by the Gospel Trumpet Company, and this is one of the leading periodicals of the religious denomination with which he has been long and prominently identified. In 1904 Mr. Byrum made a tour of the world for the purpose of examining the ancient manuscripts of the Bible and otherwise expanding his wide knowledge of Christian literature and activities, and investigating the outlook of Foreign Missionary work and establishing missions in the foreign fields. In 1909-10 he made a most zealous and effective missionary tour through the southern states, Central and South America and the West Indies. Mr. Byrum has written voluminously on subjects pertaining to religion and human responsibilities and ideals. Among the most prominent of his published works are those bearing the following named titles: "The Boy's Companion," "Divine Healing of Soul and Body," "The Secret of Salvation," "The Prayer of Faith," "The Great Physician," "Behind the Prison Bars," "Travels and Experiences in Other Lands," and "The Secret of Prayer." Each of these volumes has been issued from the presses of the Gospel Trumpet Company, of which he is president.

In the year 1880 the publication of the "Gospel Trumpet" was instituted at Indianapolis, and moved in 1906 to Anderson, Indiana, where the plant was located on the corner of Ninth and Main streets. There the business was most successfully conducted until 1910, when the company purchased fifty-seven acres of land just outside the corporate limits of Anderson, adjoining the eastern part of the city, one mile from the court house, where they have erected large buildings of concrete construction, modern in every respect, for the accommodation of the

extensive publishing business of which Mr. Byrum is the executive head, and in the upbuilding of which he has been the dominating force. On the same grounds have been erected by the company an excellent building for the accommodation and residence of employes and also an admirable home for old folk who are affiliated with the Church of God. The equipment of the printing and publishing plant is of the most modern and approved order, including the best cylinder and job presses and three linotype machines, so that the establishment is one of the best of the order in the entire Union. Mr. Byrum is president of the company as has been stated previously, and the other members of the official board are as here designated: A. L. Byers, vice-president, and N. H. Byrum, secretary-treasurer.

In 1889 Mr. Byrum was married to Rhoda B. Keagy. She bore him six children, named as follows: Ethel E., now Mrs. Kimble of Anderson, Indiana; Birdie Ruth, E. Arlo, Mabel Grace, Bernice Mariva, and Nilah Virginia. The wife and mother died on September 14, 1907, and on October 1, 1908, Mr. Byrum married Miss Lucena C. Beardslee, of Seattle, Washington.

Mr. Byrum is a man of broad culture, but has naught of intellectual bigotry or intolerance in his makeup. As a citizen he is essentially progressive and public-spirited and his genial personality has gained to him the high regard of those with whom he has come in contact in the varied relations of life. In his political activities, he votes for the principle and the man behind it, not being one to make a fetish of adherence to any especial political party.

GEORGE W. PETTIGREW. From an inheritance of five and a half acres of land, George W. Pettigrew has increased his holdings in Madison county in recent years until today he has a goodly acreage of two hundred and sixty-two and a half acres of the finest land to be found in this section of the state, all of which is under cultivation and which yields its owner an excellent income. Mr. Pettigrew has been a resident of this township all his life, and was born here on January 8, 1858, the son of Samuel J. and Mary J. (Tingley) Pettigrew.

Samuel J. Pettigrew was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 15, 1827, and his wife was a native of the state of Ohio, born in Greene county, in 1832. Both are now deceased. The father came to Greene county, Ohio, in his young manhood, and there met and married Mary Tingley, after which they came to Madison county, Indiana. From 1852 until 1862 they lived in this county, then returned to Ohio and settled in Greene county. The year 1870 saw their return to these parts, where they passed the remaining years of their lives. The father died August 10, 1874, but the mother survived until March 15, 1893. They became the parents of ten children, of which number eight are yet living. Those who survive are named as follows: Mary E., the widow of Jacob Newfarmer; William H., of Whitely county, Indiana; David M., of Missouri; James J., of Hancock county, Indiana; Samuel A., of Anderson, Indiana; Francis M., in the regular army of the Philippines, with the rank of lieutenant; Charles E., of Madison county, Indiana; George W., of this review.

George W. Pettigrew was reared in Green township, and all save eight years of his life have been passed here. He was trained in the common schools of the community and until he reached his legal majority remained on the home place. He then took up farming on his own re-

sponsibility, and his life since then has been devoted to that industry. As was mentioned in another paragraph, he inherited five and a half acres of land, but he was not content with an acreage of that size, and today a fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres yields generously to his skill in husbandry. General farming and stock raising constitute his business, and as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle, part of which are registered stock, he is well known throughout the county, as the result of his twelve years of activity in that line. He feeds and ships more than a carload of cattle yearly, while his thoroughbred stock finds market in Indianapolis. Mr. Pettigrew in 1907 erected one of the finest country homes in the county. It is a commodious place of thirteen rooms, with ample basement, and is built on modern lines, calculated to produce a comfortable and homelike place. When completed, the home cost him something like \$5300. The place is equipped with a hot water heating plant and is furnished throughout in quartered oak and black walnut.

On November 20, 1879, Mr. Pettigrew married Miss Lavina Whelehel, who was born in Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, on September 20, 1862, and is a daughter of Abraham and Eliza Allen, the former born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on May 28, 1836, and the latter in the same county, on August 31, 1835. She died on August 4, 1907, but the father is still living, and makes his home in Hamilton county, where they passed their lives. They became the parents of eight children, as follows: Alva, who has a family of five children; Fairy B., the wife of Frank Bixler; Roy; Delia, the wife of Jesse Partain; Wayne; Lulu; Grover C.; Irene.

The family are members of the German Baptist church and hold their membership at Beach Grove, Mr. Pettigrew being one of the directors of the church, and a leading member. He is a Progressive Democrat, and one of the best known men in his community, where he is esteemed and respected for the many excellent traits that characterize him.

GARLAND HANCOCK. As superintendent of the north Anderson Schools, Mr. Hancock is a young educator who has proven his value and ability, and is now performing a very capable service in one of the largest schools in the county.

Garland Hancock was born in 1887 in Richland township, Madison county, and belongs to one of the old families of this section of the state. His parents were James and Jennie (Bronneberg) Hancock, and the father was for a number of years engaged in the livery business at Versailles in Ripley county, and previous to that time was a farmer. The four children in the family were Garland, Fern, Flora and Ernest.

The early years of Garland Hancock's life were spent on a farm, for the most part, and he was educated in the common schools of Linwood, and Chesterfield, and in the high school of Anderson, from which he was graduated. He later attended the University of Indiana, and after he came home in 1909, he took up the vocation for which he had prepared himself. He has been engaged in educational work for some years, has held various positions and as principal of the north Anderson school he ranks as one of the leading educators of Madison county. His two sisters, Fern and Flora, are also engaged in teaching in Madison county.

Mr. Hancock married Miss Cora Groundyke, daughter of Thomas Groundyke, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Hancock has been born one child—Donald. The family occupy and enjoy a comfortable residence in the vicinity of Linwood, and are

the recipients of the kindly regard and sincere esteem of all who share in their acquaintance. Mr. Hancock is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in a fraternal way, and though not a member of any especial church, he is generously inclined toward all. In addition to his teaching work, Mr. Hancock finds time to give to the cultivation of a farm of 140 acres and which yields a bountiful crop, as well as affording him a genuine pleasure, derived from its cultivation.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY. Among the officials of Madison county who are rendering the community signal service in the discharge of their duties, none have attained a greater degree of popularity than that which has come to Samuel Douglas Montgomery, who has served efficiently since January 1, 1911, in the office of county assessor. A resident of this county since early boyhood, he was for years identified with the agricultural and stock raising interests of this section, and the success with which he met in his own affairs made his fellow citizens confident that he would have no trouble in successfully handling the affairs of the county in the office which they tendered to him. That this confidence was not misplaced is at once evident when Mr. Montgomery's record in office is seen. He is a native of Butler county, Ohio, and was born April 18, 1859, a son of Samuel and Mary (Thurston) Montgomery, both American born.

Mr. Montgomery's grandparents were natives of England, and shortly after their marriage in that country emigrated to the United States and became early settlers of Butler county, Ohio, where the grandfather purchased a tract of land and spent the best years of his life thereon. He was a man of integrity, industry and enterprise, strong in his convictions of right and wrong, and public spirited in matters pertaining to his community. He gained and held the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens through a long life of honorable dealing, and his influence was sought in all matters of public importance.

In 1865 Samuel Montgomery came to Madison county, Indiana, purchasing a farm in Lafayette township, but later in life he moved to southern Kansas, where he spent several years. He returned to Alexander, Madison county, in 1892, and there spent the remaining years of his life, his death coming on February 27, 1899. Mrs. Montgomery had died many years before, when still in comparatively young womanhood.

Samuel Douglas Montgomery attended one term in a primitive log school house in Butler county, Ohio, the rest of the years being passed in assisting his father in the work of the homestead. He also attended the school in Lafayette township at indefinite periods, and he remained under the parental roof until he was about twenty years of age, at which time he married Miss Mary C. Thomas, of Lafayette township, Madison county, the daughter of Edwin Thomas, an elderly settler and a prosperous citizen of that township. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery settled on a farm in Lafayette township, and he has since been engaged in diversified farming. He subsequently moved to a farm in Monroe township, where he lived for some years. He was successful in his farming operations, and he gave a great deal of attention to the breeding of Short Horn Cattle. He was also a contractor in general road building and engaged in the draining of farms and roads, each of his ventures proving uniformly satisfactory in its results.

Mr. Montgomery has always been a stalwart Democrat, and while residing on his farm has served capably during one term as a member of

the County Council. In 1910 he became the candidate of his party for the office of county assessor, and when he was elected to the office for a four year term, moved with his family to Anderson, where he purchased a modern residence at No. 1613 Fletcher street. He placed his farm in the hands of his son, Samuel Ward Montgomery, who is successfully carrying on its activities in a manner worthy of his father. This tract consists of ninety-seven and one-half acres, and is in a high state of cultivation, testifying to Mr. Montgomery's ability as a farmer. His eminently acceptable method of handling the affairs of the assessor's office has not only won for him the confidence and approbation of his fellow citizens, but has gained him many friends among all classes.

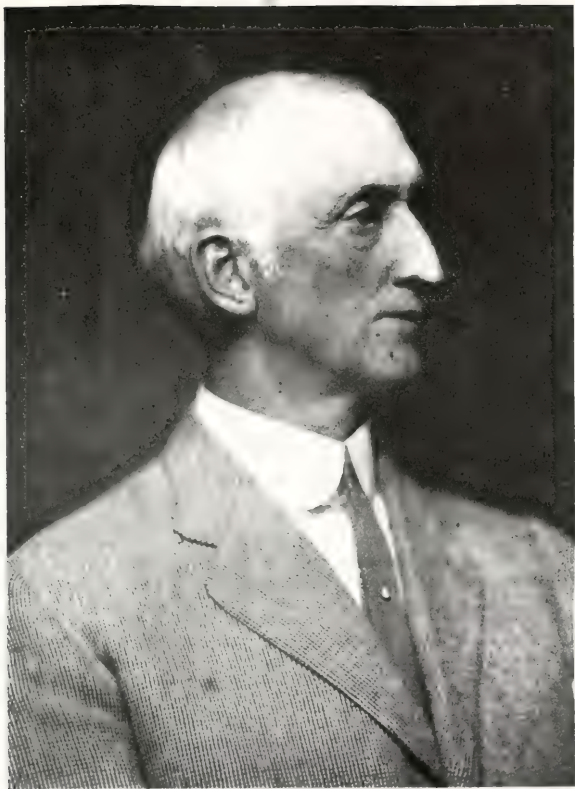
On March 2, 1879, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Thomas, and to this union there have been born five children, as follows: Edward, who is engaged in farming in Madison county; Nellie, who became the wife of Charles D. Waymire, also an agriculturist of this section; Samuel Ward, who is carrying on operations on the homestead; Josephine, who married Hugh E. Robinson, a prosperous farmer of Monroe township, and Harvey L., also a farmer.

DR. LOT EDWARD ALEXANDER has practiced medicine and has performed the varied responsibilities and duties of good citizenship at Pendleton, since 1879, and is one of the best known citizens of Madison county. His name is spoken with respect on the north and east sides of the county, but it is with his home community of Pendleton that he has been most closely identified.

Dr. Alexander is descended from old American stock, originally of Scotch ancestry on both father's and mother's side. The family was founded in America by Hugh Alexander, who emigrated from Scotland in 1736 and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Farming was his occupation and that he was a man of more than ordinary standing and influence in his community is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen a delegate from Cumberland county, to which he subsequently removed to the conference of deputies called in Carpenter Hall at Philadelphia on July 15, 1776. It was at that meeting that the first free constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted. Hugh Alexander was married in 1854, to Martha Edmiston, who was also of Scotch descent. The great-grandfather Alexander, of Dr. Alexander was in the Commissary Department in Washington's army during the Revolution, and for his faithful services to the cause of the colony was given fifteen hundred acres of land, which he subsequently located in North Thumberland county, Pennsylvania. Another fact concerning the ancestors might be added. Dr. Alexander's maternal great-grandfather Brown, when a child, was stolen temporarily from his home by the famous Mingo chief Logan, and kept two days, during which time Logan made and placed on the child's feet a pair of moccasins, and after paying these evidences of his regard and showing the best possible entertainment returned the child unharmed to his parents.

Dr. Alexander's father was Cyrus Alexander, who was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1807, and followed farming at his regular vocation. He had a common school education, was a Presbyterian in religion, and a staunch Republican throughout his adult life. His death occurred September 7, 1889. Cyrus married Mary Brown, who was born also in Mifflin county, February 20, 1814, and died August 12, 1894.

Dr. L. E. Alexander was born in Pennsylvania, and his literary edu-



L. E. Alexander A.D.



cation was acquired at Washington and Jefferson College in the city of Washington in western Pennsylvania. On March 12, 1874, he was graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and thereafter spent one year in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburg, in 1875 was engaged in the Philadelphia Dispensary, and in 1876 entered the medical department of the United States Navy. He served as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, and was for six months in the quarantine service on the west coast of Florida. Later he was assigned to duty on the receiving ship Potomac at the Port of Philadelphia. Dr. Alexander moved west and located in Indiana, in 1877, first in Fayette county, and in 1879 established his home and residence at Pendleton, where he has lived and practiced medicine for almost thirty-five years.

Dr. Alexander served one year as president of the Madison County Medical Society, and has membership in the Indiana State, the Mississippi Valley, and the American Medical Association. He has always been a Republican, and for the past fifteen years has served as a trustee of the Pendleton Consolidated School District. Reared in a Presbyterian family, he was affiliated with that church for some time, but now is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pendleton. Fraternally the doctor belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 5, 1879, Dr. Alexander married Miss Carrie Boyd Hughes, at Cambridge City, Indiana. She received her education in the schools of Cambridge City, and is a daughter of Evan and Samantha Hughes, her father having been of Pennsylvania Dutch Stock.

CHARLES L. OLDHAM. One of the well known prosperous farming men of Fall Creek township of whom it is but reasonable that mention be made in this historical and biographical work devoted to the representative men of the county, Charles L. Oldham takes a leading place in the representative activities of Pendleton and the township. He was born in Champaign county, Illinois, in December, 1866, and is the son of A. W. and Barbara A. (Stephens) Oldham, the latter being now deceased, and the former a resident of Pendleton, Indiana. Both were natives of Hamilton county, Ohio. The father came to Madison county when he was about eighteen years of age, and in 1864 married Miss Stephens. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving three years in the Union army, and seeing much of the activities of the long siege. Three children were born to these parents: Charles L., Frank F., unmarried and a resident of Pendleton, Indiana; and Della May, also unmarried, and living at home.

Charles L. Oldham was four years old when he came to Madison county with his parents, and as a boy in the home community he attended the district schools. He later was graduated from the schools of Spring Valley, after which he turned his attention to farming. In October, 1888, Mr. Oldham married Miss Fannie J. Tyson, who was born in Madison county, Indiana, in September, 1866, and was educated in the common schools of her native county. They have one child, Orville W., born August 21, 1889, who is now married to Lola Smith.

Mr. Oldham and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pendleton, in which they are active and energetic with reference to the work of the various departments, and fraternally Mr. Oldham has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. In the former order he is a Past Grand, and has held various offices in both lodges. He is a Republican and has taken

an active part in the party ranks. In 1912 he was the nominee for the office of commissioner of the South District of Madison county. He has a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres about a mile and a half distant from Pendleton, on Lick Creek Pike, and is recognized as one of the successful and enterprising farmers of the township.

ARTHUR WOLFE BRADY. The president of the Union Traction Company of Indiana, whose home for a number of years had been in Anderson, was born at Muncie, January 13, 1865, a son of General Thomas J. and Emeline (Wolfe) Brady. On his father's side there is a combination of both Irish and English stock, while the maternal forbears were some of them German and others French. On both sides the earliest members of the family came to the United States during the eighteenth century. His father, the late Thomas J. Brady was born at Muncie in 1839, and he died at Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1904. A lawyer by profession he won distinction in military affairs, and in public life. He served throughout the Civil war, with the rank of Captain and Major in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, and was colonel of the one hundred and seventeenth and the one hundred and fortieth Indiana regiments, and was brevetted brigadier general towards the close of the war. For a number of years he was editor and publisher of the *Muncie Times*, served as consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, was supervisor of internal revenue, and still later held the post of second assistant postmaster general at Washington. Emeline Wolfe Brady was born at Westfield, Ohio, in 1842, and died at Muncie in 1884.

Arthur W. Brady attended the public schools of Muncie, prepared for college at a private school in Connecticut, graduated from Yale University A. B. in the class of 1887, during the following year read law in the office of an uncle at Fort Wayne and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in June, 1889, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Brady practiced law at Muncie from 1889 to 1902, and maintained an office at Indianapolis from 1902 until 1904. He was elected mayor of Muncie on the Democratic ticket in 1902, and his service in that office continued until September, 1905. He became general counsel for the Union Traction Company of Indiana, and in 1904 was elected president of this the largest interurban transportation company in the state. It was at that time known as the Indiana Union Traction Company, and is now the Union Traction Company of Indiana. The main offices of the company were moved to Anderson in the fall of 1904, and his home has been in that city since that date.

Mr. Brady is a Democrat, and during the time of the free-silver issue of 1896 belonged to the Gold Wing of that party. In June, 1893, he married Jane Ninde, daughter of Lindley M. and Beulah C. Ninde, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. She died in the same year, and in 1901 he married Caroline H. McCulloch, daughter of Dr. James McCulloch and Caroline J. McCulloch of Muncie. Mr. Brady has two sons: George Wolfe Brady, born at Indianapolis, August 22, 1903; and Arthur Adam Brady, born at Anderson, February 23, 1905.

WALLACE B. CAMPBELL has been closely identified with the business life of Anderson since coming to the city in 1895. He is well and favorably remembered as editor and owner of the *Anderson Herald*, which he built up to be one of the best equipped printing establishments in any city of similar size in the state. After several years of

very successful newspaper work he turned his attention to real estate, developing one of the largest flat, apartment and business properties in the city. In addition to looking after his own property interests during the past eight years, he has been secretary of the Anderson Commercial Club, which has been a most efficient organization in the promotion of the city's industrial development.

Mr. Campbell was born on a farm in DeWitt county, Illinois, June 8, 1857. His father was Joseph Wallace Campbell, who was born near Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, on April 1, 1820, and who came to Indiana about 1840, settling on a farm near Bloomington. Mr. Campbell's mother, Mary Ann (Blakely) Campbell, was born near May's Lick, Mason county, Kentucky, on February 5, 1824, and moved to a farm near Bloomington in 1834. She married Joseph W. Campbell on October 19, 1843, and in 1849 they entered eighty acres of land in DeWitt county, Illinois. There were eight children born of this union. William O., the first born, served three years in the Union army before he came of age. The others were Louise J., Alice, Sarah E., Laura, Wallace B., Hilary J., and Lawrence E., all living today with the single exception of Louise J. The mother died on March 5, 1894, and the father followed her on November 18, 1896, at Roberts, Illinois. Both were almost lifelong members of the Christian church and lived exemplary lives for simplicity, integrity, gentleness and neighborly kindness.

Wallace B. Campbell lived on a farm until he was twenty-two years of age. His early education was obtained in the district schools, with the exception of two short terms in a village school. He taught school near his father's farm in Ford county, Illinois, for two years and during that time assisted at home on the farm and did one year's work in preparation for college, without an instructor. He entered the freshman class in Indiana University in 1880 and was graduated with the class of 1886. During his last year he had charge of the laboratory work in Botany with W. S. Blatchley who graduated the following year and who was afterward State Geologist for many years. He taught school in Montgomery county two years before graduating from the university, it being necessary to earn his college expenses in that manner. He entered the university on less than \$50 and boarded himself for two years. He was elected principal of the Paxton (Ills.) high school in the fall of 1886, and the next year he read law with Messrs. Paul, White and Humphreys of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in that city. He opened a law, real estate and loan office at Roberts, Ford county, Illinois, but it proved a poor location, as Ford county was largely agricultural, without saloons and with very little crime to be contended with, so that the "pickings" for a young lawyer were disagreeably sparse. However, during his residence there, he tried about a dozen cases, winning each of them.

Mr. Campbell had acquired some taste for newspaper work while in college and as waiting for "cases" made no strong appeal to a man of his native energy and activity, he decided to accept the invitation of Hon. N. E. Stevens, of Paxton, Illinois, to become associated with Mr. Stevens' son, Arthur H. Stevens, in newspaper work at Auburn, Indiana. There the two young men bought the *Auburn Dispatch*, June 1, 1889. This proved to be a successful venture in a business way, and five years later Mr. Campbell bought Mr. Stevens' interest in the paper and ran it alone for a year, selling it in June, 1895, to buy the *Anderson Herald*.

When Mr. Campbell bought the *Herald* in the year named, as far

as equipment was concerned, the plant was a veritable junk shop, barring the presence of some good type and one small job press. It was manned, however, with a number of good employes, among whom was Charles H. Neff, one of the present owners. Mr. Campbell brought Mr. Edward C. Toner, of Martinsville, now another of the owners of the paper, to the *Herald* as city editor in October, 1895, and about the same time Harry T. Hallam, of Auburn, came as foreman of the mechanical department, a position he still holds. Mr. Campbell's next step was to equip the plant with the best machinery money could buy. In this equipment was a Cox angle-bar web perfecting press, the first one installed in Indiana, and a Mergenthaler linotype machine, the second or third to be installed in the smaller cities of the state. The first paper published from type set on this machine was issued on July 4, 1897.

Mr. Campbell was a close student of newspaper and job printing. He frequently consulted a number of the most successful newspaper men in the state and profited by their experience. He served at different times as secretary and president of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, and was several times sent as a delegate to the National Editorial Association meetings. He was frequently to be found on the program in state and national meetings. He attributes his success in newspaper work, which is recognized throughout the state, to three things—good equipment of his plant, surrounding himself with loyal and competent workmen, and conscientious and faithful service to the community served.

The *Herald* was sold to Edward C. Toner and Charles H. Neff on June 1, 1901, since which time Mr. Campbell has given his attention to the buying and developing of the Campbell, Annex, Jefferson and Lincoln flat, apartment and business properties.

When the Anderson Commercial Club was organized in December, 1905, the first board of directors selected Mr. Campbell as Club Secretary. He was reelected each succeeding year up to the present time. During the entire time he has served in the office at a personal sacrifice, but always with the highest regard for whatever would promote the best interests of the city. The city has enjoyed marked industrial development during the eight years of Mr. Campbell's service, much of which has been directly due to the work of the Commercial Club. The new industries brought to the city, or the old ones retained, through work of the Commercial Club, have during that period paid out more than \$3,500,000 in wages. Of this sum from ten to fifteen per cent is net profit to the city.

Mr. Campbell has always been greatly interested in the public schools. In June, 1909, he was unanimously elected a member of the School Board, serving as secretary two years and as president one year. He was president of the Board when the present new high school building was completed in 1912. During his service he stood for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the public funds, but he especially favored an increased wage for the grade teachers, with a view of holding more of the best teachers where the greatest number of pupils might be benefited. He urged the largest development of the manual training and vocational courses and the establishment of a business course in the high school, with the hope of making all of the school work more practical and useful to the great body of pupils who must depend upon the public schools for their entire education. His work on the board was carried on in a direct line with the ideas and plans of the advocates of

vocational education, which has so lately come to be an issue of greatest importance in the public schools generally.

On October 19, 1892, Mr. Campbell married Miss Sarah E. Tarney, daughter of Samuel J. and Nancy Tarney, of Auburn, Indiana. Mrs. Campbell was graduated from the State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1884, and after serving as principal of the Bourbon (Indiana) high school for one year, was elected a member of the State Normal Faculty, which position she held up to the time she was married. In the fall of 1895 she was elected supervisor of instruction in the Anderson schools, serving in that capacity for three years, and declining reelection for a fourth year, because of her wish to retire from the teaching profession. Probably no woman in Madison county has done more practical work for the cause of education than has Mrs. Campbell. For years she was instructor in many county institutes throughout the state, and she has revised several school readers for the American School Book Company. In addition to Mrs. Campbell's enthusiastic interest in education, which she still retains, she is greatly interested in public charity and in the work of the correctional institutions of the state. She was appointed by Governor Hanly as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Girls' School, was reappointed by Governor Marshall and for the past three years has been president of the board. She is president of the Madison County Children's Home Association, and has been since the organization of the association thirteen years ago.

Mr. Campbell, also, has a keen interest in all of these matters, and is a director and treasurer of this board of which his wife is president. Both are members of the Tourist Club and Mrs. Campbell is a member of the Clio Club, both being literary organizations of representative order.

SPENCER G. BEVILHIMER. For more than sixty years a resident of Madison county, Mr. Bevilhimer is one of the citizens whose name and a brief record of whose career should be permanently recorded in any history of the community. He represents a family which had its part in the early development of the county, he was himself one of the Madison county's soldiers for the war of the Rebellion, and since his return to the county as a veteran soldier he has had his full share in the responsibilities of making a living and providing for home and family, and has also discharged his duties to the general community, with an efficiency which brings him honor.

Spencer Gorland Bevilhimer whose farm of one hundred and fifteen acres is situated in Lafayette township was born September 12, 1845, in Franklin county, Indiana. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Gorland) Bevilhimer. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, had the following family of children: Susan, deceased; George, who was a soldier of the Civil war, and now deceased; Edmund, deceased, also a soldier of the war; Spencer G.; Sarah, Elmer, and Anna, deceased; Charles M.; and Lewis.

The father brought his family to Madison county in October, 1849, and located his home in Lafayette township. It was in this vicinity therefore that Spencer G. Bevilhimer spent his early career and when he was a boy he went to school in an old log school house, which stood in the neighborhood. He is probably one of the few citizens still living in this county whose early schooldays were passed in one of the old-time structures, with its slab basis, its fireplace, and its generally rough and primi-

tive accommodations and facilities. During his school days he also worked on the home farm, and in this way passed his years until he was eighteen. Then in 1863 at Anderson he enlisted in Company B, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry under Captain E. B. Downe and W. H. Mays. The One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana was assigned to the First Brigade, second division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps, under General Scofield. The brigade contained the following regiments, the Third and Sixth Tennessee; the Fourteenth Kentucky; the Twenty-Fifth Michigan; the Ninety-Ninth Ohio, and the Sixth Michigan Battery, comprising about 3,500 men in all. The engagements in which Mr. Bevilhimer and his regiment participated were as follows: Taylors Ridge in Georgia, Rocky Face, Snake Creek, Buzzards Roost, Sugar Valley, Burnt Hickory, Kingston, Rome, Resaca, Pumpkinvine Creek, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Rome, Nashville, Kingston, and the final surrender of Johnson, the Confederate leader at Greensboro, North Carolina.

After the war Mr. Bevilhimer returned to this county and began his practical career as a farmer. He rented land from Stephen Kerr, and it was as a tenant and by hard labor and good management that he finally secured enough to provide for a home and to buy land for his career as an independent farmer.

On December 23, 1866, he married Miss Eliza J. Jenkins, a daughter of Daniel and Tabitha (Moore) Jenkins, from Pike county, Ohio. The parents settled in Lafayette township. Her mother's father, Samuel Moore, was one of the early pioneers. Mrs. Bevilhimer has one sister and brother living. Isaac Jenkins of Anderson and Mrs. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Bevilhimer attended the same school. The nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Bevilhimer are: Altha, Nora, Frank, Amanda, Anna, Wade, Walter, Lethie and Nila. Mr. Bevilhimer is a past commander of his G. A. R. Post No. 244 at Anderson. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order Lodge No. 77 at Anderson, and with Commandery No. 32 K. P. He is a member of the Methodist church and in politics affiliated with the principles of the new Progressive party.

JAMES W. GRIFFIN. An able representative of the business interests of Elwood, James W. Griffin is widely known in insurance circles of the Hoosier State as the assistant superintendent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Mr. Griffin was born March 6, 1868, at Pittsboro, North Carolina, and is a son of James D. and Sarah A. (Harman) Griffin.

John Griffin, the paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Griffin, was a native of Ireland, whence he came directly to the United States and settled in Ohio. There also settled Henry Harman, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Griffin, who had been born in the Fatherland. Wesley Griffin, the grandfather of James W. Griffin, was born in Virginia (now West Virginia), was a farmer, and became an early settler of Chatham county, North Carolina, near Pittsboro, where he spent the remainder of his life. He reached advanced years, as did also his wife, Malsey (Bland) Griffin, a native of North Carolina, and they became the parents of a large family of children, among whom were: Sidney, James D., Joseph T., John Wesley, Julia A. and Betty, twins; and Elijah. James Henry Harman, the maternal grandfather of James

W. Griffin, was born in North Carolina, and there married Rebecca Chadwick. He was a wagon maker, and also engaged in general repair work, and at one time enlisted for service in the War of 1812-14, but saw no active fighting. He died on the old home place at Pittsboro, North Carolina, when eighty-nine years of age, while his wife was seventy-eight years old at the time of her demise. They had the following children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah A. and Mary, twins, and John Thomas.

James D. Griffin was reared on his father's farm in North Carolina, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits at the time of the outbreak of the struggle between the North and the South. Enlisting in the Confederate army, for four years he fought valiantly for the cause he believed just, and when the war was closed he had a record as a brave and faithful soldier. On his return to the pursuits of peace, he resumed his agricultural operations, and was so engaged until his retirement, some ten years ago. At this time he is acting in the capacity of door-keeper of the North Carolina Legislature. His wife died February 3, 1883, at the age of forty-four years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while he is connected with the Christian Church. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: James W., residing at Elwood; Isaac N., of Raleigh, North Carolina; Mary J., deceased, who was the wife of Isaac Clark; Ida L., the wife of Robert A. Glenn, of Pittsboro, North Carolina; Emily, single, and a resident of Southern Pines, North Carolina; John T., of Pittsboro; Robert L., residing at Durham, North Carolina; and William T. and Walker, of Pittsboro, North Carolina.

James W. Griffin received his education in the district schools of his native locality, and continued to reside under the parental roof until attaining his majority, in the meantime being thoroughly trained in agricultural work. Following this he rented a farm near the homestead for four years, but eventually decided that farming was not his forte, and on April 14, 1893, came to Elwood and secured employment in the plate glass works. A short time thereafter, he went to work for the tin plate works, where he continued for thirteen years. During this time, Mr. Griffin had been soliciting life insurance as a side line, and by 1908 his business had grown to such an extent that he decided to give his whole attention to this work, and accordingly identified himself with the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America. He is now assistant superintendent at Elwood, and maintains offices in the Hene Block. The peculiar talents necessary to the successful soliciting of life insurance are possessed in a remarkable degree by Mr. Griffin, and he is known as one of his company's most valuable men. He has made numerous friends both in and outside of business circles, and a pleasing, genial personality has had much to do with the building up of a substantial business.

On November 25, 1897, Mr. Griffin was married to Miss Stella A. Luse, daughter of William H. and Lucinda (Beeler) Luse, and to this union there have been born five children: William J.; Robert Paul, who died in infancy; Velma L.; Emereth E. and Helen Lucille. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Griffin is one of the elders of the Elwood congregation. He belongs to Quincy Lodge No. 200, I. O. O. F., and to the Encampment of that order. He was reared a Democrat, but has strong Prohibition tendencies. While he has not sought public office, he has shown an interest in matters which have affected his community, and his support has been given to progres-

sive and beneficial movements at all times. His comfortable modern residence is located at No. 312 South Twenty-first street.

Mrs. Griffin was born in Madison county, Indiana, near Elwood, while her father was a native of Preble county, Ohio, and her mother of Indiana. They still reside on the old home place near Elwood, and are farming people. They have four children: Emereth E., Stella A., Charles and Cassius C. Mr. Luse was a soldier during the Civil war. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Griffin were Robert and Abigail (Wheldon) Luse, natives of Ohio, while her maternal grandparents were James and Carolina (Jackson) Beeler, who came from the Old Dominion State.

LEWIS HEFFNER. A substantial business citizen whose history has been commensurate with that of Elwood from the time this flourishing and prosperous city was but a small, struggling village, Lewis Heffner has played no small part in the great growth and development here during the past forty years, during which time he has been intimately identified with some of the city's largest business interests. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable business methods which he has followed have won him the support and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Heffner was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1839, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Schmeck) Heffner.

The history of the paternal grandparents of Mr. Heffner has been lost, but on the maternal side his grandparents were John and Miss (Heckmann) Schmeck, natives of an old Berks county family which settled in Pennsylvania long before the Indians had left that section. Both reached advanced years, Mrs. Schmeck being past ninety at the time of her death, and they had a large family, among whom were Catherine, Mary, Lena, Hannah, Elizabeth, Lydia and Daniel. Daniel Heffner was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and for many years resided about seven miles from Reading, where he was the proprietor of a blacksmith shop. His death occurred there when he was seventy-nine years of age, and he was widely known and highly esteemed in his community. He married Mary Schmeck, also a native of Berks county, who survived him for some time, and was about seventy-nine years of age at the time of her demise. He was a Lutheran in his religious belief, while she adhered to the faith of the German Reformed Church.

Lewis Heffner was reared in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a common school education, and as a lad was engaged in assisting his father in his blacksmith shop. When twenty years of age he began learning the mill-wright's trade, which he followed for four or five years at Lewiston, Pennsylvania, and while living there cast his first vote, which he gave in support of Abraham Lincoln. In 1860 Mr. Heffner came to Indiana by way of Chicago, stopping off at Logansport for a time and going thence to Lincoln, where he erected a sawmill for a Mr. Wright. He remained at that place for seven years, and then purchased a piece of land in Tipton county, on which he erected a sawmill, continuing to operate that business during the next seven years. Subsequently, he came to Elwood, then but a small village. Bringing his sawmill here, he continued to operate it successfully until 1908, in addition to which he conducted a small planing mill. In the meantime, in 1865, he had engaged in the lumber manufacturing business, and in 1908 he embarked in dealing in coal, and now employs a large force of

men in handling coal, lumber and all kinds of building material. He has seen Elwood grow and develop, and has not been a mere spectator, for he has done a great deal of building, and has in many ways assisted to forward the progress of the city of his adoption. In 1911 he erected a garage, which is occupied by an automobile concern.

On May 15, 1867, Mr. Heffner was married to Miss Sophia Emeline Ferguson, who was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, daughter of James and Esther (Gibson) Ferguson, the former a native of Little York, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson had children: Mary, Jane, Lafayette, Emeline, Retta, William, Margaret, Rebecca, Wilkison, Louise and Amelia. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heffner: James Daniel, who married Miss "Bert" Lewis, and died in 1906; Winnie, who became the wife of Lewis W. Whipple, of Elwood; Abby, who married C. L. Bruce, of Elwood, and has children,—Winnetta, Lewis, Glen, Margaret, James, Esther, Roberta and Dorothy; Robert Lee Lewis, who lost his life in a railroad accident at the age of seventeen years; Charles, who died in infancy; Benjamin, who died when aged about eighteen months; and Odeta, who also died young.

Mrs. Heffner is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Heffner supports the principles of the Prohibition party. For a short time he was a member of the city council of Elwood, but resigned before the expiration of his term. A man of upright life and honorable dealing, he has gained and retained the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and his career is worthy of emulation by those of the younger generation.

JOHN H. LAIL, M. D. It is widely recognized, in a comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions and pursuits to which men devote their time and energies, that none is more important than the science of medicine. Human destiny is largely in the hands of the physician from the cradle to the grave, not alone on account of the effect of his ministrations may have upon the physical system, but upon men's moral and mental nature as well. A cheerful presence, a sympathetic disposition and a kindly nature often contribute to a patient's recovery in as great a measure as the medicines administered, and therefore form essential qualifications to be possessed by the successful practitioner. In none of these has Dr. John H. Lail, of Anderson, been found lacking. A resident of Anderson since 1905, he has steadily advanced in his profession, gaining marked distinction by reason of his broad knowledge, his skill, and his devotion to the highest ideals of his honored calling.

John H. Lail was born April 21, 1865, in Washington township, Rush county, Indiana, and is a son of George H. and Mary (Shawhan) Lail. His father, a native of Kentucky, removed from that State to Rush county in young manhood, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for some years, and upon his retirement went to Indianapolis, where he continued to live in retirement. True to the characteristics of Kentuckians, he was a great lover of horses, and was known during his day as a noted breeder of and dealer in fine stock. Among his animals were "Elsie Good," 2:18.

After attending the public schools of Rush county, Indiana, Dr. John H. Lail received instructions in select school and subsequently, becoming a student of medicine, took up his studies in the Physio-Medical College, at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in 1893. Following this he entered upon the practice of his profession

at Ingalls, where he was successful in building up a large clientele, but in 1905, desiring a wider field for his activities, came to Anderson, opened well-appointed offices in the Union Building, and here has continued in the enjoyment of a steadily-increasing practice. Keen discernment in the diagnosis of a case, sound judgment in prescribing medicines and methods of treatment, thorough understanding of anatomy, and marked skill in the operating room, have won him rank among the ablest physicians and surgeons of Anderson. He is a member of the Madison County Medical Society. His fraternal connections are with the Camels of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, in both of which he has numerous friends. He is a man of public-spirit and a broad-minded citizen, thoroughly awake to all enterprises tending to the public welfare.

In 1892, Dr. Lail was married to Miss Effie Newsom, who was born at Worthington, Greene county, Indiana, daughter of William J. Newsom, an honored citizen of Warrington, Hancock county, Indiana, where for some years he served in the capacity of postmaster. Dr. and Mrs. Lail have had three children: Verne N., and Gladys and Bernice, twins. Verne N. is in business in Seattle, Washington; Gladys is the wife of Merrill F. Gustin, of Anderson, and Bernice is living at home.

IVAN C. DUNLAP. Every line of business is being successfully prosecuted at Elwood, for it is a community of sufficient importance to command a large trade from the surrounding country, and the people who make it their market demand the best of goods and service. One of the leading business men of this place is Ivan C. Dunlap, proprietor of the handsome jewelry establishment located in the Milligan Block. Mr. Dunlap was born at Arrowsmith, McLean county, Illinois, September 20, 1881, and is a son of Theodore F. and Eliza E. (Green) Dunlap.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Dunlap, Calvin Dunlap, was born in Ohio, and was there married to Catherine A. Jones, a native of the Keystone State. At an early day they migrated to McLean county, Illinois, there dying when some years past middle age. They were the parents of six children: Theodore F., Byron, Lilly, Belle, Jane and Charles. Mr. Dunlap's maternal grandparents were Gilbert and Mary (Finch) Green, natives of New York, and early settlers of McLean county, Illinois, where he passed away, Mrs. Green being nearly ninety years of age at the time of her demise in Indiana, her husband dying when some years younger. They had one child: Eliza E. Mr. Green had contracted a former marriage, by which he had four children: Marshall, Benoni S., Lydia and Eunice. Theodore F. Dunlap was born in Ohio, and was about nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to McLean county, Illinois, settling south of the town of Ellsworth, where he grew to manhood. His first employment was as a country school teacher, but later he turned his attention to the hardware business and, for some years worked in a store at Arrowsmith. Returning to the homestead south of Ellsworth, he was engaged in farming there for a number of years, and then purchased a large farm in Jasper county which he still owns, but he and his wife are now living retired, and make their home in Elwood. During his residence in McLean county, Mr. Dunlap took some interest in matters of a political nature, and served his township as road commissioner for a period of twelve years. Both he and his wife have long been faithful members of the Methodist Church, in the faith of which they have raised their family. They have had four children, namely: Charles B., who is a resident of

Elwood; Claude M., who now lives in Syracuse, New York; Ivan C., Elwood, Ind.; and Orville G., of Bloomington, Illinois.

Ivan C. Dunlap was reared on his father's farm in McLean county, Illinois, and like other farmers' sons of his day received his education in the district schools, which he attended during the winter terms, his summers being spent in the work of the home farm. Later, he attended the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, and after leaving that institution took a trip through the West, looking for a suitable place in which to settle. Eventually he settled in Attica, Indiana, where he began to learn watchmaking, and on thoroughly mastering this delicate science located in Bedford, Indiana, where for two and one-half years he acted in the capacity of head watchmaker for R. E. Dale. He first came to Elwood as manager for Fred W. Green, jeweler, whose stock he subsequently purchased, and moved it to his present quarters on South Anderson street, in the Milligan Block. Here he has a beautiful show room, arranged to tastefully and advantageously display his elegant stock of watches, rings and other fine jewelry. His trade has shown a healthy and gratifying increase, and among the business men of the city he is recognized as a substantial man of affairs.

On February 26, 1903, Mr. Dunlap was married to Miss Ora V. Kenton, who was born near Rensselaer, Indiana, daughter of William and Serepha (Hemphill) Kenton, natives of the Hoosier State, the former of whom resides at Mitchell, South Dakota, where Mrs. Kenton died at the age of fifty-five years. There were thirteen children in the Kenton family: Mason, Frank, El, Fannie, Laura, Clara, Evelyn, Blanche, Ora, Simon, Elizabeth and two others. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have had four children: Kenton, Helen, Max and Janice. They are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and liberally support its movements, and Mr. Dunlap holds membership in the Elks and the college fraternity of Sigma Chi. His political faith is that of the new Progressive party.

JOHN A. MOON, the proprietor of a picture-framing establishment at No. 1418 Main street, has been a resident of Elwood for more than twenty years, and during this time has gained a substantial position among the business men of the city and a place in the confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He has witnessed the marvelous growth and development which has made this city one of the principal commercial and industrial centers of this part of the state, and has been an active participant in many of the movements which have brought this great progress about. Mr. Moon was born November 16, 1848, in Clinton county, Ohio, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Smith) Moon.

Samuel Moon, the paternal grandfather of John A. Moon, was born in Tennessee, and was a farmer all of his life, his death occurring in Clinton county, Ohio, when he was well along in years. He and his wife were the parents of a large family of children, among them Simeon, Isaac, Joshua, Asa, William, Alva, George, David, Susie, Nancy and Martha. John Smith and his wife, the maternal grandparents of John A. Moon were natives of Virginia, were farming people, and attained to ripe old age. They had a family of eight children, namely: Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Rachel, Hannah, Lena, John and William. George Moon, father of John A. Moon, was reared in Clinton county, Ohio, where he became the owner of a farm, which he cleared and improved.

There he reared his family, spent the balance of his career, and died in 1905, at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Moon passed away in February, and his wife survived only until the following September, when she followed him to the grave. She was a member of the Society of Friends, while he was a Universalist. They had a family of nine children: Amanda, the wife of William Kester, of Clinton county, Ohio; Emma, the widow of Peace Wallace, of that county; John A., of this review; Columbus, still living in Clinton county, Ohio; Maggie, the wife of Daniel West, of the same county; Marion, deceased; Asa, of Clinton county, Ohio; Oscar, also of that county; and Ulysses, who lives on the old homestead place there.

John A. Moon was reared on his father's farm in Clinton county, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of Martinsville. He remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority, at which time he began his own career as a farmer on his father's place, subsequently purchasing a tract of thirty-seven acres, which he continued to farm until 1890. At that time Mr. Moon left the farm, and in the spring of 1893, after being variously employed, came to Elwood, which has since been his home. He was employed for three years at the carpenter trade and then entered the employ of R. L. Leeson, in whose department store he remained for eighteen years. Since 1911 he has been engaged in the picture framing business on his own account, a venture which has proven decidedly successful. Mr. Moon is proficient in the artistic framing of pictures, and his skillful work has enabled him to build up a large business, and many samples of his dexterity and excellent judgment are to be found in his establishment at No. 1418 Main street.

On May 18, 1872, Mr. Moon was married to Miss Maggie Page, who was born in Ohio, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Melvina (Leonard) Page, natives of southern Ohio, who became early settlers of Grant county, Indiana, and died there in middle life. Mr. and Mrs. Page had five children: Maggie, Kate, John, James and Elsie. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Page was again married, and had one son: Henry. To Mr. and Mrs. Moon there have come three children: Lillie, who married K. O. Chandler, of Elwood, and has two children,—Mandron and Otella; Orlan, who died on his sixth birthday; and Lora, who married Charles Osting, of Elwood, and has a daughter,—Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Moon belong to the Christian Church, and he is serving as deacon of the Elwood congregation. The pleasant family home, at No. 1301 South E. street, was erected by Mr. Moon in 1898.

ORLANDO D. HINSHAW. It has been found that the better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, whose lives are devoted to the welfare of their fellow-men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Usually the greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil in their vocation is the earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from the knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and the assistance rendered the medical profession. Among the men of Madison county who have assisted in making the drug business one of the most honorable of callings, Orlando D. Hinshaw, of Elwood, takes prominent rank. Since 1905 he has been conducting his present establishment, at No. 212 South Anderson street.

and during this time he has firmly established himself in the confidence and good will of his towns-people. Mr. Hinshaw was born at Sheridan, Hamilton county, Indiana, October 21, 1875, and is a son of Isaac N. and Anna (Furnace) Hinshaw.

John Hinshaw, the paternal grandfather of Orlando D. Hinshaw, was born in North Carolina and there married Sallie Commons, who was also a native of the Old North State. About 1842 they settled on a farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, and there both passed away in the faith of the Friends' Church. Their children were as follows: Isaac, Thomas, Andrew, Dugan C., William E., Martha, Sena, Lydia, and three who died in infancy. On the maternal side, Mr. Hinshaw is descended from Joseph and Patty (Compton) Furnace, natives of Ohio and early settlers of Hamilton county, Indiana, where they carried on agricultural pursuits until their deaths when advanced in years.

Isaac N. Hinshaw was born in North Carolina, and was five years of age when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, his education being secured in the public schools of Hamilton county. Following the vocation of his father, he adopted farming in early life, and for some time has resided at Sheridan, Indiana, where he reared his family. He married Anna Furnace, who was born in Ohio, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Ella J., who became the wife of T. C. Owen, of Carmel, Indiana; Lua B., who is the wife of John H. Glaze, of Chamberland, South Dakota; Orlando D.; and Eula, who married Archie Seward, of Tyrone, Oklahoma.

Orlando D. Hinshaw was reared in Hamilton county, Indiana, where he attended the public schools, and subsequently went to Ridge Farm, Illinois, where during the next four years he studied pharmacy. Returning to Sheridan, he purchased a store, in which he continued for a few years, and then went to Darlington, Indiana, where he was the proprietor of an establishment for two years. At that time he decided to try his ability as an agriculturist, and accordingly traded his store for a small farm in Montgomery county, but this he afterwards sold. Since 1902 he has made his home in Elwood, and here, in 1905, he bought his present pharmacy. He has been successful in this venture, has built up a steadily-increasing trade, and is known as one of his locality's influential and substantial citizens. With his family, he takes a prominent part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he is treasurer of the board of trustees. He has likewise been prominent in fraternal circles, being master of Quincy Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M.; and a member of Elwood Chapter No. 109, R. A. M.; Sheridan Lodge No. 176, Knights of Pythias; and the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is not a politician, but has rendered valuable service to his community in assisting to advance movements for the general welfare, and everywhere he is recognized as a public-spirited, earnest and progressive citizen.

On October 23, 1897, Mr. Hinshaw was united in marriage with Miss Cora Perry, who was born in Sheridan, Indiana, daughter of James L. and Josephine (Lindley) Perry. One child has been born to this union: Eugene.

FREDERICK MOSIMAN. Into two classes may roughly be divided men who achieve success. The first of these are the dashing geniuses who engineer brilliant coups and march to victory with good fortune waiting on their talents; the second class consists of the patient, solid men, who

forge more slowly but more surely forward, and whose accomplishments are as a rule more stable and permanent. In the second class of business men of Elwood may be mentioned Frederick Mosiman, a resident of this city for more than twenty-two years, during which time he has steadily advanced as a factor in the business life of the place, until now "Mosiman's," at No. 114 S. Anderson street, is one of the best known establishments in Elwood handling shoes, men's furnishings and millinery. Mr. Mosiman is a native of Indiana, having been born September 11, 1858, in Wells county, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Eichelberger) Mosiman.

Andrew Mosiman, the paternal grandfather of Frederick Mosiman, was a farmer by vocation and an early settler of Wells county, where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in advanced age. He married Caroline Mosiman, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: John, Jacob, Frederick, Andrew, Mary and Anna. The record of the maternal grandparents of Mr. Mosiman has been lost. Jacob Mosiman was born in Switzerland, and in the city of Summitville was reared and learned the trade of cooper. He was still a young man when he accompanied the family to the United States, and on settling in Wells county, Indiana, among the early settlers, started to work at his trade. In later years he engaged in the hardware business, at Newville, now called Vera Cruz, and in his declining years retired from business a successful man, and moved to Bluffton, Indiana, where he died in 1908, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, who was also a native of Switzerland, passed away in young womanhood, many years ago. They were members of the Evangelical Church, but in his later years Mr. Mosiman became a member of the Methodist faith. For one year he served as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mosiman, namely: John, Ferdinand, Frederick, Samuel, Mary and Caroline.

Frederick Mosiman was reared in Wells county, where he attended the public schools of Vera Cruz until he was nine years of age, at which time he accompanied his parents to Bluffton, and there grew to manhood. On completing his attendance in the public schools, he became a clerk in a dry goods store, receiving his first introduction to business when fifteen years of age. He continued to follow the same employment for the next twenty years, eighteen of which were spent in Bluffton and the other two at Pleasant Lake, and during this time he thoroughly mastered every detail of the business. Mr. Mosiman came to Elwood in 1892 and here became manager of the Wiley Department Store, a position he held for five years, at the end of which time he embarked in the shoe business, in partnership with W. S. James, an association which continued for seven years. On Mr. James' retirement from the firm, Mr. Mosiman continued the business alone until 1906, and in that year admitted his son, Ralph K. Mosiman, to partnership, and the establishment has since been known under the simple style of "Mosiman's." Since the store was founded, Mr. Mosiman has added millinery and gentlemen's furnishings to his stock, in addition to carrying a full and up-to-date line of the finest shoes. Mr. Mosiman has possessed something besides application and integrity. In practically every walk of life there is a certain well-defined path to success that has been followed by scores of others, but there are so many following it that progress is difficult. To get ahead of the procession, one must strike out for himself, and it has been this initiative, this courage to seize opportunity or to

make it for himself, that has led Mr. Mosiman to his present enviable business prominence. His success has been his own, and none who know him will hesitate in saying that it has been well deserved.

On February 8, 1882, Mr. Mosiman was married to Miss Mary Ellen Keller, who was born in Faribault, Minnesota, daughter of Capt. Samuel J. and Melvina (Wolleat) Keller. Three children have been born to this union: Ralph K., who married Mabel Manford, and has two children,—Frederick O. and Lois Mabel; Hugh F., who married Corinne Poole, and has two children,—Robert H. and Wilbur C.; and Howard Arthur.

The paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Mosiman was one of those who assisted in building the old fort at Fort Wayne, and there in the early days engaged in a number of battles against the Indians. One of his sisters, captured by the Indians as a child, was not found until she had become an old woman, having spent her whole life with her *savage* captors. John Keller, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Mosiman, married Rachel Keller, while the maternal grandfather, Wolleat, married Adeline Beckler. Capt. Samuel J. Keller, father of Mrs. Mosiman, was born in Ohio, and after traveling around to a number of states, settled in Bluffton, Indiana. From that point he enlisted for service in the Union army, during the Civil war, and fought bravely for four years, advancing to the rank of captain. He died in his eighty-sixth year, in July, 1911, while his wife, a native of Pennsylvania, passed away when forty years of age. They were the parents of nine children, namely: William H., Samuel F., Mary Ellen, Catherine Ann, Emma A., Jennie R., Lydia M., John, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosiman are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Quiney Lodge No. 200, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Encampment of that body, and to Elwood Canton No. 33, in all of which he has numerous friends. In 1912 he exhibited his progressive principles by giving his support to the new-born party of the name. He has not sought public preferment, but at all times has manifested a willingness to perform the duties of good citizenship, and among his fellow-townsmen is known as a man of civic pride and public spirit.

WILL G. EVANS. Among the younger generation of business men of Elwood, one who has made a place for himself in commercial circles is Will G. Evans, the energetic proprietor of the pharmacy at Main and Sixteenth streets. Mr. Evans was born in Irondale, Ohio, September 5, 1887, and is a son of John R. and Matilda (Mayberry) Evans.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Evans spent their entire lives in South Wales. They were the parents of a large family of children. John R. Evans was born in South Wales, and as a young married man emigrated to the United States, settling first at Irondale, Ohio, where he secured employment in the tin plate works, and in that city his children were reared. In 1897 he came to Elwood, where he was employed for several years in the tin plate works, and since that time has worked for the Ames Shovel and Tool Company. He is a skilled mechanic, a thoroughly reliable workman, and possesses the confidence of his employers and the respect of his fellows. He and his wife are faithful members of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have four children: Richard John, residing in Elwood; May, who married a Mr.

Defferon, of this city; Rachel, who became the wife of Harry Constance, and resides at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Will G.

Will G. Evans has been a resident of Elwood since his tenth year. His early education was secured in the public schools, and he early decided upon the druggist's business as his life work. Accordingly, he served his apprenticeship to this calling in Elwood, and following this entered the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1910. Returning to Elwood, he entered the employ of O. D. Hinshaw, and later was with Fred W. Green, and in September, 1912, embarked in business on his own account as the proprietor of his present establishment, at Sixteenth and Main streets. Here he has an excellent stock of drugs and druggists' sundries, toilet articles and such other stock as is carried in first-class pharmacies. He has built up a good business by applying himself assiduously to his work, and is now known as one of the substantial business men of the city.

On October 12, 1910, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Vivian Sigler, daughter of Dr. D. and Minerva (Pierce) Sigler. One daughter has been born to this union: Minerva Jane. Mrs. Evans was born in Elwood, and has resided here all of her life, being a graduate of the Elwood High School. She is possessed of much artistic talent, and for a time was a student in the Art Institute, Chicago. Her parents have lived here for many years, and her father is now the oldest physician in Elwood. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Baptist Church. He belongs to Quincy Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M., and Elwood Chapter, No. 109, R. A. M. His politics are those of the Republican party, but he has never cared for the struggles of the public arena. The pleasant family home is located at No. 1126 S. Anderson St.

WILLIAM P. MEYER. The modern pharmacist is a man of many callings, for his is a vocation that calls for knowledge of various other lines of endeavor. His is a learned profession, necessitating years of study in the sciences of pharmacy and chemistry, and his care and skill in preparing prescriptions are of the most vital importance, while it is doubtful if there are many other callings that ask such long hours of labor. For these and other reasons the druggist is generally numbered among the substantial men of his neighborhood, and to be the proprietor of a successful pharmacy is to have a position of prestige and one that can only be gained through the medium of faithful endeavor and more than usual ability. One of the modern, up-to-date drug businesses of Madison county, is that of Green & Meyer, at Elwood, the junior partner being William P. Meyer, who, although still a young man, has made a place for himself in Elwood's business circles. He was born in Tarentum, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1890, and is a son of Frank and Theresa (Wolf) Meyer.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Meyer, Frank Meyer, was a native of Germany, where he followed the tailor's trade, and there both he and his wife, Theresa, died at advanced ages. They were the parents of three children: Frank, Anthony and Joseph. On the maternal side, Mr. Meyer's grandfather was Joseph Wolf, who married Elizabeth Schmierheim, and both spent their entire lives in the Fatherland, where Mr. Wolf carried on agricultural pursuits. They had the following children: John, Fred, Elizabeth, Mary and Theresa.

Frank Meyer, the father of William P. Meyer, was born in Dortmund Province, Germany, and was there reared to manhood and became a glass

worker by trade, although he subsequently followed various other occupations. In 1887 he emigrated to the United States, and first settled at Tarentum, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade, but in 1898 came to Elwood, where he has since been employed as a steel worker. While still a resident of Germany, he served in the regular army of his country. He and his wife are consistent members of the Catholic church. They have had five children: John residing at Jeanette, Pennsylvania; Frank, who lives at Elwood; William P.; Mary, who makes her home at Elwood, and one child who died in infancy.

William P. Meyer attended the parochial school in Tarentum, Pennsylvania, until he was eight years of age, at which time he accompanied his parents to Elwood, Indiana, where he finished his primary schooling and took a high school course. For a short time thereafter he was engaged in keeping books, but eventually became connected with the drug business as a clerk in Green's pharmacy, where he remained three years. During this time he studied assiduously, and eventually entered the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated a registered pharmacist. On October 5, 1911, he formed a partnership with his former employer, Mr. Green, and since that time the firm style has been Green & Meyer, with Mr. Meyer as manager. The business of the store has shown a gratifying increase and much of this is due to the progressive ideas, improved methods and personal popularity of the junior member of the firm, who has been able to attract to the establishment a new line of trade. He is courteous and obliging, is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business and with every piece of stock in the store, and is familiar with his customers' needs and caters to them. The stock is new, fresh and well selected, and Mr. Meyer has been able to display it in a most advantageous manner.

Mr. Meyer is a member of the Catholic church. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political proclivities make him a Democrat, but he has been too busy with the management of his business affairs to think of entering the public arena.

HON. WILLIAM G. ZERFACE, whose career as legist, jurist, business man and citizen has reflected honor upon himself and his community, is widely known to the legal profession throughout Madison county, as well as to realty men in this part of the state, where he has made his home for many years. He is a native of Indiana, having been born in Montgomery county, September 13, 1857, and is a son of Martin and Mary Jane (Larew) Zerface.

The Zerface family was founded in America by Philip Zerface, the paternal great-great-grandfather of Judge Zerface, who came from England, although his people were originally from near Berlin, Germany. Jacob Zerface, the great-grandfather of Judge Zerface, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and from that place enlisted for service in the Colonial army during the War of the Revolution. Adam Zerface, son of Jacob Zerface, was born in Virginia, from whence he moved at an early day to Ohio, and in 1839 moved to Indiana and there spent the remainder of his life in farming. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth, died young, in 1840, having been the mother of the following children: George, Jacob, Margaret, Martin, Philip, Silas, Sarah and Catherine. Martin Zerface, father of Judge Zerface, was born in Ohio, and was ten years of age when he accompanied his

parents to Indiana in 1839. He grew to manhood in Montgomery county, and became a carpenter by trade, but subsequently turned his attention to farming in Wayne township, where he accumulated 240 acres of land. There he reared his family, and his death occurred at Waynetown, in 1897, when he was sixty-nine years of age, while his widow survives him and resides at the old home place in town. Mr. Zerface was married in Montgomery county, Indiana, to Mary Jane Larew, who was born in Indiana, daughter of Garrett and Elizabeth (Ricketts) Larew, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of this country. They were pioneers of Indiana and located in Wayne township, Montgomery county, where Mr. Larew became engaged in farming and stock dealing. He died on the home place when just past middle life, while she died in advanced years. Their children were: Abraham, Nancy, Garrett, Esther and Mary Jane. Mr. Larew served his country as a volunteer during the Blackhawk War. To Mr. and Mrs. Zerface there were born four children, namely: William G.; Jacob Andrew, who lives in Montgomery county; John W., who is deceased; and Rosa M., who became the wife of George Warfield, and resides in Montgomery county.

William G. Zerface was reared on his father's farm in Montgomery county, it being his parents' intention to make an agriculturist out of the lad, but the latter had other views as to what should be his life work. After attending the district schools of Wayne township, he went through Ladoga College and the Northern Indiana Normal school, at Valparaiso, and for several years thereafter was employed as an educator. He next became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and while so employed found an opportunity to study law, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar at Crawfordsville, where he began his practice as deputy prosecuting attorney in Wayne township, under John H. Burford, who afterwards became judge of the Oklahoma Supreme bench. His health failing, after several years Judge Zerface came to Elwood, where he was again engaged in clerking for a time, but eventually resumed his law practice, and in 1904 was elected Judge of the Elwood City Court, a capacity in which he served until January 1, 1910. During this time he established a reputation as a wise, conscientious and impartial judge, and was known as one of the most popular officials Elwood has ever had. On his retirement from the bench, Judge Zerface entered the real estate business, in which he is engaged at the present time.

On October 9, 1880, Judge Zerface was married to Miss Emma Lidster, who was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, daughter of William and Melvina (Goode) Lidster, the former a native of England and the latter of Ohio. There were eight children in the Lidster family, namely: Thomas, Mary, Henry, Anna, Cornelius, Araminta, Redden B. and Emma. Judge and Mrs. Zerface became the parents of the following children: Princella, who married John Misner, of Elwood, and has four children,—Ruth, John, Lenora and Eugene; Grover, a decorator of Elwood, who married Bessie Hawkins, and has one child,—Gertrude; James Lloyd, who married Dorothy Eckhoff, daughter of Clemens Eckhoff, a furniture manufacturer, who lives in St. Louis, Missouri; Martin F. is in the employ of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, and also writes fire insurance as a side line; Allen Walter is in the employ of the G. I. Sellers Manufacturing Company, and resides at Elwood; and Nellie and Maurice Philip reside with their father. The mother of these children died June 10, 1902, aged forty-three years, in

the faith of the Christian church. On December 15, 1910, Judge Zerface was married to Mrs. Myrtle (Mitchell) Perkins, daughter of John and Catherine (Shane) Mitchell, natives of Kentucky. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell the following are now living: Myrtle; Sylvester; Gertrude, who married Charles Horton; Piona, who is single; and Ferol. Mrs. Zerface was born in Shelby county, Indiana, and was married to Arthur Perkins, by whom she had one son: Henry B. Perkins.

Judge Zerface is a valued member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Foresters. Although a stalwart Democrat, he has never been an office seeker, and has served in public office only when he has been suggested, nominated and elected by his friends. Of these he has many throughout this part of the state, where he is known as an exemplary citizen, a loyal friend and a man upon whose record there is not the slightest stain or blemish.

PATRICK S. BRADLEY, general manager of the Home Storage and Manufacturing Company, at Elwood, Indiana, an example of the self-made manhood of which this country is so justifiably proud, has been a resident of this city for nearly twenty years, during which time he has firmly established a reputation as a capable man of affairs. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 14, 1854, and is a son of Arthur and Ann (Murnin) Bradley, natives of County Down, Ireland.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Bradley, Peter and Catherine (Burns) Bradley, were farming people of Ireland, who passed their entire lives on Erin's Isle, there attaining to ripe old age. They had a large family of children, among whom were Peter, Bernard, Arthur, Felix and Catherine. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Bradley was Patrick Murnin, a farmer who was highly esteemed in his home district in Ireland. He married Ann Murnin, and they both attained old age, being the parents of these children: Arthur, Bridget, Catherine, Ann, Mary, Lawrence, Patrick and John. Arthur Bradley, father of Patrick S., was reared and married in Ireland, and there followed the trade of weaver until his emigration to America in 1852. The family settled first in Brooklyn, New York, but subsequently moved to Troy, New York, where he became a boss maltster. Subsequently the family moved to Cattaraugus county, New York, where Mr. Bradley engaged in farming and lumbering, and there his death occurred in 1872, when he was fifty-six years of age, while his wife passed away in February, 1912, at the age of eighty-three years. Both were consistent members of the Catholic Church. Their seven children were: Patrick S.; Mary A., who became the wife of Joseph Biederman, of Warren, Pennsylvania; John S., living at Kane, Pennsylvania; Felix R., of Warren; Margaret, who became the wife of William Fitzpatrick, of Lima, West Virginia; Peter R., who also lives at Lima; and Thomas, whose home is at Sistersville, West Virginia.

Patrick S. Bradley was reared in Troy, New York, and there attended the parochial schools. On completing his education he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company, at Troy, and following this joined their forces at Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he continued to be employed for upwards of a quarter of a century. In 1894 Mr. Bradley came to Elwood, and this has been his home until the present time. For seven years he was the proprietor of a saloon business, but sold out to become identified with the Home Storage and Manufacturing Company, of which he was president until January, 1913, and since that time has

acted in the capacity of general manager. This company, with which he has been identified since shortly after its inception, manufactures ice and pop and does a coal and cold storage business, and a large force of men is kept busily occupied. Mr. Bradley has the executive ability necessary to the handling of the multitudinous affairs incident to such a position, and has the thorough confidence of his associates and the respect and esteem of his men. He has been able to develop and extend the scope of the company's trade, and his dealings have been of a nature calculated to inspire confidence and good feeling.

In October, 1890, Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Elizabeth Doran, who was born near Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of Bryan and Mary (Kavanaugh) Doran, natives of Ireland who are both now deceased. There were five children in the Doran family as follows: Mary, Larry, Elizabeth, James and Bryan. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have had eleven children: Thomas, Bernard, Marguerite, Viola, Arthur, Edna and Genevieve, and four who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are members of the Catholic church. They live in their own home, which Mr. Bradley built in 1899, at No. 1003 S. Anderson street, and have many friends in that vicinity. He is a Democrat in his political views, but takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters and has never sought preferment of an official nature.

CHARLES H. HERRING. The career of Charles H. Herring, of Elwood, furnishes an example of the truth of the fact that industry, perseverance and well-directed energy invariably lead to success. Content to start business life in a humble capacity, and to work his way upward through merit, he finds himself today in an enviable position among the business men of this city, and his establishment, at No. 1528 Main street, where he carries a full line of general house furnishings, receives its full share of patronage. Mr. Herring was born at New Albany, Floyd county, Indiana, June 8, 1857, and is a son of John and Martha A. (Royse) Herring.

The Herring family originated in Germany, from whence the progenitor of the name came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where the paternal grandparents of Charles H. Herring spent their lives. The maternal grandfather, Henry H. Royse, was a native of Indiana, and lived at New Albany, where for years he was engaged in a tinware and hardware business. He died at that place in his sixty-sixth year, the father of these children: John, William, James T., Martha A., Louise, Mary and Roxanna. John Herring, the father of Charles H. Herring, was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was there educated in the public schools and reared to manhood, learning the trade of tailor. As a journeyman, he removed to New Albany, Indiana, at an early date, and subsequently removed to Illinois, about 1858, where his death occurred. Later she married again, her second husband being James M. Moreland, of Rockville, and they had two children: James W. and Chauncey R. Mr. and Mrs. Herring were faithful members of the Presbyterian church. Charles H. Herring was their only child.

Charles H. Herring resided in New Albany, Indiana, until he was seven years of age, at which time he moved with the family to Rockville, and there attended the public schools. On reaching the age of twenty years, he went to Indianapolis, where he secured employment in a furniture store, with which he was connected for some twenty years, becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business. He subse-

quently came to Elwood, where he opened a house furnishing store for J. T. Royse, an establishment which he managed for five years, and then bought an interest in the business. Four years later he disposed of this interest to Mr. Royse, and with his brother, Chauncey R. Morlan, formed a partnership and opened a similar establishment. This association continued for three years and ten months, when Mr. Herring bought out Mr. Morlan's interest; and since that time has successfully conducted the business alone. Mr. Herring's business operations have ever been honorable and straightforward, and his close application, perseverance and unabating energy have enabled him to work his way steadily upward to a place of affluence. He is loyal as a citizen, faithful in his friendships, and enjoys the warm regard of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

On December 23, 1886, Mr. Herring was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary A. Sullivan, widow of William Sullivan, and daughter of Valentine and Martha (Adams) Harlan. Mr. and Mrs. Herring have had no children, but by her former marriage, Mrs. Herring had a daughter, Nellie Sullivan, who married Joseph Mahoney, and had two children,—Paul, and one who died at birth. Mrs. Herring is a consistent member of the Christian church, where she has many friends. Her husband belongs to Quincey Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M., and Elwood Chapter No. 109, R. A. M., and Anderson Council No. 69, R. & S. M.; to Elwood Lodge No. 368, B. P. O. E., and to Seneca Tribe No. 113, I. O. R. M. His political views make him a Republican, and he has been staunch in his support of the principles and candidates of his party, although he has never desired personal preferment. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 2528 South A street.

GEORGE W. KOONS. It has been the privilege of Mr. Koons to witness practically all the developments and growth of the remarkable industrial city of Madison county, Elwood, since he has lived in this vicinity for nearly thirty years, and his family represent the early settlers in this portion of Indiana. Mr. Koons has been identified with the Elwood postal service for a number of years and is now assistant postmaster, and during his official term has done much to improve and facilitate the mail service in this city.

George W. Koons is a native of Grant county, where he was born February 19, 1868. His family were originally from North Carolina, the paternal grandparents, Alfred and Mary Koons, both being born there. Alfred Koons was a farmer by occupation, and his death occurred near Pendleton, Indiana. In his family were the following children: Alfred, Samuel, Elijah, John, James, Rebecca, and Eliza.

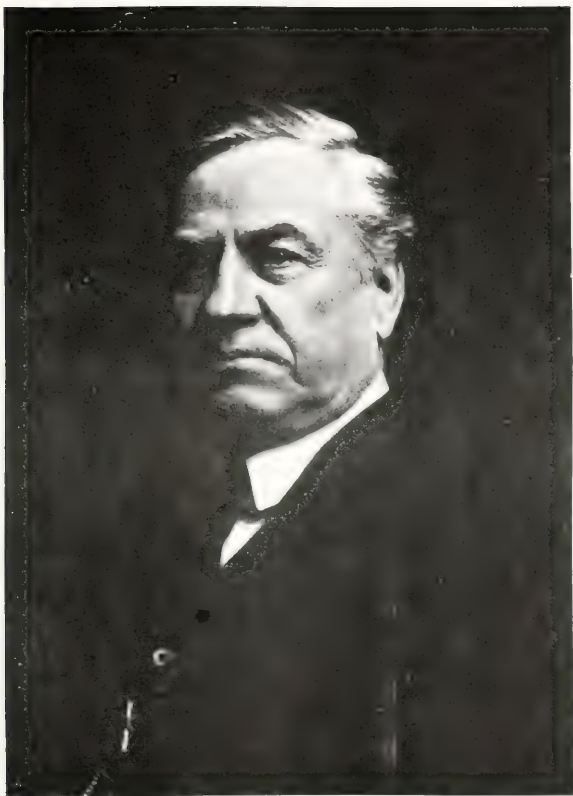
The parents of Mr. George W. Koons were Margaret (Black) Koons. His father, a native of North Carolina, was reared in the mountains of Tennessee, came from that state to southern Indiana when a young man, settling at Brookville, following farm labor and tending stock. He subsequently moved into Rush county, where he was married and where he worked at the carpenter's trade. From there he brought his family to Grant county, buying a small farm in the woods, and clearing and improving it, and thus reaching a high degree of material prosperity. His next home was in Tipton county on another farm, and in the fall of 1884 he came to Elwood and lived retired for some time. He then moved to a farm in Duck Creek township, but after several years returned to Elwood, where his death occurred in 1909, at the venerable age of eighty-

nine years. His wife, who was a native of Indiana, was the daughter of early settlers in Franklin county, and her father died in Missouri at a good old age. In the Black family were the following children: Benjamin, James, Rachel, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Sallie, Lucinda and Winifred. The mother died in 1911 at the age of seventy-six. Both parents were members of the Christian church. The early boyhood days of George W. Koons were spent in Grant and Tipton counties, and he arrived at manhood in Madison county. The district schools near the home farm gave him his early educational advantages, and as he was about sixteen years of age when the family located in Elwood he attended the public schools of this city and completed his preparation for practical work by study in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. His first regular vocation in life was as teacher, and during nine years he made a record of efficiency and success in that calling. He subsequently took a clerkship in the Elwood postoffice, was then made a carrier in the city delivery service, continuing in that capacity for four and a half years, and in 1909 was advanced to the position of assistant postmaster, and has since had much of the practical direction and responsibility of this office.

On the nineteenth of August, 1891, Mr. Koons married Miss Alice Gray, daughter of David H. and Ellen (Nutt) Gray. Mrs. Koons was born in Union county, Indiana, and her parents were also natives of this state and spent most of their lives on a farm just north of the city of Elwood. Her mother died there in November, 1912, at the age of seventy-six. Her father is still living. The three children in the Gray family were Alice, Lorena and Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Koons have three children, whose names are Howard S., Esther and Marcella. The family worship in the Presbyterian church at Elwood, and Mr. Koons is an elder in that society. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men and in politics is a Republican. A public spirited citizen, one who is always ready to advance the best interests of his home community, Mr. Koons is giving further public service as a member of the board of education. His home is at 2119 South A street.

CHARLES L. ARMINGTON, M. D. Numbered among the able and honored representatives of the medical profession in Madison county is Dr. Charles Lee Armington, who is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the Hoosier state and who has attained to marked distinction in the profession that was dignified and honored by his father. Dr. Armington has been established in the practice of medicine and surgery at Anderson, the thriving capital of Madison county, for nearly a quarter of a century, has served as county coroner and held other positions of trust, and his hold upon popular confidence and esteem is on a parity with his high professional attainments and sterling worth of character.

Of French and English lineage on the paternal side, Dr. Armington was born at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, on the 23d of February, 1847, and he is a son of Dr. John L. and Eliza B. (Lee) Armington, the former of whom was born at Ballston Springs, New York, and the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania, as was also her father, Col. Charles W. Lee, who was a distinguished officer in the United States army, in which he was for some time a line officer of the Fifteenth Infantry; he held the rank of colonel at the time of his death, which occurred when he was but thirty-four years of age, and it is worthy of special note that



CHARLES L. ARMINGTON



he was a kinsman of the distinguished officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war, General Robert E. Lee.

Dr. John L. Armington was a son of Benjamin Armington, who was born in the state of Rhode Island and who was a carpenter and contractor by vocation. For a period of years Benjamin Armington maintained his residence at Ballston Springs, New York, whence he finally removed to Palmyra, that state, near which place he became the owner of a farm situated opposite to Bible Hill, a place so designated by reason of the fact that the hill was that on which Joseph Smith claimed to have found the Mormon bible, the "Book of Mormon." Upon this homestead farm, three miles distant from Palmyra, Benjamin Armington died at the venerable age of eighty years.

Dr. John L. Armington, a man of exalted integrity of character and of fine intellectuality, admirably fortified himself for the profession in which he achieved unqualified success and prestige. In 1839 he was graduated in the Louisville Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky, and after receiving from this institution his degree of Doctor of Medicine he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Vevay, Indiana. In 1848, he removed to Greensburg, the judicial center of Decatur county, where he continued in successful practice until 1857, his wife, Mrs. Eliza B. (Lee) Armington, having there passed to the life eternal in the year 1849. Upon leaving Greensburg Dr. Armington removed with his family to Minnesota and became one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of that state. He remained for a time at Hastings and then removed to Goodhue county, where he purchased a farm, near Cannon Falls, and where he continued in the practice of his profession, in connection with the development and improvement of his farm, until he responded to the call of higher duty and entered the service of the Union, the integrity of which was jeopardized by armed rebellion on the part of the southern states. He enlisted in the Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, of which he became assistant surgeon, and with which he saw arduous and varied service. He was with his command in numerous engagements, including those of Perryville, Crab Orchard and Murfreesboro, and finally he was appointed a member of the board of examining physicians for the Army of the Cumberland, with assignment to duty with General Steadman's brigade. His service in this capacity had to do with the granting of discharges to soldiers. Later he was appointed physician at Hospital No. 1 at Gallatin, Tennessee, and finally he was transferred to the Army of the West, in which he served as surgeon of the Second Cavalry, under General Polk, until the close of the war. At the battle of Perryville his servant was killed and his horse was shot beneath him. He lived up to the full tension of the great conflict for the preservation of the Union and his record in this connection gives lasting honor to his name and memory. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Minnesota and in 1896 he removed from his farm to Northville, that state, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, as was he later at Minneapolis and Marshall. He passed the closing years of his long and useful life at Minneapolis, where he was summoned to eternal rest at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He served as surgeon of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a Knights Templars Mason and was prominently affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as was he also with various professional associations. He was one of the founders of the State Medical Society of Indiana. Of the four children of Dr. John

L. and Eliza B. (Lee) Armington the youngest and only survivor is he whose name initiates this review.

Dr. Charles L. Armington was reared to the age of ten years in Indiana, to whose public schools he is indebted for his early educational discipline, and he then accompanied his honored father to Minnesota, where he finally supplemented his academic education by a select course in the Minnesota Central University, at Hastings, Minn. In 1865 he was matriculated in the literary department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and after a year of study in this department he devoted a similar period to following the curriculum of the law department. He then complied with the wishes of his father, who desired him to prepare for the medical profession. Accordingly in 1867, he entered the medical department of the same university, where he continued his technical studies for two years. He then returned to Minnesota and was associated with his father in the practice of medicine at Northville until 1871, when he returned to his native state, having received appointment to the position of assistant physician in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis. After acceptably filling this position for three years he resigned and returned to Minnesota. There he was engaged in general practice in the city of Minneapolis until 1876, when he came again to Indiana and established himself in practice in its capital city, Indianapolis, where he remained until 1879, when he came to Madison county and established his home and professional headquarters at Chesterfield, where he gained unequivocal precedence and definite success. To fortify himself more fully for the work of his chosen calling he finally entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis, and in this institution he was graduated in 1886, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and as valedictorian of his class. Thereafter he continued in practice at Chesterfield until 1891, when he removed to the city of Anderson, where he has been engaged in successful general practice during the long intervening years and where he has gained precedence as one of the popular and essentially representative physicians and surgeons of this section of his native commonwealth. He has been indefatigable and self-abnegating in the work of relieving human suffering and distress and it may consistently be said that in his home county his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He was appointed county coroner to fill out the unexpired term of the late Dr. William Hunt and thereafter he was twice chosen the incumbent of this office by popular election, as candidate on the Democratic ticket. He has also served with marked earnestness and effectiveness as city physician and as physician to the Madison County Orphans' Home. The Doctor is an appreciative member of the Indiana State Medical Society, besides which he holds membership in the American Medical Association. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Roper Commandery, Knights Templar, in the city of Indianapolis, and he also holds membership in the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Improved Order of Red Men. As a citizen he is distinctively loyal and public-spirited and in politics he accords staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, and their attractive home, at the corner of Prospect street and Central avenue, is known for its generous and refined hospitality.

In the year 1873, at Bloomington, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Armington to Miss Emma Taffe, daughter of the late Hanni-

bal Taffe, who was long a prominent and honored citizen of Indianapolis, Indiana. Of the three children of this union the eldest is Florence L., who is the wife of Dr. Samuel C. Wilson, a prominent physician of Anderson; Katherine E. is the wife of Wilbur C. Roush, of Anderson; and Dr. John C. is an able representative of the third generation of the family in the medical profession. He is engaged in successful practice in the city of Anderson and is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears.

FRANK M. GREATHOUSE. The leading clothing merchant of Elwood, Mr. Greathouse, became a resident of what was then a small town more than twenty-six years ago, and began his career as clerk in one of the local stores. He has advanced himself through his own ability and by persistent application of industry and good judgment and now enjoys a prosperous position second to none among the larger business men of this city.

Frank M. Greathouse was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, August 16, 1859, a son of John and Carolina (Van Winkle) Greathouse, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The paternal grandparents were Isaac and Catherine Greathouse, who were natives of Virginia, and representatives of a pioneer family in the early days of the Ohio Valley. The paternal grandparents became early settlers in Highland county, Ohio, where they died at a good old age, the former at the age of ninety-two. In their family were the following children: John, Thomas, Isaac, Addison, Mary J., Johanna and Julia. On the mother's side the grandparents of the Elwood business man were Daniel and Eve (Giddings) Van Winkle, who were early residents in Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Highland county, Ohio. The grandfather was a farmer, and was also employed by the government as a mail carrier. He died when well along in years, and in the large family of the Van Winkles were the following children: Mary A., Lewis, William R., James M., Carolina and Peter W.

John Greathouse, the father, was reared in Highland county, Ohio, and became a merchant and farmer. In Highland county he improved a farm and partly reared his family on that place. Subsequently he moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1865, settling at Noblesville, where he continued his occupation as a farmer until 1870, at which date he took his family out west to Lincoln, Nebraska, where his death occurred in 1872, and where his remains now rest. He was fifty-nine years of age at the time of his death. His widow brought her family back to Ohio, and settled near New Vienna, where her death occurred in 1878 at the age of seventy-one. She, as also her husband, was a member of the Methodist faith. The father took an active part in politics and was an influential Republican. The four children in the family are named as follows: Lewis C., now deceased; Frank M., of Elwood; Mary S., who died in early childhood; and John, who lives at New Vienna, Ohio.

Mr. Frank M. Greathouse spent his early boyhood days in Ohio, where he attained his early schooling, and in 1865 came to Indiana, and then in 1870 to Lincoln, Nebraska, and at the return of the family to Ohio, grew to manhood in that state. He was reared on a farm, had district school education, and subsequently attended town schools for a time. His occupation up to the age of twenty-five was farming, and in 1886 he came to Elwood a young man without capital, and began his

career as a clerk in one of the stores in this then small town. In 1902 he opened his own stock of clothing, and since then has conducted a very prosperous business and now has a beautiful store, with a large stock of goods and with a patronage which is drawn from the best class of custom in this city and vicinity.

On May 9, 1891, he married Miss Roxey Brown, daughter of Rudolph and Martha (Wiggins) Brown. Mrs. Greathouse was born in Madison county, and her father and mother were both natives of this state. Her father died in 1896 at the age of sixty-five and her mother died at the home of Mrs. Greathouse in Elwood, January 1, 1913, in the eighty-third year of her life. There was a large family of children, and the three now living are: Mrs. Frank Greathouse; Mrs. George Dice of Tipton, and Frank Brown of Frankfort. Mr. Greathouse, among other evidences of his prosperity, owns some farming interests in Ohio. He is affiliated with Quincy Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., and also with the order of Elks and the Maccabees. In politics he is a loyal Republican.

FRED B. FORNSHELL. Now editor and manager of the *Elwood Call-Leader*, Mr. Fornshell is a young and enterprising newspaper man, and has proved himself a worthy successor of his father in the work of building up and conducting a first-class newspaper. He was born at Van Wert, Ohio, March 14, 1885, and is the only son and child of Elmer E. and Emma (Conover) Fornshell.

His father, who was reared and educated at Camden, Ohio, first learned the tinner's trade under his father, and followed that occupation for twenty-five years. He then entered the field of journalism, being associated with the two leading Cincinnati papers for a time, and also had experience in Toledo, as society and local editor for the *Toledo Commercial*. That experience as a newspaper man in Toledo was enlivened and made profitable by association with Brand Whitlock, the versatile journalist, writer, publicist and present mayor of Toledo.

When gas was discovered at Elwood and this town began advancing as an industrial center, Mr. E. E. Fornshell came here in October, 1890, while Daniel G. Reid and William B. Leeds were organizing the American Tin Plate Company, the only plant of its kind in the United States at that time. These gentlemen induced Mr. Fornshell to establish a Republican newspaper in the town, and that was the beginning of the *Elwood Leader*. In 1895 it was consolidated with the *Call* and has since been known as the *Elwood Call-Leader*. He was the active manager of this paper for a number of years, until his appointment to the Elwood postoffice, and still retains a considerable share in the enterprise.

Mr. E. E. Fornshell is a communicant of the Universalist faith, while his wife is a Presbyterian. His parents, the grandparents of Mr. Fred B., were Benjamin and Amanda (Bennett) Fornshell, the former still living and engaged in the hardware business at Camden, Ohio. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Civil war. Of the three children Elmer E. was the oldest and the others are Glenn B. and Effie.

Mr. Fred B. Fornshell was about six years of age when the family moved to Elwood, so that this city has been his home nearly all of his conscious experience. As a boy he attended the common schools, and after leaving the high school he entered the great plant of the American Tin Plate Company, this subsequently becoming a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. He was a clerk in the tin plate plant for seven years, and then entered the *Call-Leader* office at the time of

his father's appointment as postmaster. He has since been connected with this paper, and as editor and manager and owner of a portion of the stock has given capable direction to the policy and the news value of the journal.

On the 16th of September, 1908, Mr. Fornshell married Miss Lola B. Callaway, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Cochran) Callaway. Mrs. Fornshell is a native of Elwood, where her parents were also born. Mr. John W. Callaway is a banker, farmer and stockman and one of the best known residents in this portion of Madison county. The three children now living in the Callaway family are Arthur B., Charles A., and Lola B. Mrs. Fornshell is a member of the Christian church, while her husband is a Presbyterian. He is affiliated with Quincy Lodge No. 230 A. F. & A. M. and with Elwood Lodge No. 368 of the Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican.

ELMER ELLSWORTH FORNSHELL. As postmaster of Elwood since 1905 Mr. Fornshell has performed a large amount of useful public service for his home city, and has managed the affairs of his office to the best advantage and convenience of the citizens. But the accomplishments for which he is best known and by which his name is most closely identified with the city of Elwood were his enterprise in establishing the *Leader*, and his subsequent connection with that and the combination paper now known as the *Call-Leader*. Mr. Fornshell has been in the newspaper business for many years and has a special record of success in establishing and putting newly organized papers upon a sound financial basis. He is also active in various business and financial organizations of Elwood.

Elmer Ellsworth Fornshell was born at Camden, Ohio, July 2, 1861, a son of Benjamin and Amanda (Bennett) Fornshell. The family were originally from Pennsylvania where the paternal grandparents, Benjamin and Cecelia (Frye) Fornshell were both born. The paternal grandfather was by occupation a tin and copper smith, and during the years before the war was one of the strong abolitionists in his community. He died when ninety-two years of age. The children in his family were William, Thomas, Pomeroy, Benjamin, Matilda, and Belle. The maternal grandfather was Fred Bennett, who married a Miss Sutton. The former was a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky, and they were among the early settlers of Lebanon, Indiana, where the maternal grandfather owned a large tract of land. He lived to be seventy and his wife sixty-two years of age. Their nine children were Nelson, Smith, John, Harvey, Amanda, Lucinda, Mary, Ann, and Eliza Bennett.

Benjamin Fornshell, the father, was born at Camden, Ohio, while his wife was a native of near Lebanon, Indiana. Of their five children three are now living, namely: Elmer E., and Miss Effie and Glen, both of Camden, Ohio. The father, who was reared at Camden, followed the same occupation as his father, that of tin and copper smith, and made that the source of his prosperity for sixty years, all of this time being spent at Camden. His wife died on Thanksgiving Day of 1901 at the age of sixty-two. During the Civil war, he entered the Union service, and was in the ranks for more than a year, being a corporal in his company. The parents were both Universalists in religious faith.

Mr. E. E. Fornshell spent his youth at Camden, where he was equipped for life by attendance in the public schools, and also learned

the tinning trade under the direction of his father. A mechanical trade, however, was not in the line of his best talents or inclinations, and in 1881 he went to Cincinnati and became a reporter on the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and later with the *Enquirer* for a short time. With this experience on a metropolitan journal, he went to Lima, where he established a daily edition of the weekly *Democrat*, and soon afterwards to Van Wert, where he likewise brought out a daily edition for the *Bulletin*. His next enterprise in the field of journalism was at Toledo, where he spent a little more than a year on the staff of the *Morning Commercial*. This brought him up to the days preceding the great tariff and sound money campaign of 1896, and for his thoroughly proved ability as a newspaper organizer he was sent into the Indiana Gas Belt to establish a paper for supporting the interests of Mr. McKinley. For that purpose he located at Elwood where the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Works and the McBeth Lamp Chimney works had just been located. At that time also Daniel G. Reid and W. B. Leeds were just beginning the erection of the tin plate factory. In this nascent industrial community, Mr. Fornshell established the *Leader*, a weekly newspaper with which the *Call* was afterwards consolidated, under the present name of the *Call-Leader*. He has since been connected with this prosperous journal, one of the most influential newspapers in Madison county.

In politics Mr. Fornshell has been an influential Republican for a number of years. He represented Madison county in the Indiana legislature in 1897. In 1905 he was elected to the office of mayor of Elwood, but after a short time in that office resigned in order to enter upon his duties as postmaster, an office to which he had just been appointed and which he has held now for eight years. Mr. Fornshell is a stock holder in the First National Bank and the Citizens State Bank, and also in the Elwood Trust Company. Fraternally he is a popular member of the local lodge of Elks. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian church.

On the fifth of February, 1884, Mr. Fornshell married Miss Emma Conover at Van Wert, Ohio, a daughter of David and Susan (Merrill) Conover. Mrs. Fornshell was born at Greenville, Ohio, and her parents were natives of that state and for many years resided at Greenville, Van Wert and at Dayton. Her father died in Van Wert, and her mother in Tipton, Indiana. The three children in the Conover family were Edwin, Charles and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Fornshell have one son, Fred B., associated in the newspaper business with his father.

BERTAN E. SNEED. Any city would do well to have more of such progressive and public spirited merchants and citizens as Mr. Sneed, the druggist and pharmacist of Elwood. Mr. Sneed began his career with little except his brains and energies, and having once got a foothold in the drug trade has continued his advantage from one position to another, until now for a number of years he has been an independent and fairly successful business man. Mr. Sneed represents the young and aggressive element of Elwood's citizenship, and the continued advancement of the city rests upon the spirit of energy manifested by the group of citizens among whom he is a prominent member.

Bertan E. Sneed, though born in Breckenridge, Missouri, January 27, 1874, represents an old family of Indiana, and presents a somewhat unusual case of a man returning eastward to what may be regarded as his ancestral home. His paternal grandfather was Evan Sneed, who with his wife was a native of Pennsylvania, was a Baptist preacher and one

of the pioneers of his denomination in Indiana. It is related that during some of his early service in the ministry in this state he carried a musket to protect him from the Indians. He was one of the old-fashioned itinerant preachers who rode horse-back over the country, carrying a little supply of clothing and sometimes food, and his bible in the saddlebags which were part of the inevitable equipment of the preacher and doctor in those days. He finally located at Newbern, Indiana, in Bartholomew county, where his death occurred at the good old age of seventy-seven. He had a family of children who were named, William, Shad-rech, Samuel, Perry and Callie.

The parents of the Elwood druggist were Perry and Catherine (Wiley) Sneed, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky. The mother was a daughter of John Wiley, who married a Miss Wolf. He was a blacksmith by trade and a preacher in the Universalist faith. The Wiley family were among the first settlers of Bartholomew county, locating there about 1835 or 1836, near Hartsville, where John Wiley died in 1876. He was three times married and had twenty-one children by his three wives. The father of Mr. Sneed was reared at Hartsville, Indiana, became a blacksmith and wagon maker, and for many years followed that honorable mechanical occupation. His death occurred at Cowgill, Missouri, in 1886, when about forty years of age. His wife passed away in 1876 at the age of twenty-nine. Their three children were Effie, deceased, who was the wife of O. B. Lawson; Elzie C., of Greensburg, Indiana; and Bertan E.

Mr. Sneed, who lost his parents when he was a little more than a child, was reared chiefly in Breckenridge, Missouri, where he attended the public schools, and after graduating from the high school in 1890 entered the Missouri Wesleyan College at Cameron, where he was one of the popular students four years. Leaving college he began his practical career as a clerk in a drug store at Browning, Missouri, and followed the same occupation at Kirksville and Green City. In 1893 he came to Indiana, and was located at Burney and at Osgood, being married during his residence at the latter place. In 1902 he came to Elwood, where he worked as pharmacist for five years. He was then in the drug business for himself at Odon, this state, for three years, and in October, 1910, returned to Elwood, where he continued his work as pharmacist until 1912, at which time he succeeded Dr. Saylor as proprietor of the leading drug establishment of Elwood. He keeps a fine store, placing special emphasis upon the compounding of pure drugs and careful prescriptions, and also maintains a large stock of druggists' sundries.

On April 11, 1900, Mr. Sneed married Miss Lottie McCallister, daughter of William and Adelaide (Burroughs) McCallister. Mrs. Sneed was born in Cincinnati, December 9, 1874, her paternal grandfather being William McCallister, whose wife's maiden name was Val-landingham, both of them being natives of Ohio. Mrs. Sneed's mother died in her native state of Ohio in 1875, and her father now lives in Elwood. The three children in the McCallister family were Horace, Lottie, and one now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sneed have a household of three children, Charlotte, Marcia, and Ruth. Mrs. Sneed is a member of the Presbyterian church, and he is affiliated with the Osgood Lodge of Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is one of the staunch Republicans of Elwood.

ELMER A. GUY. A prospering business man of Elwood who has been identified with this city for the past twenty years, Mr. Guy has two first class stores for the cigar, tobacco and confectionary trade, and his business also includes a similar establishment in the town of Tipton. He carries on both wholesale and retail trade, and by progressive business methods has placed himself in the front ranks of Elwood business leaders.

Elmer A. Guy was born in Walton, Cass county, Indiana, July 11, 1875. The family settled in Cass county during the pioneer period. The founder of the family in that section of Indiana was Alfred Guy the paternal grandfather, the maiden name of whose wife was Quinn. This grandfather had been a soldier in the War of 1812, subsequently came to Cass county when it was a wilderness and while the Indians were still in possession of much of the country, and located in the country ten miles southeast of Logansport. He went out from Indiana as a soldier in the Mexican war, and was captain of his company, during that brief struggle with the southern Republic. His death occurred in Cass county, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. His wife also attained old age.

Their large family of children were named Andrew, William, Joseph, Milton, Lavina, Hattie, Charles, Edward, Emma. The parents of the Elwood business man were Joseph M. and Martha (Fitzer) Guy, both of whom were born in Indiana. The father of Martha Fitzer was William Fitzer, he and his wife being natives of Ohio, and early settlers in Cass county, where they died at a good old age. In their family were the following children: Mary, Sarah, Melcina, Laura, Martha, Levi, Joshua, Henry, John, George and Jane Fitzer. Joseph M. Guy was reared about Logansport and was a farmer near that city and spent nearly all his life there and reared his children. His home is now near Lewisburg, Ohio, on a farm, and he and his wife are both members of the Christian church. The seven children in the family are named as follows: Elmer A. of Elwood; Lavora, wife of Frank Knight of Walton, Indiana; Harry, of Walton; Jessie, of Lewisburg, Ohio; Bertha, wife of Claude Hammond of Logansport; Elta, wife of W. J. Beckner of Logansport; and Wilda, who is married and lives at Eaton, Ohio.

Reared on his father's farm in Cass county, Elmer A. Guy during his boyhood attended the district schools, and completed his education in the Logansport High School and the Logansport business college. In 1893 he came to Elwood, and became connected with the retail cigar and tobacco trade. He subsequently enlarged his store to handle cigars, tobacco and confectionery as a jobbing business, and still combines these two departments of his business. He has two well stocked and well patronized stores in Elwood and one in Tipton.

On September 13, 1898, Mr. Guy married Miss Maude E. Venard, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Phillips) Venard. Their one son is named Cecil S. Mrs. Guy was born at Walton and her parents were natives of Cass county. Her mother died when about thirty-five years of age. She was one of two children, her brother being named Warren. Mrs. Guy's maternal grandfather was James Phillips. Mrs. Guy is a member of the Presbyterian church of Elwood, and her husband is popular in the fraternal orders of the city. He has affiliations with Quincy Lodge No. 230 F. & A. M.; Elwood Chapter, No. 109, R. A. M., and is a member of Murat Shrine, Indianapolis. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with Quincy Lodge No. 200, and has membership in Elwood Castle No. 166, Knights of Pythias, with the

Elwood Lodge No. 368 of the Order of Elks, and with the Improved Order of Red Men. In politics he is a Democrat and is a citizen who is always ready to use his influence and efforts to advance the welfare of Elwood.

BARTLETT H. CAMPBELL. A senior member of the law firm of Campbell & Kidwell in Elwood, Mr. Campbell is head of the best known combination of legal talent in this city, and has been an active member of the Madison county bar for more than twenty years. During this long practice as a lawyer, he has become one of the conspicuous leaders in political affairs and has been prominent in the councils of his party in many capacities. Bartlett M. Campbell is a native of Madison county, born in Richland township, April 14, 1862, and represents the best of citizenship and family stock through his forebears. The paternal grandparents were of Scotch stock, as the name Campbell would indicate, and they spent all their lives in England, where they died well advanced in years. There were four children in their family. The parents of the Elwood lawyer were John A. and Miriam B. (Trowbridge) Campbell, the father a native of Huddersfield, England, and the mother of Ohio. The four children in their family are named as follows: Alfred E., of El Centro, California; Joseph B., of Winona, Indiana; Bartlett H., of Elwood; and Imogene, wife of Charles Solomon of Anderson, where Mrs. Solomon is principal of the Washington school.

John A. Campbell, the father, came to America when about seventeen years of age and finally located in Blountsville, Henry county, Indiana, where he was married. While in that county he enlisted in Company K of the Thirty-Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and though an adopted son of America gave three years of faithful and efficient service as a soldier for the preservation of the Union. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. After the war he began work as a stationary engineer, being located first at Chesterfield and later at Anderson where he resided during the rest of his years. He was killed in an accident at the Paxton Planing Mill at Anderson on the first of September, 1881. At that time he was about fifty-three years of age. He served as justice of the peace of Anderson township for one term and he and his wife were members of the Christian faith. His widow, who is now eighty-five years of age was a daughter of Joseph B. and Ruhama Trowbridge, the former a native of Virginia. Joseph B. Trowbridge was a character whose life and achievements have a proper place in Madison county history. He was a preacher and disciple of Alexander Campbell, the founder of what is known as the Christian church, and himself became the founder of the church of this denomination at Anderson. He lived to be eighty-six years of age, while his wife attained the great age of ninety-six. Joseph B. Trowbridge was twice married. By his first wife he had three children, namely, John, Lorenzo, and Daniel. By his second wife there were the following nine children: Ann Maria; Miriam B.; David; Bartlett H., who died in the Civil war; Hannah Sparks of Muncie, Indiana; Laura; Joseph, of Muncie; Jasper, and James, twins.

Bartlett H. Campbell was reared from early childhood in Anderson, which city remained his home up to 1907, at which time he came to Elwood. As a boy he attended the grammar schools and was graduated from the Anderson high school in 1879. He then spent two years as a teacher in the district school, and followed the same vocation for three years in the Anderson City Schools. From the educational branch of

public service he was appointed in 1885 as assistant postmaster of Anderson, under John W. Pence. During his work as assistant postmaster, he pursued the study of law. He was in the postoffice until November, 1888, at which time he was appointed deputy sheriff under James Etchison, and remained as deputy until 1892. Another early public service was his election as a member of the school board during the period he was with the postoffice, and he continued a member of the board while the first high school building was being erected in Anderson.

Early in 1892 Mr. Campbell was admitted to the bar and in the same year was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, serving one term in that office which has since been considered a prize among young attorneys as the best possible training ground for later successful practice. He continued after leaving the office of prosecuting attorney in private practice of law at Anderson, and became a partner with Mr. Mark B. Turner, under the firm name of Turner & Campbell. This partnership continued until 1897 at which time Mr. Campbell entered the firm of Goodykoontz and Ballard, his name being placed as the last partner in the new title. After the death of Judge Goodykoontz in 1902 the firm continued as Ballard & Campbell until 1904 at which time the partnership was dissolved.

Mr. Campbell then continued in practice alone. When Mr. John L. Forkner was elected mayor of Anderson in 1902, he appointed Mr. Campbell as city attorney, and he held that office for four years.

In 1907 Mr. Campbell established his office in Elwood, and has since enjoyed a splendid practice, from this city and vicinity. Since January 1, 1910, he has served as city attorney. One of the Democratic leaders, he served as chairman of the Democratic county committee from 1898 to 1900, was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from the eighth congressional district of 1900 to 1902, and was on the presidential electoral ticket in the campaign of 1896. In 1912 Governor Marshall appointed him marshal for the eighth congressional district to collect and canvass the votes for presidential elector.

Mr. Campbell on July 7, 1883, married Miss Luella Wright, daughter of James and Sarah (Hamilton) Wright. The seven children of their marriage are named Dale J., Lena, Edith, Colin, Ralph, James, and Marian. The son Dale J., is in the shoe business at Portland, Oregon, and by his marriage to Edith Dowling has two children, Maxine and James. Lena married George O. Kennedy and they reside on a ranch near Anderson, California. Miss Edith is a teacher in the Elwood public schools; Colin died in infancy; Ralph lives in Elwood, and by his wife Hazel Smith has one son Jack. The son James was killed in a railroad accident at Anderson, December 31, 1906, his death following on January 2, 1907. Marian is now ten years of age and attending school. Mrs. Campbell was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Her parents, the father a native of Indiana, and the mother of Philadelphia, died in Philadelphia when she was a small child and she was reared in the family of a Mrs. Fobes, best known in her community as Grandma Fobes. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are both members of the Christian church and his fraternal affiliations connect him with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 77 A. F. & A. M. at Anderson, with Elwood Lodge No. 368 of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with Madison Council No. 334 of the Royal Arcanum at Anderson.

MARK E. WININGS. The proprietor of the undertaking parlors at 1610 Main Street in Elwood, Mr. Winnings is a young business man whose conscientious work in his profession has been much appreciated in Elwood, where he has been a resident for the past ten years, and has enjoyed a progressive success in his business. He was born, reared and spent most of his life in Indiana, and Mr. Winnings has enjoyed probably a larger share of world travel than any of his contemporaries in business at Elwood, and his career has had many diversified and interesting experiences.

He was born in Millville, Henry county, Indiana, April 22, 1878, a son of Samuel and Mary A. Winings. The grandparents on his father's side were Joseph and Jane (Mullin) Winings, the former a native of Ohio and of Scotch stock, and the latter a native of Ireland. They became early settlers in Henry county, Indiana, where the grandfather was a farmer and where he lived to the age of sixty-five, while his wife was seventy-two years of age at the time of her death. Their six children were Samuel, William, Wilson, Thomas, Lemuel, Alonzo, and Pearl. On the mother's side the grandfather was Micajah Forkner, who married an Allen. He was born in North Carolina, while his wife was a native of Wayne county, Indiana. Micajah Forkner was a long established merchant at Millville, and for many years in partnership with his son-in-law, Samuel Winings. His death occurred at Millville in 1880, when he was well advanced in life. The children in this branch of the Forkner family were Granville, William, Mary A., Mark E., Benton and John L.

Samuel Winings, the father, was born in Ohio, while his wife was a native of Henry county, this state. The former was brought to Henry county at an early age, was reared on a farm five miles east of Newcastle, attended school at Dublin, and had taken up the study of medicine when the war came on, and he then enlisted in Company C. of the Thirty-Sixth Indiana Infantry, under General Wm. Gross. That regiment was a purely Henry county organization. He was in service for three years and at the close of the war engaged in the mercantile business at Millville, where he continued for a number of years. He was also for a time in the grain business at Ashland, and was still active in that line of trade at the time of his death. He died December 11, 1886, at the age of forty-nine years. During several years he had been in the Federal service as an internal revenue collector. The widow still survives and now makes her home at New Castle. Both were active members of the Christian church and for a number of years were members of the old Flat Rock congregation of this church. The children in the family were six in number and named as follows: Arletha, wife of John A. Geisler, of Hagerstown, Indiana; Josie, wife of Harry Kos of Columbus, Ohio; Horace Greeley of Indianapolis; Walter A., of Newcastle; Arthur M., of Montpelier, Indiana, and Mark E., of Elwood.

Mr. Mark E. Winings spent his early boyhood at Ashland and Newcastle, Indiana, attaining most of his education in the grammar and high schools of Newcastle. His first practical experience in business life was in the employ of Mr. W. A. Fox in the undertaking business. This period of preparation was interrupted by the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, at which time he enlisted in Company G of the One Hundred and Sixty-First Indiana Volunteers, and during his ten months service spent three months in Cuba. He was a private throughout his service. After the war he returned to Newcastle, and again resumed

his work with Mr. Fox. On June 1, 1900, he was appointed government embalmer of the United States Transport McClellan. The McClellan was the boat which carried the senatorial investigating party to the Philippine Islands, towards the close of President McKinley's administration. The trip was begun at New York and after seventy-two days en route, the McClellan arrived in the Philippines having voyaged twelve thousand and eighty miles. It was on the arrival at Manila that the first news was given them of the assassination of President McKinley, their information coming from Governor-General Taft, who was then at the head of the Philippine government. The party spent some three or four months in the Philippine islands, visiting and inspecting all the islands and the principal centers. The McClellan then returned to New York where it arrived on December 23, 1901, and remained until February 22, 1902. Mr. Winings continued with the service when this boat again started for the Philippines, this time carrying a passenger list chiefly made up of two hundred and fifty school teachers bound for the Philippine service. The McClellan reached Manila after a voyage of sixty-five days, and was for some time engaged in transportation between the Islands. It was finally sent to Hong-Kong, China, where the ship was dry-docked and overhauled, and during that time Mr. Winings visited all the important cities of China by rail. With his ship he returned to Manila and thence to New York with a number of soldiers, arriving there in December, 1902.

Returning to New Castle in the spring of 1903, he remained there a few months, and on October 11, 1903, located at Elwood. Here he was in the employ of Mr. F. E. Kramer in the undertaking business, and the following year bought a half interest in the establishment. Then in 1905 he became sole proprietor, and has conducted the business on substantial and successful lines ever since. He owns the building in which his business is conducted and makes that his residence.

On October 18, 1905, he married Miss Ortha C. Bolt, a daughter of Lincoln and Anna (Young) Bolt. Mrs. Winings was born in Clinton county, Indiana, where her parents were also natives, and where they still reside. She has one brother, Carl. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Winings are Carl and Miles. Fraternaly he is affiliated with Quincy Lodge No. 230 A. F. & A. M. Elwood Chapter, R. A. M.; Tipton Commandery K. T.; and also has membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, and the Sons of Veterans. In politics he is Republican.

HONORABLE JOHN LARUE FORKNER. As a volume of biography on Madison county would hardly be complete without the name of John L. Forkner, who as supervising editor of the present history is naturally modest concerning his own life record, the publishers take upon themselves the responsibility for the preparation and publication of the following sketch of a man who has been known in Madison county for nearly fifty years, and in many important relations with the business and civic life of his home city of Anderson and the county of Madison.

John LaRue Forkner was born near the village of Millville, in Liberty township, Henry county, Indiana, January 20, 1844. His grandfather, Isaac Forkner, born in North Carolina in 1775, settled during the early twenties in Indiana, at Centerville, Wayne county, from there moving to Henry county. Previous to coming to Indiana, he had been a soldier

in the War of 1812, having entered the service from his native state. Micajah Forkner, father of the Anderson citizen, was born in Virginia, in 1812, and was a young boy when the family moved to Indiana. Micajah Forkner married Elizabeth Allen, a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Brooks) Allen, natives of Kentucky. She was born in 1814 and died in 1849. Micajah Forkner, who for many years was a merchant and farmer, died August 11, 1879, at the age of sixty-seven.

John L. Forkner was reared on a farm, attended the district schools until 1856, when his parents went to Millville he alternated between village school and clerking in his father's store. In 1862, at the age of eighteen, he started out to fight the battle of life for himself. In the general store of Lontz Brothers at Hagerstown, Indiana, he was employed as a clerk until the spring of 1863, when he found a similar employment in the store of Honorable Lafe Develin in Cambridge City. In December, 1864, he went to Tipton, Indiana, to represent the interest of an older brother in the mercantile establishment of Forkner & Allen, and remained there until February, 1866. The latter date marked his location at Anderson, where he has had his home and chief interests ever since.

Mr. Forkner soon after locating at Anderson, where he first worked as a salesman in different stores, became interested in local politics, and in 1868, was the successful candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of city clerk. He was re-elected in 1870, and served three years. During the same time he was also deputy clerk of the Madison county courts, under Hon. William C. Fleming, and under T. J. Fleming, until the fall of 1872. When, in the latter year, Albert J. Ross, was elected sheriff, John L. Forkner became his office deputy, and filled that place for two years. In 1872 he was local editor and business manager of the Anderson *Democrat* in addition to his duties as deputy sheriff and has been more or less connected with the Madison county press for the past forty years as a contributor to the newspapers. In 1874 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket, and elected county auditor, and as his popularity showed no signs of abatement, he was re-elected in 1878.

During his last term as auditor, Mr. Forkner purchased a third interest in the Exchange Bank of Anderson, and when he left office in 1883 he took up the duties of president of the bank. In 1892 the bank was reorganized and made a national institution under the name of the National Exchange Bank, in which he became cashier and remained in that position until 1912 when he retired, a period of twenty years, and accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Glass Company, having been a stockholder in that company since 1891.

The early political honors already mentioned by no means exhaust the services of Mr. Forkner in a public capacity. In 1884 he was chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee, and his local leadership largely contributed to the signal victory gained by his party for Grover Cleveland, and for the state and county tickets in the campaign of that year. In 1891 he was elected to the city council as a Democrat from the Second Ward, overcoming a large normal majority on the other side. While a city councilman he took an active part in securing for Anderson an electric light and sewerage system, and also the construction of many miles of brick-paved streets. He was elected mayor of the city of Anderson in 1902, and again in 1904, serving two terms.

He takes pride in the fact that during his incumbency the Electric

Light plant and the waterworks systems were rebuilt and enlarged and a filtering plant built that gives Anderson pure water and ample fire protection. These utilities are not only the pride of Anderson, but are patterns for other cities to follow and are large money earners for the city.

Credit must also be extended to Mr. Forkner for his liberal assistance in co-operation with other men of enterprise in taking advantage of the situation created by the discovery of natural gas and directing these resources to the upbuilding of a great industrial and commercial center at Anderson. He was a member of the board of trade at the time of the discovery of natural gas, and contributed liberally of both time and money in locating industries and otherwise improving the city, which up to that time had been only a small country and county seat metropolis. Mr. Forkner was one of the incorporators of the Citizens Natural Gas Company, and for five years was its president. He was among the original organizers of the Anderson Iron & Bolt Company, an important local industry which long held the distinction of being the only manufacturing plant in Anderson, whose stockholders were entirely home capitalists. This plant was sold to L. S. Taylor and others, and removed to Louisville, Kentucky.

In the formative days of the Union Traction Company of Indiana, Mr. Forkner was one of the men who helped to lay the foundation for the present system. He was associated in 1897 with Hon. Charles Henry; J. A. Van Nosal and Ellis C. Carpenter of Anderson, and Phillip Matter of Marion, Indiana, in the organization of the Union Traction Company, and the construction of its electric line between Anderson and Summitville, and also in the construction of other links in the system. Mr. Forkner was treasurer of the company from its organization until it consolidated with Marion and Muncie lines.

In 1892 Governor Matthews appointed John L. Forkner a trustee of the Northern Asylum for the Insane at Logansport, and during the three years of his service he was president of the board for two years. From the time he cast his first vote, Mr. Forkner has always been a Democrat, and in his home county and district has probably done as much as any other man to promote the success of the party.

In March, 1873, Mr. Forkner married Miss Anna B. Hernly of New Castle, Indiana. At her death in 1876 she left one child, Emma Neff Forkner. She married Lee C. Newsom, who during the Spanish-American war was sergeant of Company L in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiment. In 1878 Mr. Forkner married Miss Mary Carson Watson, of Anderson, whose father, David H. Watson, was a soldier in the Mexican war and at one time sheriff of the county. The two children of his second marriage were: Wade Hampton Forkner, who died in 1882 at the age of four years; and Nellie Grant Forkner, who married Mr. Frank I. Remy of Anderson, who yet resides in the city of her birth.

Mr. Forkner is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Elks, and has other fraternal affiliations. In religion he holds to no particular creed, and bestows charity, without ostentation.

While few citizens of Madison county have been more actively immersed in the current activities, Mr. Forkner has also taken great pleasure and interest in the things of the past. In connection with honorable Byron H. Dyson, in 1897, he published "Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County," a book of one thousand pages,

devoted to local history and events from the organization of the county to the present time. This book has since been one of the standard sources of information concerning Madison county, and has received many tributes and compliments from the citizens of the county, and also many flattering press notices over the state. Mr. Forkner has always had a high regard and admiration for the "old-timers," and it was this admiration which prompted him to engage in the task of writing his book. He delights in the old songs, the old stories of long ago, and has for a number of years held the post of president of the Old Settlers Association in Madison county. In his private collection he probably has more essential data concerning the history of Madison county than any other resident. For a long time he has kept a faithful record of the important events of the county, particularly of the death of the old settlers, and his chronological tables have from time to time been published in the local press. Mr. Forkner on every hand is justly regarded as the county historian of Madison county. Though he had not held an editor's chair for a number of years he has done much writing for the local press on a great variety of subjects. John L. Forkner stands at the present time in Madison county as one of its ablest and most honorable business men, is a citizen of eminent public spirit, and with personal success has also given many returns in the form of public service to the city and county with which he has been identified by residence for so many years.

GEORGE W. SHOWERS. Now filling the office of justice of the peace in Anderson, Mr. Showers has been identified by residence and business with Anderson and with Madison county for more than twenty years. In business affairs he is best known as a building contractor, and has done much substantial work as evidence of his ability in this line.

George W. Showers was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1847, a son of John H. and Maria (Hicks) Showers. In 1856, when George was nine years old, the family moved from Pennsylvania to Henry county, Indiana, locating at a little place known as Mechanicsburg, Henry county, Indiana. The father was by trade a brick moulder and shoe maker and, besides his work for his family and immediate community, deserves an honored memory as a soldier of the Union. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E of the Eighth Indiana Infantry, and served under General Grant in the siege of Vicksburg. He died on August 16, 1863. He was taken sick at Vicksburg and died at Jefferson Barracks Hospital, in St. Louis.

George W. Showers was reared and educated in Henry county, attending the grammar and high schools. During boyhood days he assisted his father. At the age of nineteen he became a worker for wages on a farm, but in the following year began learning the carpenter's trade. He followed his vocation with success in other parts of the state, and in 1890 located in Anderson. From an individual carpenter he developed a business as a contractor, and since that time many of the stores, shops, churches and school houses in Anderson and vicinity have been erected under his management and contracting. He has a reputation for reliable performance of all his contracts, and is a very skillful and thoroughly versed mechanic.

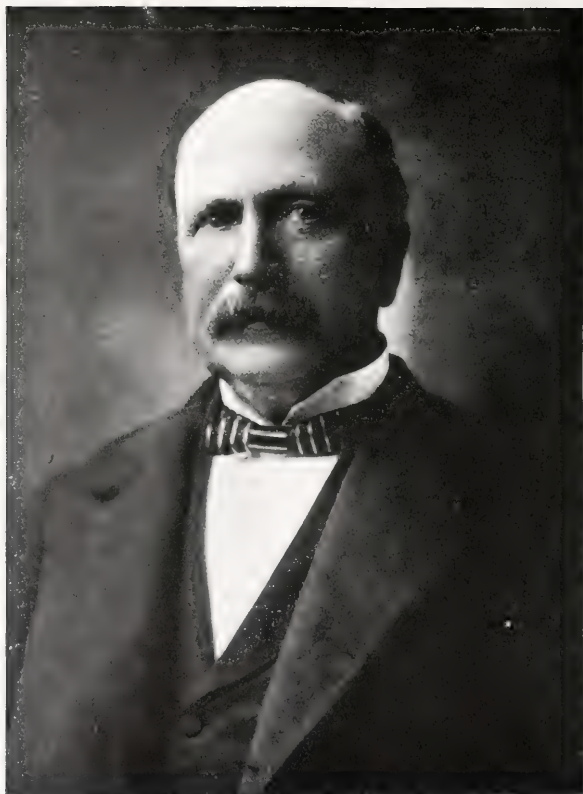
On June 8, 1871, Mr. Showers married Miss Lucinda A. Harter, a daughter of David Harter. Their marriage has been blessed with eight children, three surviving, Ralph W., John D. and Fred, all residents of

Anderson. Mr. Showers was elected justice of the peace for the full term of four years in 1910. He dispenses justice with an impartial and capable hand, and has brought much dignity to his present office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, the United Ancient Order of Druids, and is a demitted Mason. He is a Democrat and filled the office of justice of the peace in Henry county from 1886 to 1890. His religious affiliations are with the Christian church. His attractive and comfortable home is at 75 Bismarck street, in North Anderson.

RANSOM BRONNENBERG. After a long period spent in agricultural pursuits, Ransom Bronnenberg, of Anderson township, is now actively engaged in farming, enjoying the fruits of his years of industrious toil. He has spent his entire life within the limits of Madison county, where he has borne no small part in the wonderful development that has made this one of the garden spots of the Hoosier State, and the success that has attended his efforts is shown in the ownership of a handsome farm of 370 acres, located on the old State road. Mr. Bronnenberg was born on a farm, August 1, 1848, and is a son of Frederick and Hulda (Free) Bronnenberg. His father was one of the earliest settlers of this part of the county, coming here from Preble county, Ohio, in 1821, and here he spent his entire subsequent career, being engaged in farming and the raising of stock. Mr. Bronnenberg was a well educated man, rose to a high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and made a gratifying success of all of his ventures. He and his wife had a family of seven children, of whom three are now living, namely: Ransom, Susan and Calvin.

Ransom Bronnenberg received his education in the Chestnut Grove schoolhouse, this being supplemented by study under the tutorage of his father. As was the custom with farmers' sons of his day, he divided his boyhood between the school room in the winter months and the farm during the remainder of the year, thus improving his mind at the same time that he was thoroughly trained in the principles of farming. He continued to remain on the homestead up to two years ago, and from time to time has added to its acreage, until it is now one of the most valuable in Union township. Mr. Bronnenberg continues to direct the operations on his land, contributing his long experience to the enthusiasm and energy of his sons, who are carrying on the work. In business circles he is known as a man of shrewdness, foresight and acumen, one who is capable of recognizing an opportunity and ready to grasp it and to follow it up to successful termination, but he has been strictly honorable in all his dealings and has never taken advantage of the misfortunes of others. For some years he was engaged in the raising of stock, and he has never lost his fondness for fast horses, being at the present time the owner of a number of valuable animals.

On October 30, 1869, Mr. Bronnenberg was married in Anderson township to Miss Sarah Seward, daughter of Irvin and Charlotte (Harper) Seward, who came to Madison county from Rush county, Indiana. Six children have been born to this union, namely: Joseph, who is assisting his father; Minnie, who married a Mr. Isonagel and has four children,—Velma, Helen, Robert and Evelyn; Frederick, who married a Miss Steward, and has two children,—Melville and Arnold; Wesley, who lives with his parents; Sherman, in Kansas; and Ernest, who also lives at home with his parents. The family stands high in the



J. R. Blair

esteem of the community and its members are widely known in the vicinity where they have resided for so many years. Mr. Bronnenberg is a Spiritualist. He is a Republican in politics and was elected trustee of his township in 1884 for two years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. at Chesterfield.

JOSEPH R. CAIN was long numbered among the honored merchants of Anderson and as one who saw service in all the grades of its industrial activity. He began his business connection here during the Civil war, and at the close of his long and useful life he enjoyed the quiet fruits of his previous industry and good management.

Joseph R. Cain, who for more than half a century was a resident of Anderson, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, near the Butler county line, August 12, 1831. He belonged to an old family with a distinctive military record. His grandfather was John Cain, who was born in one of the Carolinas in 1760, and when seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Patriot army of the colonists as a soldier against the aggressions of the mother county. His son, John H. Cain, the father of Joseph R., was born in South Carolina, became a tanner by trade, which business he followed for many years, and later in life moved to Indiana and located in Wayne county. The maiden name of his wife was Katherine Richards, and they had two children, Joseph R. and William.

Joseph R. Cain obtained his early education in the village schools and afterward attended the Wayne county academy, also spending one term as a student in the Newcastle Academy of Henry county, Indiana. His career from the time he left school until his retirement a few years before his death was almost entirely devoted to his mercantile enterprise. He earned his first money as a clerk in a dry goods store in the town of Economy, in Wayne county, and during his three years there laid a solid foundation for his subsequent business career. Going to Indianapolis, he became a clerk for the W. S. T. Morton & Coffin Dry Goods Company, and while in their store was engaged to go to Anderson and take charge of the new branch of the establishment opened in this city. It was in this way that he became a resident of Anderson, and he never left the city during the subsequent fifty years of his life. In partnership with T. N. Stillwell, he engaged in business under the name of the New York Store, its stock consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes. This store was continued until 1870, and during that time the partners built a business block on Main street, at a cost of \$15,000, one of the conspicuous landmarks in the business district of the time. The stock of the old store was then moved into the new building, and the business was conducted with ever increasing prosperity for a number of years. But finally Mr. Cain sold his interest to W. S. T. Morton & Company, and then for some time was connected with the establishment of Murphy-Johnston & Company, in what was known as the Indianapolis Wholesale Dry Goods Store. After retiring from his active career as a merchant Mr. Cain invested in two excellent farms, comprising in all two hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, and both are well improved and situated in Madison county. The passing away of this honored and well known citizen of Anderson occurred in April, 1913, at his home at 917 West Sixth street, where his family have their residence.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Anna Nye, of Richmond, Indiana. She died four years later, leaving two children, one of whom is also deceased and the other, Winifred, is at home. In January, 1876, Mr.

Cain married Mrs. Cassandra Mitchell, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of William Lowes. Mr. Cain had fraternal relations with Anderson Lodge, No. 131, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE W. HUPP. Now retired after a long and successful career, Mr. Hupp represents the earlier business activities of what is now the city of Elwood. He became a merchant in the center of Madison county fifty years ago, when the place was known as Quincy and was only a small rural trading point. Twenty-five years passed before the discovery of natural gas and the consequent boom which raised this town to the rank of one of the leading industrial centers of eastern Indiana. Through all this time Mr. Hupp was actively identified with the mercantile enterprise and continued a business man for some ten or fifteen years afterwards. His has been an honorable, active and prosperous career, and few citizens of Madison county so well deserve recognition for their achievements as Mr. George W. Hupp.

Born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, near Newmarket, December 3, 1834, Mr. Hupp is now approaching his eightieth year, and in his own long life is typical of the hardy and long-lived stock which has been characteristic of his family on both sides for generations. The family belong to the thrifty German stock which settled in Virginia during the eighteenth century. The paternal grandfather of George W. Hupp was Balsar Hupp, who was a farmer by occupation and spent his life in Shenandoah county. On the mother's side the grandfather was Jacob Kipps, the original spelling of which name was Gipps. The day of his funeral was the day set apart for him to make out his pension papers as a Mexican war veteran. His wife was Elizabeth (Virkle) Kipps. Both were of German descent and natives of Virginia, and he followed the occupation of farmer. The youngest sister of George W. Hupp now resides on the old Kipps farm in Shenandoah county, Virginia. Jacob Kipps and his oldest son were soldiers in the war of 1812. All his brothers and sisters, except two, preceded him to the grave, and he attained the age of more than four-score years. There were nine children in the Kipps family.

Samuel D. and Mary (Kipps) Hupp, the parents of George W., were born in Virginia, and their eleven children were as follows: Sallie, who died at the age of eighty-eight, and was the wife of Mr. Knupp; Joseph, who lives near Newmarket at the age of eighty-four; Andrew, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Schaefer; George W. of Elwood; Harry, whose death was the first to break the home circle; Samuel, deceased; Catherine, who is single and resides near Mount Jackson, Virginia; Michael, who also lives near Mount Jackson; Jacob, who lives on the old home farm near Newmarket, and Mary, wife of William Olinger, a resident near Newmarket. The father of this family was reared in Shenandoah county, where he was born May 16, 1804, spent his active years as a farmer and died there May 22, 1884, at the age of eighty years and six days. At the time of his death he had thirty-three grandchildren. His wife died four years later at the age of seventy-eight. Both were members of the Lutheran church.

George W. Hupp was reared on the old home farm in Shenandoah county, up to the age of eighteen years, and as a boy he attended the old field school, as the common schools were popularly called in Virginia. At the age of eighteen he began learning the tinsmith's trade at Newmarket, where he was employed by Jacob Summers, and served a full

apprenticeship of three years. After that he was actively engaged in his trade for a period of twenty-eight years.

In 1895 Mr. Hupp came west and located at Middletown, Indiana, and on May 26, 1862, came to Elwood, which has been his place of residence now for more than half a century. He followed his trade at Elwood for a number of years, and finally engaged in business for himself. For thirty years he was one of the prospering and enterprising merchants, and from a beginning in which he had a small stock, he added stoves, building material, and general hardware, and built up an establishment which was a credit to the entire section of the county. On retiring from the hardware business, Mr. Hupp opened an insurance office, and did business in that line for eleven years. Since then he has lived retired. During his long and successful career he has accumulated much property, invested chiefly in residence property, numbering some twenty-two in Elwood, and his time and attention are now engaged in looking after this estate. He was in debt when he first came to Elwood, the result of a worthless partner.

On May 10, 1867, Mr. Hupp married Miss Isabel Stokes, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Stokes. Mrs. Stokes was born in Butler county, Ohio, where her parents were natives, and came in 1862 to Indiana, locating at Elwood, where they both died. The eight children comprising the family of Mr. Hupp and wife are named: Charles C., William A., Lola, Samuel S., Joab, Frederick, Alley and Maude. Charles, Joab and Frederick died in infancy, and William, who married a Miss Shaw and had two children, Fred and Drula, died in 1906. Samuel died unmarried, October 27, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Hupp are active members of the Methodist church, in which he has many positions officially, and he is affiliated with Quincy Lodge No. 200, I. O. O. F. He was one of the first councilmen of the corporation of Elwood, Indiana, holding that office for two terms, and he was the first landlord of R. L. Leeson & Sons, the old merchants of Elwood. Mr. Hupp is a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote for President Buchanan.

WADE H. FREE. Among the young Indiana men who in recent years have been gaining recognition and have been making their influence effective in business and political circles of the state, one whose name has now become well known far beyond the boundaries of his home county of Madison, is Wade H. Free, the present secretary of the state senate. He is a popular young lawyer of Anderson, where he has spent five or six years in general practice, and he is a native son of the county.

Wade H. Free was born in Lafayette township, Madison county, on a farm, February 16, 1878. His father is Nathaniel A. Free, a native of Ross county, Ohio, and one of the most prosperous farmers in Madison county. The farm which represents his life work comprises about four hundred and fifty acres, located in Richland and Lafayette townships, and it is a splendid estate, both from an agricultural point of view and as a center for fine stock, its proprietor having spent many years in study and diligent efforts to improve his live stock—cattle, hogs and horses. In his township community he is a man of political influence, but has never sought office. He married Miss Lavina Kirk, whose father, William Kirk, was one of the pioneer stock buyers and farmers of this county, and a most respected citizen on account of his sterling qualities.

It was on the old home farm in Lafayette township that Wade H. Free spent his early years, and he enjoyed the rural training which is

perhaps the best equipment for a man either in business or professional life. As a boy he attended the country schools of his neighborhood, and subsequently entered the public schools of Anderson, finishing at the high school. He then became a student in the Indiana University at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1903, and he subsequently took his law degree from the law department of the University of Indiana at Indianapolis, in 1905. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and he opened his office for practice, obtaining his first fee at Lapel in this county. Two years later he removed to Anderson, and has since built up an excellent general practice.

Wade H. Free is a Democrat in politics, and for a number of years has taken a lively interest in the success of his party and in the election of his friends. He served first as secretary and later as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Anderson, and has held other positions of minor importance. In 1913 he was appointed secretary of the state senate, and that position gives him opportunities for extended acquaintance among all the prominent Democrats of this state, so that his political career is likely to be watched with much interest in the following years.

In 1911 Mr. Free was married to Miss Jane L. Armstrong, whose former home was in Baltimore, Maryland. Fraternally Mr. Free is affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and he is also a prominent member of the Phi Kappa Phi college fraternity. His office is at 903 Meridian street, and the family home is maintained at 331 West Tenth street, Anderson.

WILLARD H. THOMAS, now residing on a forty acre homestead in Stony Creek township, has given the best years of his career to the most useful occupation that can employ the energies of man or woman, that of teaching. He has made an excellent record as an educator, and was for a number of years identified with the schools of Madison county, until he recently retired and went upon a farm.

Willard H. Thomas, who represents one of the oldest Indiana families, was born in Floyd county, March 25, 1872, a son of William and Sarah (Boley) Thomas. The Thomas family originated in Virginia, where it was settled during the colonial period. John Thomas, the founder of the family name and fortunes in Indiana, came out to what was then regarded the west and located in southern Indiana, and spent the rest of his lifetime in Harrison county. At his death he was buried upon the old homestead, which he had entered from the government and to which he and his children had given many years of labor in the clearing and cultivation. He had a large family of children, and one of them was William, who in turn had a son named William, the latter William being the father of the educator above named. William Thomas, the father, is still a resident of Harrison county. He served in Company C of the Eighty-first Indiana Infantry, and was a soldier until incapacitated from further service by ill health. He was the father of three children, named as follows: Willard H.; Vernetta A., who graduated from the common schools and studied in the State Normal, after which she was a teacher for some time until her marriage to Mr. Harry Markwell; Edwin M., principal of the Hamilton school in Jackson township of Madison county.

Mr. Willard H. Thomas spent his youth on a farm, and when old enough began walking back and forth to the neighboring district schools,

in which he attained his early training and was finally graduated from the common schools. He secured a license to teach at the age of seventeen, and at intervals between his work as teacher he attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and in 1896 entered the State Normal School, where he was graduated in 1899. Mr. Thomas possesses a life certificate, granted by the state. He served as principal of the Georgetown school, resigning there and after a year spent at Huntingburg came to Madison county in the fall of 1901. He became principal of the Perkinsville school, and in all the schools where he has taught the cause of education has prospered, and he has left his impress for good upon hundreds of young men and women. He continued actively in educational work until the fall of 1912, at which time he retired and took up his residence on the farm in Stoney Creek township.

On Christmas Day of 1895 Mr. Thomas married Miss Nellie Gresham. She was reared and educated in southern Indiana, and attained a high school education. The three children of their marriage are named Harold G., age thirteen; Roscoe E., age eleven; and Jessie Vernetta, age eight. The family worship in the Methodist church at Lapel, and Mr. Thomas is secretary of Lapel Lodge No. 625, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife have membership with the Eastern Star and with the Rebekahs. He belongs to the Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat, though he has never taken much part in party affairs.

LAKE J. BURR. Among the substantial business firms of Anderson, Indiana, that of the Jackson-Burr Company, dealers in insurance and real estate, holds prominent place. Established over a quarter of a century ago, the career of the concern has been one of constant development in size and prominence, and its members are widely known in the commercial circles of the city. Lake J. Burr, president of the Jackson-Burr Company, has been a resident of Anderson for more than forty years, and during this time has so closely identified himself with its interests as to make himself a place among the men to whom the city owes its prestige. He was born at Middletown, Henry county, Indiana, December 15, 1845, his parents being Chauncey H. and Jane (Williams) Burr, natives of Oneida county, New York, and Union county, Indiana, respectively.

Chauncey H. Burr was born on March 11, 1806, and he was a tanner by trade, and a manufacturer of leather, lines of business that he followed extensively for a number of years at Middletown, Indiana. He died in his eighty-eighth year, having been identified with the commercial and industrial interests of Middletown since 1829, and as justice of the peace his service covered a continuous period of fifty years. His wife died on November 18, 1869. In politics Mr. Burr was an old line Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his support to that faction, of which he continued an active and interested worker and member up to the time of his death.

Lake Joseph Burr received his early education in the public school at Middletown, Indiana, and on completing his studies became a clerk in a general store in that place. Subsequently he went to Cincinnati, there attending a commercial college, after which he returned to Middletown. In March, 1863, he enlisted in the Union army for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred Thirty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Len A. Harris, and participating in many sanguinary engagements. While in active service

in Maryland, in 1864, Mr. Burr was captured by the enemy, but on the same day the Union troops made an attack that resulted in the rescue of their comrades. He continued to serve valiantly and faithfully until the expiration of his service, when he received his honorable discharge and returned to the pursuits of peace in Indiana. Not long thereafter the young soldier entered the employ of Vanuxem & Leeds, of Richmond, Indiana, wholesale dealers in tobacco and cigars, and remained with this firm from 1866 to 1870. In the latter year he was married to Miss Laura Sonnefield, of Brazil, Indiana, a daughter of Henry F. Sonnefield, a prominent merchant of that place. After his marriage Mr. Burr located at Middletown, Indiana, where he engaged in the drug business and continued therein until 1872. He then came to Anderson, Indiana, here engaging in the manufacture of wagon and carriage wood stock and as a dealer in hardwood lumber, which he sold to the jobbing trade throughout the various States of the Middle West, doing business under the firm style of Lafe J. Burr & Company. This continued until 1886. In 1889 Mr. Burr engaged in the insurance and real estate business under the firm name of Jackson and Burr, the first office of this firm being located over the Nichol & Makepeace hardware store. From that place it was moved to the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, and there they now have a well appointed office, where they handle a large amount of business. They are conceded to be the leading dealers in their especial line in the city, and both Mr. Burr, who is president, and Mr. Jackson, who is secretary and treasurer, are men of high standing in business circles of the city.

Mr. Burr was for twelve years a member and president of the trustees of the Water Board of Anderson, and during his presidency the water works were constructed, the system now being entirely complete, with a recent installation of a water filter that renders the water absolutely pure. He was also county commissioner of Madison county for nine years. In his politics Mr. Burr is a member of the Progressive party and he is active in the party ranks. He is a member of Major May Post, G. A. R., and his wife has long been an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and is past department president of the organization of Indiana. Mr. Burr was at one time a member of all the Masonic bodies, but is now demitted, belonging only to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M. He is prominent with its members and has many friends in business and social circles throughout the city. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burr: Claude S., born March 6, 1871, a bright and promising boy, died on October 2, 1911. He was managing editor of the Guthrie *State Capital*, the leading Republican daily of Oklahoma. Kenneth M., now chief inspector of the United States Steel Company at Gary, Indiana, was captain of Company L, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, and served one year in Cuba, and as major of the Thirtieth United States Volunteers served two years in the Philippine Islands. Both were educated at Peekskill Military Academy, on the Hudson River, New York.

ALVIN B. WILLIAMSON. Alvin B. Williamson has a well cultivated tract of eighty acres of land in Fall Creek township, where he carries on stock farming, and where he has reached a comfortable state of prosperity in his agricultural activities. He ranks among the best known and most popular citizens of the township, and has a host of good friends

in and about the community which represents his home. Born on January 14, 1876, in Madison county, he is the son of Burwell and Mary J. Mairifold Williamson, both of whom are now deceased.

Burwell and Mary Williamson were born in Madison county, Indiana, and within its confines passed their entire lives. They devoted their lives to the farming industry, and reared a family of eight children, five of whom are now living,—as follows: William L. is a farmer, in Green township, Madison county; Leora E. is the wife of J. T. Ford of Pendleton; Alice M. is the wife of Allen Swain; Howard C. is another Green township farmer; and Albin B., the subject of this brief review.

Alvin B. Williamson was reared on the farm that was his birthplace, three miles west of the town of Pendleton, and when he reached a sufficient age he entered the public schools of Pendleton and there completed his education. His schooling was not of a comprehensive order, and consisted of attendance at the schools of the community during the winter months, while the remainder of his years up to the age of nineteen were devoted to the work of the home place, in which he was well trained under the direction of his father. He attended the Noblesville high school for a time after he was nineteen, and then set himself to learn carriage trimming, a work in which he was engaged for three years.

It was not until the marriage of Mr. Williamson in 1900 that he moved his farm in Green township, where they lived until 1909, in which year they moved to Pendleton in Fall Creek township, and here he has since been engaged in general farming and stock raising.

The wife of Mr. Williamson was in her maiden days Miss Mary F. France, and she was born in Noblesville, Indiana, on December 8, 1878, and educated in the schools of Noblesville. She is a daughter of Jason and Lettie (Flinchman) France, well known people of that community. Two children have been born to the Williamsons.—Thelma L., now eleven years old, and Donna B., aged nine years. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Williamson has membership in Sicilian Lodge No. 234, Knights of Pythias, while his wife is a member of the Pythian Sisters, Lodge No. 99. Mr. Williamson is a Republican, but is not one who takes any activity in political matters beyond the dictates of good citizenship. The family is one that has a pleasing position in Pendleton and the vicinity by reason of the many excellent qualities which its members possess, and they have a host of friends throughout the county.

EUGENE L. FORD. In Green township are located many of the best improved and most valuable farmsteads of Madison county, and one of these which is conspicuous for its improvement, for its general appearance of thrift and prosperity, and for the value of the crops which are every year produced in its field and in the barns is that of Eugene L. Ford. Mr. Ford has spent about sixty years of his life in Madison county, and lacks only about a year of being able to claim it as his birthplace. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, December 9, 1852, and was a son of John W. and Martha A. Williamson Ford, a native of Maryland, was a carpenter by trade and came to Madison county in 1853. His mother was a native of Virginia. For a number of years the father was engaged in sawmilling and in contracting, and during his residence in Madison county he constructed many of the school houses in Green township, besides a large amount of other work. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church, and they were well known and in

fluent people. There were seven children in the family, and three are living in 1913, Eugene L., Emily L., wife of J. M. Johnson, and Amanda I., wife of Henry Beckner.

Eugene L. Ford spent his early life on the farm which he now owns in Green township, and attended the same district schools which the children of another generation attended, although in a very different building and with very different facilities from what he enjoyed as a boy. He completed his education in the public schools of Pendleton. His first regular occupation was as a carriage blacksmith in Pendleton, and he worked at that occupation for eighteen months. He then returned to the farm and soon afterwards was married to Miss Mary E. Taylor, a daughter of James A. Taylor. After their marriage he engaged in farming, and then moved to Lapel, where he was in business for several years. He next bought the balance of the farm of one hundred and sixty acres at his present location, and has given it all the energy and judgment which he possesses in making it a productive and valuable estate.

Mr. Ford and wife are the parents of seven children, and the three living at the present time are Horace A., who is a farmer and who married Ina M. Bright; Gale A., who is a graduate of the Lapel high school, and is now a student of music; Olin F., who was educated in the public schools of Lapel. Mr. Ford is affiliated with Lapel Lodge No. 625, A. F. & A. M., being a past master of the lodge, and is also a member of Lapel Lodge No. 386, Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the Masons, and has been a delegate to the State Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he belongs to the new party, the Progressive.

ANDREW MILBURN. The meet reward of a well spent and active career is an honorable retirement from labor and a season of rest in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. Consecutive endeavor, resolute purpose, sound judgment and unfaltering energy bring success in the active affairs of life, and when prosperity is attained these should be followed by a period of leisure, when one may carry out his individual desires and find pleasure in pursuing plans from which business cares had formerly withheld him. For many years Andrew Milburn was prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Madison county. His career was an honorable one, in which his straightforward dealing and indefatigable labor brought him a handsome competence that now enables him to put aside the heavier burdens and find pleasurable recreation in his home and among his friends.

Mr. Milburn was born on the homestead in Stony Creek township which he now owns, June 3, 1856, a son of Isaac and Nancy (Gwinn) Milburn, natives of West Virginia (then Virginia). From their native place Mr. Milburn's parents migrated to Madison county in a wagon, pioneer fashion, and located in Stony Creek township, where the grandfather of the subject of this review bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, paying a dollar and a quarter an acre, and this he deeded to his son Isaac. On his arrival here Isaac Milburn's cash capital consisted of two dollars and a half, and this sum he paid a neighbor to assist him in digging a well, but from this humble start he became one of the leading land owners of his section of the county. He was a quiet, unassuming man and never aspired to public prominence, but lived a clean and upright life, was greatly respected by his neighbors,

and in his death, February 12, 1901, his township lost one of its best citizens. He and his wife had three children, of whom but the subject of this sketch now survives.

The educational advantages of Andrew Milburn were somewhat limited, being confined to three terms of three months each in the district schools and a short attendance in a subscription school, but in later years this has been supplemented by much observation and study, which have made him a well educated man. He was reared on the home farm, but at the age of fifteen years, his home life not proving congenial because of a critical stepmother, he left the parental roof and faced the world on his own account. Making his way to Kansas, he there found work in the farming regions at a salary of twenty dollars a month, but with youthful irresponsibility failed to save his earnings, and when he met the lady of his choice he was possessed of a capital of but seventy-five dollars. However, his optimism and self reliance were as great as had been his free heartedness, and on April 29, 1884, he was married to Miss Minnie Holmes, who had been born in Nebraska June 17, 1860. She had received a common school education, but having lost her parents when young had, like her husband, been compelled to make her own way. To this union there were born thirteen children: Ella, who is the wife of Orville McDole; Ethel, who is deceased; Bessie, the wife of Roy Adams; and Willie, Cyrus, Isaac, Earl, Jessie, Bertha, Ernest, Orville, Grace and Andrew, Jr. Of these Bertha and Ernest are twins.

After his marriage Mr. Milburn returned to Madison county, where he took charge of his father's farm, and here he has been carrying on operations ever since. He is now the owner of four hundred acres, all in a high state of cultivation, with substantial and handsome buildings and modern improvements of all kinds. Although he left the farm in December, 1905, and settled in his comfortable home in Lapel, Mr. Milburn still continues to buy and sell horses and to deal in and ship stock, and he is known as a shrewd trader and an excellent judge of live stock of all kinds. He has ever been known for his strict integrity and reliability in business matters, and few men are better known in the township. His life has been one of temperance and probity, and he is a liberal contributor to all religious and charitable movements, being, with his family, a consistent member of the United Brethren church. His politics are those of the Democratic party, and, while he has not been an office seeker, he has not been indifferent to the duties of citizenship and has served as a member of the town board of Lapel and as treasurer of the board of trustees of his church. During his long residence in this section he has formed a wide acquaintance and his numerous friends testify to his popularity among all classes.

MARTIN C. NORTON. By various services and diversified gifts, men contribute to the building up of a city, and it is in connection with the opening up of the avenues of commerce and the furnishing of facilities for the transactions of trade that Martin C. Norton has bent his energies to the common weal. As president of the T. M. Norton Brewing Company, at Anderson, he is the directing head of one of the largest industries of its kind in this part of Indiana, while his connection with various other enterprises of an extensive nature has been such as to make his name a familiar one in business circles of Madison county. Mr. Norton was born in the city of Anderson, July 30, 1867, and has spent his entire

career here. He is the eldest son of Thomas M. and Katherine (McCarthy) Norton.

Thomas M. Norton was born in 1835, in Ireland, and was still a lad when brought to the United States by his parents, the family settling near Dayton, Ohio, where he passed his boyhood and youth and acquired a good common school education. On completing his studies, he learned the trade of carpenter, thus drifting into the contracting business, which he followed until 1863, then moving from Dayton to Union City, Indiana, where he became associated with Louis Williams in the ale brewing business. In 1866 he disposed of his interests in Union City and came to Anderson, and shortly thereafter formed a partnership with Patrick Sullivan, thus organizing the first concern for the brewing of ale in northern Indiana. Later Michael Cromley was admitted to membership in the firm, but in 1882 Mr. Norton sold his interests to his partners and embarked in business on his own account, thus forming the nucleus for what was to become one of the largest industries of the city. Devoting his best energies to his enterprise, Mr. Norton extended its trade steadily and surely, and eventually was enabled to build a large brick plant, which he equipped with the finest and most modern machinery known to the brewing trade. He continued as the active head of this enterprise until his death, January 26, 1907, when he had firmly established himself as one of his adopted city's most substantial men of business. He was survived by his widow, two daughters and two sons.

Martin C. Norton acquired a liberal education in the public and high schools of Anderson, this being supplemented by a commercial course in the Miami Business College, at Dayton, Ohio, and on the completion of his studies he entered the brewery where his father thoroughly trained him in every detail of the great business. He was later admitted to partnership, with his brother William J. Norton, the firm then becoming T. M. Norton & Sons, and at the time of their father's death the sons took over the business, which they have continued to successfully conduct to the present time. Changes and improvements have been made in the plant, as extended trade and newly invented machinery demanded, but the same high standard of quality has been maintained, and the customers secured by the older man when the enterprise was still in its infancy have continued to do business with the firm to the present time. Martin C. Norton has inherited much of his father's shrewdness, acumen and good judgment, and his management of the company's affairs has been of a nature to greatly extend its scope. In addition to a large local trade, a large amount of the product is shipped to the neighboring towns and villages, as well as to a number of large cities in northern and central Indiana. Mr. Norton has interested himself in various other ventures, and at this time is vice-president of another of Anderson's large industries, the Anderson Foundry and Machine Company.

In 1896 Mr. Norton was married to Miss Maud Kilgore, daughter of the late James L. Kilgore, an old resident and for some years a prominent business man of Anderson, who died some time ago. They have no children. In politics a Democrat, Mr. Norton has taken an active part in local matters, but only as a supporter of good government, and not as an aspirant for public preferment. Fraternally, he holds membership in the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His fine brick residence, situated at No. 1011 Jackson street, is one of the most valuable and architecturally beautiful in the city of Anderson.

JOHN M. LAMEY. Among the citizens of Madison county who have won material success through the exercise of their own industry and native talent, John M. Lamey, of Anderson, is deserving of more than passing mention. Compelled to face the world and make his own way when but still a lad, he has so perseveringly pursued the vocation that he early chose as his life work, that today he finds himself one of the substantial men of his community, and the general esteem in which he is held is ample evidence of the fact that his activities have been governed by a high sense of business integrity. Mr. Lamey is a native of Anderson, a son of James and Mary (Turney) Lamey.

James Lamey was born in County Cork, Ireland, where he grew to young manhood. Like thousands of others of his native countrymen, he early decided that better opportunities awaited him in America, and he accordingly took passage for this country, first locating in Canada. He subsequently came to Winchester, Indiana, where he adopted the vocation of butcher, and was so engaged at the outbreak of the struggle between the North and the South. Enlisting in the Nineteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he served with that organization for four years, participating in numerous hard-fought engagements and at all times proving himself a brave, cheerful and faithful soldier. On the completion of his term of service, he returned to his trade, and was rapidly becoming successful in a material way when his death occurred, hastened, no doubt, by the hardships of his army life. He left his widow with two sons: John M., and Paul, the latter of whom passed away at the age of twenty-one years.

John M. Lamey acquired his education in the Catholic Sisters' school and the public schools of Anderson, but left the latter at the age of fourteen years, the death of his father making it imperative that he assist in the support of his mother and brother. He first entered the factories at Anderson, where he was employed for three years, and at the end of that period learned butchering. He was only twenty-one years old when he entered business on his own account at Anderson, but his thorough knowledge of the business, his energy, his progressive ideas and his inherent ability all contributed to the building up of a business that has continued to grow steadily to the present time, and he is now known as one of his section's heaviest stock buyers and a wholesale and retail meat dealer whose trade extends far beyond the limits of the local communities. His subsequent career has been spent in unswerving devotion to the duties of life, in the conduct of an honorable business and in fidelity to family and friends, and no one is more deserving and more enjoys the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been brought into contact. His hobby may be said to be a love of fast horses and he is at present the owner of a number of valuable animals. Mr. Lamey owns a valuable property which has been made more desirable by the erection of a number of buildings equipped with every modern appliance for the conduct of his business. Essentially a business man, he has not cared for public life, but takes an interest in the success of the Democratic party and staunchly supports its principles and candidates.

In July, 1905, Mr. Lamey was united in marriage with Miss Esther Langley, and three children have been born to this union: Paul, James and Irefa.

EDWARD E. THOMAS. A native son of Madison county and a representative of a family whose name has been closely identified with the

development and progress of this section of the state is Mr. Thomas, and that he has accounted well for himself and gained secure place in popular esteem needs no further voucher than that afforded in his incumbency of the responsible office of superintendent of the county poor farm, in the general management of which his administration has been in every respect faithful and efficient.

Mr. Thomas was born in Boone township, this county, on the 22nd of February, 1858, and is a scion of the third generation of the family in Madison county, where his paternal grandfather settled in the early pioneer days. Mr. Thomas is a son of Evan R. and Lorema (McMahon) Thomas, the former of whom was born in Monroe township, this county. Evan R. Thomas was long numbered among the most energetic and progressive agriculturists of his native county and he now resides on an attractive homestead in Van Buren township, where he is living virtually retired, after many years of earnest toil and endeavor. Of the eight children the subject of this review was the second in order of birth, the others being: Sarah, Mrs. Allen; Ethel, Mrs. Vinson; James; Ida, Mrs. Jones; Minnie, Mrs. Fisher; Cora, Mrs. Nelson; and Bertha, Mrs. Kauffman.

The present superintendent of the poor farm of Madison county gained his early experiences in connection with the work of the home farm and his educational advantages were those afforded in the Tomlinson school, in Boone township, an institution locally designated as the Dead Dog school. In the meanwhile he contributed his quota to the work of the home farm and he was but fourteen years of age at the time of his mother's death. As the next eldest of the children, Mr. Thomas early assumed heavy responsibilities and aided in the support of the younger members of the family, as his father earnestly maintained the home after the death of the loved wife and mother. Edward E. Thomas initiated his independent career at the age of twenty-five years. He rented a farm of one hundred and forty acres and brought his energies and specific knowledge into effective play, with the result that he made the enterprise successful. Finally he purchased a small tract of land, and in connection with its cultivation he also operated a slaughter house, the products of which he sold to the retail meat markets in the town of Summitville. Finally he established his residence in that village, where he engaged in the handling of farm implements and machinery. This venture likewise proved successful under his aggressive and careful management, and his reputation as a salesman and circumspect man of business led to his being retained as a traveling representative of the International Harvester Company, with which great corporation he thus continued for a period of ten years. In September, 1910, the board of county commissioners of Madison county conferred upon him the appointment to his present responsible office, and it is a matter of record that the affairs of the county poor farm have been most carefully and ably managed under his effective regime, his continued retention of office constituting the best voucher for the efficiency of his administration.

Mr. Thomas accords unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and he has ever taken a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of his home county. He served two years as township assessor and he has ever held inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the community which has always represented his home. He is in charge of the county farm of two hundred and twelve acres and also has the general supervision of the county infirmary, the unfortunate wards of which hold him in high esteem. The county farm is situated in Union township and is equipped





MR. AND MRS. JAMES M. FORKNER

with excellent improvements of a permanent order. Mr. Thomas and his family hold membership in the Christian church and are distinctively popular in connection with the social activities of the community.

On the 28th of September, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thomas to Miss Anna Beeson, who is a daughter of William G. and Elizabeth (Williams) Beeson, who now reside in Summitville and who are well known and highly honored citizens of the county, where Mrs. Beeson is one of the few representatives of the Williams family, the name of which has been closely concerned with the history of this part of the state. William G. Beeson was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and is a scion of one of the staunch pioneer families of the Hoosier commonwealth. Of the children Mrs. Thomas was the first born; Joseph is a resident of Summitville; and Frank is deceased; he is survived by his widow, whose maiden name was Stella Block, and by their two children, Austin and Lou, who remain with their widowed mother at Summitville. Mrs. Thomas has proved a most able coadjutor of her husband in directing the affairs of the county asylum for the poor, as she is matron of the institution and is unceasing in her attention to its affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of six children, concerning whom brief record is made in conclusion of this review: Arlie wedded Miss Edna Seever and they have two children, Robert and Ruth; Idelle, who completed the curriculum of the public schools of Summitville, remains at the parental home; Clyde wedded Miss Leta Morris, and they have three children, Lena, Ernestine and Maurice E.; Chester is deceased; Rena is at the parental home; and Elizabeth is attending the high school at Anderson, the county seat.

JAMES MARION FORKNER. One century ago, lacking five brief years, the Forkner family was established in Indiana, Wayne county being the scene of settlement and for years the home of the family. From that day to the present time men of that name have been prominently identified with the agricultural activities of the state, and have played well their individual parts in the praiseworthy work of advancing the reputation of their various communities in the world of agriculture. They have been men of the highest integrity and especially have they been distinguished by the character of their citizenship and by their public service wherever and whenever there was need for them to give of themselves for the public weal. He whose name introduces this necessarily brief biographical review, James Marion Forkner, has been not a whit less prominent in his activities than have others of the name, and he stands forth today among the substantial and dependable men of his city and country, marked by the high order of his citizenship as well as by the many sturdy traits of character that have contributed to his popularity and success.

James Marion Forkner was born on August 15, 1849, in Richland township, and is the son of Madison and Charlotte (Blackledge) Forkner. Mr. Forkner represents the fourth generation of the family privileged to claim American birth, and his great-great-grandfather, William Forkner, was born in Wales. He migrated to America in early life, coming to these shores just prior to the Revolutionary war, and settling in what is now Surrey county, North Carolina. There he died in about the year 1808, and it is worthy of mention that a copy of his last will and testament is now in the hands of John L. Forkner, the editor of this historical and biographical work. This interesting document bears the date February,

1807, and the instrument conveyed to his heirs his entire property, represented largely by slaves and land.

The son of this worthy patriot was Isaac Forkner, who was the great-grandfather of the subject. He was born in North Carolina in 1775, and when the War of 1812 was in progress he gave service throughout its duration. For his splendid aid he was awarded by the government a land warrant for 160 acres of valuable Indiana land, in lieu of a pension. Mr. Forkner settled in Wayne county in 1818, and he was one of the earliest inhabitants of the town of Centerville, where he lived for years and prospered in accordance with his merit. He died at Millville, in Liberty township, in 1863, when he was aged eighty-eight years, and he was long remembered as one of the finest characters the community had known. The eldest son of Isaac Forkner was Jesse, who was born in North Carolina, like his father. It may be said that he was one of the earliest land owners in Henry county, this state, and he came here with his father, settling upon land in 1822. Liberty township became his permanent home, and he became a power in local politics early in life. He was elected sheriff of Henry county in 1830, serving until 1833, and in 1837 he moved into Madison county, where he passed his remaining days. During his residence in Madison county he played a leading part in the public life and activities of his district, and was county commissioner one term, as well as having officiated in other capacities. He was a man of splendid integrity, and was remembered as one of the most progressive farming men the county possessed. None shared more fully in public esteem and approbation than he, and in addition to a fair estate, he left the priceless heritage of a good name, well protected by him throughout his life and passed on to his heirs without spot or blemish of his procuring.

Madison Forkner was the son of Jesse Forkner, and was second in order of birth. He in his turn became prominent in farming circles, and was one of the most successful and prosperous men in his community. Before he located in Henry county he married Charlotte Blacklidge, and to them were born seven children, named as follows: Cornelius, now deceased; James Marion, the immediate subject of this review; Mrs. Malinda Crone; Mrs. Martha Lower; Alfred L., deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Porter, and Hattie B. Tappan.

James Marion Forkner was born on the old Forkner farm, now owned by Jasper Bronnenberg. As a boy he attended the Union school and later was a student in a well known college of the state. He was well tutored in the business of farming also, and when he was twenty-one years old set out independently on a forty-acre farm, with a log cabin home adorning his acreage. It is pleasing to note here that he did not long remain the proprietor of a "forty," nor did he continue as a dweller in log cabins, but rather that he became the owner of one of the finest stock farms in the state. A short time ago Mr. Forkner, wishing to retire from active business life, sold his place for \$28,000, and a brief description of the place to which he gave so many years of his life and which prospered so bountifully under his care, is properly entered at this point. Forkner Stock Farm lies some eight miles distant from Anderson, the county seat of Madison county, and but six miles from Alexandria, a thriving young city of about 12,000 population. A solid tract of 225 acres of rich soil comprise the place, and including a twenty acre wood-lot and pasture. Slightly rolling, as is much of the best land of Indiana, the place has the best possible drainage, with an abundance of shade

trees in the most appropriate places, and it boasts a fine orchard of 170 trees in bearing, with an abundance of small fruits. Three wells, none of which has ever failed, furnish a bountiful supply of the purest water, and a windmill adds further to the equipment of the place. The entire place is fenced in the most approved manner, and fine graveled roads lead to all points from the farm to the adjacent markets. A handsome residence, erected at an inside cost of \$3,000, makes for the greater comfort of the owners, the same having been built by Mr. Forkner in the days when he was yet engrossed in the cares of farming and farm life, and a modern grain barn built at a cost of \$1,500 provides for the bountiful crops that are annually enticed from the willing soil. Twelve other buildings are in evidence upon the place, included among which are two tenement houses, the whole representative of a cash expenditure of several thousand dollars on the part of Mr. Forkner. The chief industry of the place in the days when Mr. Forkner was its proprietor was stock raising, with some grain production, and the annual output of the place in stock and grain aggregated \$5,000. On the whole, the place is one of the finest in the county and state, and represents a praiseworthy outlay of toil and money on the part of the man who founded the business and brought it to the admirable position it held when Mr. Forkner ceased to be the owner.

In December, 1905, after Mr. Forkner sold the farm, he moved to what is known as the Blackledge Park, and today he is the owner of barely sixty-four acres, having gradually parted with all his farm lands but that small acreage. He has since given up all active interest in farms and farming as an operator, and is living a retired life near the city of Anderson, and is enjoying to the utmost the fruits of his years of strenuous attention to business.

Mr. Forkner in early manhood married Miss Ellen Catherine Tappan, a daughter of David D. and Elizabeth (McNear) Tappan. The mother is still living, at the advanced age of 82. Mrs. Forkner's sisters are Mrs. J. M. Watkins, deceased, Mrs. Geo. Kirk and Mrs. Emma Jackson. To this union were born three children, concerning whom, with their respective families, brief mention is here incorporated. The first born, Charles E., married Aldine Mae (Smelser), and they have two children, Austin H. and Francis E. Charles Forkner makes his home in Marshalltown, Iowa, and has for some years been prominently known to the manufacturing interests of that city. In early manhood he was for six years employed as a mail clerk, but business interests of his own have later claimed him. Earl A. Forkner, the second born son of James Marion Forkner, passed through the common schools of his native community and later was a graduate of Anderson and DePauw, as well as the University of Indiana at Bloomington. He was later graduated from the University of Michigan in the electrical engineering profession, and is now engaged in its practice and in the manufacturing business in Marshalltown, Iowa, although he was engaged in educational work for some years. He married Martin J. Wolfe, and is now the business partner of his brother, Charles E., mentioned above. Walter M. Forkner, the third and last born of the three children of his parents, married Etta M. Gilerist, a native daughter of Greenburg, Indiana, and they have two children, Marjorie E. and Gertrude C. Walter Forkner was educated in the common schools, and early took to farm life, in which he continued for some years. He later he became interested in the fire insurance business and is now active and prominent in fire and life insurance circles of Cass county. He, like

his brothers, is a man who takes a leading place in business and political activities of his community, and all three are sturdy young men who are a distinct credit to their honored and honorable parents, and who are most creditably carrying forward the family name in Indiana.

Mr. Forkner, the father of these sons, is Republican in his politics, and like all the men of his family, from the earliest representative down to the latest, takes an intelligent and praiseworthy interest in the business of the city and county with which he is identified. He was elected by central committeemen of the county to the office of treasurer for ten or twelve years and was road supervisor. He paid insurance premiums policy for nineteen years in the Union Central and received \$5,352. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his fraternal relations are confined to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he has fraternized for some years as an active and esteemed member. In concluding this sketch, a newspaper article relating to the industry of Mrs. Forkner is here appended:

The recent discussion regarding a license ordinance for butter makers suggested to Mrs. J. M. Forkner that she find how much butter she had made and marketed. Mrs. Forkner has made and sold butter for many years. The past fifteen years she has kept an accurate count of her work. In that time she has made 28,441 pounds or an average of from four to five pounds a day.

When Mr. and Mrs. Forkner lived on a farm in Richland township there were times when they kept seven or eight cows. A year ago they moved to Anderson. Since then they have kept only one or two cows. There are some customers Mrs. Forkner has supplied with butter for eighteen years.

In making butter Mrs. Forkner was always slow to take up with new fangled notions. A paddle she used for nearly fifteen years was made by her and preferred over manufactured paddles. This paddle was practically worn out a couple of years ago. Mrs. Forkner gave it to her son Charles E. Forkner, who proposes to keep it as a memento. For a dozen years Mrs. Forkner did her churning with a gas engine.

ADAM SCHUSTER. Anderson township can boast of some of the most beautiful farms to be found in Madison county, and among these none has been brought to a higher state of cultivation than the country home of Dr. Jonas Stewart, a handsome tract of 120 acres, lying on the Anderson road. This property has been brought to its present excellent condition through the efforts of Adam Schuster, who has charge of the operations for Dr. Stewart. Mr. Schuster has made farming his life work, and his long experience his constant study of farming conditions, his ready ability to adapt himself to and adopt new ideas and his untiring perseverance have made him known as an expert in his chosen line. He was born on a farm near Cincinnati, in Hamilton county, Ohio, May 28, 1858, and is a son of John and Mary (Schumberger) Schuster.

John Schuster was a native of the Fatherland, where he received his education and was reared to manhood. He was industrious and enterprising and, seeing no satisfactory prospects in his own country, decided to try his fortunes in the United States. Accordingly, when about thirty years of age, he took passage for New York, and shortly after his landing made his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the truck gardening business in which he continued throughout the remainder of his active career. He became reasonably successful, was a well-known

and highly esteemed citizen of his community, and reared a family of six children, of whom Adam is the only resident of Madison county. One brother, Daniel, is living in the vicinity of Cincinnati, while three brothers and a sister, John, George, Christopher and Kate, are all deceased.

Adam Schuster received a public school education in the institutions of Franklin county, Ohio, and was brought up an agriculturist. As soon as he had completed his schooling, he entered upon his career as a tiller of the soil, and this occupation he has continued to follow to the present time. He assumed the management of the operations on Dr. Stewart's property on Anderson road. Each succeeding year has seen new improvements made, and the success which Mr. Schuster has attained in the raising of crops of bumper size is a demonstration of how far the science of farming may be perfected. He believes in the use of the most progressive methods and high power machinery in his farm work, and has also been successful in breeding a high grade of cattle.

In July, 1890, Mr. Schuster was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Johnson, whose parents came to Madison county from Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Schuster have had one son: George, who is attending the Anderson schools. They are also rearing an adopted child, Freda Schuster, who is seven years of age and is also a school student. During his residence in Anderson township Mr. Schuster has made many friends and everywhere he is recognized as a worthy representative of the best agricultural element.

SANFORD R. MOSS. Located in Richland township, not far from the city of Anderson is found Shadeland Stock farm, a property of sixty acres from which comes some of the finest light harness horses bred in Madison county. The proprietor of this enterprise, Sanford R. Moss, has had a long and successful experience in his line of work, having been trained therein as a boy, and his firmly-established reputation as a raiser, breeder and trainer of these animals has created an active demand for his animals in the markets of the big cities. Mr. Moss was born on his present property, March 12, 1846, and is a son of William J. and Elizabeth (Gordon) Moss.

The Moss family originated in Germany, the grandfather of Sanford R. Moss, John Moss, being the founder of the family in America. He emigrated from the Fatherland as a young man and located first in Virginia, later moving to Ohio. William J. Moss was born in Virginia, from whence he was taken by his parents as a small boy to Ohio, and there received his education and grew to manhood. Seeking his fortune, in young manhood he came to Madison county and secured a small tract of land from the government, on which he erected a log cabin, the first home here of himself and wife. As the years passed and his finances permitted he added to his holdings until he had 360 acres, all under cultivation, and improved this property with substantial buildings for his cattle and grain, and a commodious and comfortable residence. An industrious, energetic citizen, he did not confine his efforts to farming, but branched out into the cattle and horse business, and also devoted some attention to milling. At the time of his death he was one of his community's substantial men and a citizen whose position among his fellow-men was assured. William J. and Elizabeth (Gordon) Moss were the parents of seven children:

John, Jennie, Margaret, Sanford R., Samuel, Frederick and Belle of whom Sanford R. and Samuel survive.

The boyhood home of Sanford R. Moss was a primitive log house, and he was reared amid the surroundings of a newly-opened country. Like the other children of his parents, he was given the advantages of education as afforded by the common schools of his day and locality, the winter terms lasting for three months, while the rest of the year was passed by the youth in the hard, unremitting toil of clearing the home place from the timber which almost completely covered it. Thus he grew to manhood, being trained in the habits of honesty, industry and thrift, and continued to remain under the parental roof until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. Upon the death of his father he assumed the management of the enterprises in which the elder man had been engaged, and continued to successfully operate them for a number of years, although at this time he devotes himself exclusively to training and breeding light harness horses. As a breeder he has a reputation that extends far beyond the limits of his home locality, orders for his animals coming from far distant points all over the country. Although Mr. Moss has reached an age when the majority of men feel that they have earned a rest from their labors, he continues to manage his affairs and to do his own work, a clean, healthy and temperate life having given him a robust constitution and a mind that is alert and responsive. He bears the reputation of being a man whose ventures have ever been of a strictly legitimate nature, and one who, while always ready to grasp an opportunity, has never dealt otherwise than in an honorable manner with his fellow men.

Mr. Moss was married in 1876 to Martha Thornberg, daughter of Thomas Thornberg who came to Madison county from Ohio and for years was the owner and operator of a farm in Richland township. There were six children in the Thornberg family: Richard and Calvin, who are deceased, John, Martha, Jennie Doris and Mrs. Mary Lukens. At the time of the death of his brother-in-law, Richard Thornberg, Mr. Moss adopted one of the latter's children, Thomas, when he reared, and who is now a resident of Texas. Mr. Moss takes only a good citizen's interest in affairs of a public nature, but endeavors to support good men and progressive measures. His long residence in this community has gained him a wide reputation and many warm friends.

FREDERICK LANTZ. The proprietor of the largest store in Pendleton, Mr. Lantz really belongs in the front rank of Madison county merchants, and is still a young man who has attained a striking business success at a time when most of his contemporaries are just beginning their careers.

Frederick Lantz was born at Richmond, Indiana, February 26, 1883, a son of Lewis F. and Luella Lantz. Both parents now reside in Milton, Wayne county, this state. The family were early settled in the old Quaker district of Wayne county, and the name has always been identified with integrity and the best of business principles. Frederick Lantz received his education at Richmond, but soon after his first lessons in life his father moved to Milton in the same county, where he engaged in the dry goods business. The son, after attending the grade schools and graduating from the Milton high school, entered his father's store at the age of eighteen and was in active association until 1907. At that date he came to Pendleton and went into the dry goods,

clothing and shoe business at this town. In five years' time he has built up the largest business of the kind in the town, and has acquired a very prosperous trade both in the village and throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Lantz is a modern man of business, punctual in all his affairs, keeping his enterprise up to date at every point, insisting upon the fair and square deal and while furnishing good service in merchandise to his customers also enjoys a fine degree of prosperity for himself.

In 1906 Mr. Lantz married Miss Elizabeth Morris. Mrs. Lantz was born in Wayne county, Indiana, was graduated from the Milton High school and was also a student of the Indiana State University. They are the parents of one child, Deborah, now four years of age. Mrs. Lantz is one of the active members of the Pendleton Friends church. Mr. Lantz has passed through thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, is past master of his lodge at Milton, was high priest of his chapter, and his local affiliations are with Madison Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M. and with the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. Mr. Lantz cast his vote for the Republican candidate with somewhat consistent regularity up to the campaign of 1912, but at that time joined the Progressive party and voted accordingly.

CHARLES C. STUDLEY. Among Madison county's sons who have attained distinction in varied fields of active usefulness, none is better known or more highly esteemed in his community than Charles C. Studley of Lapel, who as soldier, business man, public official and citizen has discharged ably and conscientiously every obligation of life. From the dark days of the Civil War, when he valiantly fought under the flag of his country, to the present time, when he is numbered among the most able and impartial justices of the peace that have upheld the dignity of this office in Stony Creek township, his record has been unsullied, and a sketch of his career will show that his life has at all times been one of industry, integrity and general usefulness to his fellow men. Judge Studley was born on a farm in Stony Creek township, Madison county, Indiana, August 2, 1843, and is a son of Datis E. and Ruth (Casler) Studley, the former of whom died in 1872 and the latter in 1870. Of their eleven children, ten were reared to manhood and womanhood, three sons served in the Union army, and three sons and two daughters still survive.

Charles C. Studley passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, securing his education in the common schools of Stony Creek township, which he was attending at the time of the outbreak of the struggle between the North and South. Filled with youthful patriotism, with other school lads of his community, he enlisted in Company E, 130th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service at Kokomo, Indiana, December 2, 1863. This was known as one of the hard-fighting regiments of the Union service and participated in many hotly-contested engagements, including those of the Atlanta campaign, where it was under fire for one hundred and twenty days. In 1865, after two days of severe fighting at Nashville, the Twenty-third Army Corps, with which the 130th was identified, was ordered to form a conjunction with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and subsequently went to Fort Fisher, Fort Anderson and Moorehead, North Carolina, then fighting its way to Raleigh. On April 14, 1865, the Confederate general, Johnson, surrendered, and the

Union forces moved on to Charlotte, where the men of Mr. Studley's regiment received their honorable discharge, he leaving the service with the rank of duty sergeant, having gained promotion through fidelity to duty and fearless participation in battle.

On returning to the occupations of peace, Mr. Studley embraced the vocation of carpenter, at which he was working at the time of his first marriage, in Stony Creek township, September 9, 1866, to Miss Louisa Hauger. She died May 4, 1880, leaving four children, of whom three are living at this time: Martha J., single, a professional nurse residing at Anderson, Indiana; Alma, who is the wife of J. B. La Boutie, of Birmingham, Alabama; and Nora, the wife of Lewis Medill, engaged in the clothing business in that southern city. On February 19, 1882, Judge Studley was married to Matilda Cotterell, and to this union were born three children: Margaret, a graduate of the Lapel High school, and now the wife of B. B. Early, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Shelbyville, Indiana; Charles W., engaged as a glass blower at Robinson, Illinois, who married Maude Ward; and Ruth, who is single and resides at home, a clerk in a store at Lapel.

The family for many years has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its members have been active in religious and charitable work. Judge Studley is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and as a member of Hiram G. Fisher Post No. 366, Grand Army of the Republic, is serving as adjutant and was formerly commander. By a special act of Congress, he draws a pension of twenty-four dollars per month in appreciation of his valued services during the Rebellion. In political matters Judge Studley was for many years a supporter of Republican principles, but in the campaign of 1912 demonstrated his progressiveness by casting his ballot with the new so-called "Bull Moose" party. For many years he has acted in the capacity of justice of the peace, and the very length of his service gives evidence of the ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible office. He is well known in insurance circles as the representative of four of the leading companies, and so well has he managed his interests that he now enjoys the reputation of one whom success always attends, and his connection with any enterprise is taken as a guaranty of its stability. Mr. Studley did not have wealth to aid him in the beginning of his career. His reliance has been placed in the more substantial qualities of perseverance, untiring enterprise, resolute purpose and commendable zeal, and his actions have ever been guided by an honesty of purpose that none have questioned.

JAMES D. MCKENZIE. Situated half a mile southwest of the town of Lapel in Stony Creek township the rural home of James D. McKenzie, a place of one hundred and twenty acres possesses all the attractive improvements and profitable quality for which Madison county farms are noted throughout the state. Mr. McKenzie has made farming his life work, has given it his best energy, and not only has substantial material fruits of his labors, but also the esteem and respect of the community in which he has for many years resided.

James D. McKenzie was born in White River township in Hamilton county, Indiana, August 8, 1850, a son of Andrew J. and Nancy D. (Ferguson) McKenzie. The father, a native of Kentucky, was reared up to the age of fourteen in Cincinnati, Ohio, and then came to Hamilton county, where he spent the remainder of his career as a farmer. In 1856

he was elected to the office of sheriff of Hamilton county, and gave efficient service in that capacity for one term. Besides farming he also followed the vocation of auctioneer, and was a well known figure in that county. Fraternally he was a Mason. His death occurred in December, 1876, and he was the father of nine children, the two now living being Andrew J., of Montana, and James.

James D. McKenzie was reared on a farm in Hamilton county, and had the advantages of the district schools in that vicinity. On July 29, 1871 he married Sarah R. Castor, a native of Hamilton and educated in the public schools there. Her death occurred in 1904. On April 2, 1908, Mr. McKenzie married for his present wife Mrs. Eva Eakin, who was born in White River township of Hamilton county, and her maiden name was Eva Shepard. She attained most of her schooling in Noblesville. The children of her first marriage are as follows: Grace, a graduate of St. Mary of the Woods at Terre Haute, and now the wife of Fred Lucas of Peoria, Illinois; and George, who married Eula Bales, and lives in this state. Mrs. McKenzie is a member of the Christian church at Noblesville, while Mr. McKenzie's church affiliations are with the Wesleyan Methodist. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held any official position, and has been content to give his vote for the cause of good government, and to lend a hand wherever possible to advance the best interests and welfare of his home community.

ANDREW J. SHETTERLY. Numbered among the progressive and energetic business men of Lapel, Indiana, where he has been identified with elevator interests since 1896, Andrew J. Shetterly is justly considered one of the representative men of his native county. He is the fortunate possessor of just those qualities which are essential to success in any line of business, and his long experience in his present venture has made him thoroughly familiar with its every detail. He belongs to an old and honored family of Madison county, and was born on a farm in Jackson township, December 23, 1865, a son of George L. Shetterly.

The Shetterly family was founded in Indiana by two brothers, David and Henry Shetterly, who were farmers and ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Another of the name, William H. Shetterly, was a prominent speaker and preacher in Stony Creek township, where he founded the first school and devoted himself to the cause of education and religion. David Shetterly, the grandfather of Andrew J. Shetterly, was born in Ohio, and came to Indiana in 1836, entering a farm from the government, in Jackson township, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He had two sons and three daughters, of whom four children still survive: George L.; Catherine, the wife of John Finley; Harriet, who married William Sural; and Elmira, the wife of Felix Leever.

George L. Shetterly was born in Ohio, and was a child when he accompanied his parents to Jackson township. He followed in the footsteps of his father and became an agriculturist, a vocation which he has followed to the present time with gratifying success, and, like his father, has devoted much of his time to the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as class leader for many years and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He and his wife, who also survives, have had twelve children, of whom eight are still living, namely: Oliver C.; Catherine, who is the wife of Edward Johnson; Thomas F., a farmer of Stony Creek township, who resides at Lapel; Amelia, the wife of O. P. Wise; Abraham L. and Andrew J., twins; Cora B., who is the wife of

Harry Layton; and George A., who is a glass worker and resides at Lapel.

Andrew J. Shetterly was reared on his father's farm in Jackson township and received his education in the district schools. Early adopting the vocation of educator, he taught school for twelve terms in Kansas, Colorado and Indiana, but in 1896, with two of his brothers, embarked in the milling and elevator business at Lapel, under the firm style of Shetterly Brothers. This venture has proved very successful and has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth, its trade gradually extending beyond the limits of Lapel into the surrounding country. Mr. Shetterly is conceded by his associates to be a man of much more than ordinary business ability, one who can be relied upon to fulfill his obligations, and whose integrity has ever been unquestioned.

Mr. Shetterly was married to Miss Lizzie Winklepleck, who was born in Nebraska. They are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take an active interest in its movements. Mr. Shetterly's fraternal connection is with Lapel Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a charter member, being past noble grand and a member of the Grand Lodge of the State. In politics a stalwart Republican, he served as a member of the board of trustees of Stony Creek township from 1901 to 1905, and the conscientious devotion to detail which characterizes his business activities was brought to bear with satisfactory results upon the duties of his office. His popularity is attested by a wide circle of sincere friends in Lapel, and in business, social and private life he is held in the highest esteem.

WINFIELD SHAUL. The Shaul family, which Winfield Shaul of this review represents in this township, is one of the oldest in Madison county, and the subject is the representative of the fourth generation to hold the land which the founder of the family entered from the government when the first of the name located here from the Keystone state in the earliest days of Indiana, long prior to her statehood. The first of the name to locate here entered land from the government, and ended his days in the cultivation of the wilderness tract he thus acquired. His son, Orange B., next gave his attention to the cultivation of the place, and he in turn handed it down to his son, George K., the father of Winfield, who was born on the old place on November 20, 1875. So much for a brief sketch of the earlier generations of this family.

George K. Shaul was born in Green township and was educated in the public schools of this community. He lived a life of singular usefulness in his native community and served a number of years as a trustee of the township. He was a prosperous farmer and a man of prominence in the township. Fraternally he was a leader, and had membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Red Men. His two children were Clifford D., now superintendent of the Artificial Gas Plant in Houston, Texas, who was a graduate of the Pendleton high school and the State University of Indiana, and Winfield, whose name heads this brief sketch.

Winfield Shaul was reared on the old family home and attended the schools of his native community. He entered upon farming life in real earnest when he had reached years of discretion, and has ever devoted himself to that business, in which he has experienced a pleasing degree of success and prosperity. He has a fine place of eighty acres in Section 14, and his residence is one of the most complete cement houses to be

found in the township. It was built as late as 1911, and is thoroughly modern and complete in all its details. The farm itself is the identical one that came into the family when the Shauls settled in Madison county, Winfield Shaul being the fourth successive generation to take up its abode on the farm. Mr. Shaul is a prominent Republican in his township, and has a leading part in the activities of the party in his district. Fraternally he is a member of Sicillian Lodge No. 234, Knights of Pythias, and also has membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he carries a heavy insurance policy.

On March 20, 1896, Mr. Shaul was married to May Girt, who was born in Marion county, Indiana. They have three children: George L., a student in the common schools and now aged fourteen years; Lavahan, aged twelve, and Leona M., now five years of age. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have a secure position in popular regard in the community where they have so long been known.

W. FRANK McVAUGH. In W. Frank McVaugh Madison county has one of her most promising young men, and one in whom the public has already shown a measure of confidence by electing him to the office of county surveyor in November, 1912. His previous record in the engineering profession, though necessarily brief, had been sufficiently praiseworthy to establish him as one of the coming men of the district, and the evidence thus far amply supports the judgment of those who called him to his present position.

Born in Huntsville, Indiana, on September 26, 1885, W. Frank McVaugh is the son of Edward and Mary (Yerkes) McVaugh, both of whom are now residents of Pendleton, as is their son, the subject of this review. He is one of the four children born to his parents, and he was reared in and about Huntsville, in Fall Creek township, receiving his education in the Pendleton public schools and in higher institutions of learning. He was graduated from the high school of Pendleton with the class of 1903 soon after which he entered Purdue University, where he took a three years' course in Civil Engineering. He followed his University training with a season of employment with the Rock Island Railroad Company in Arkansas as a member of their engineering corps, and later was in the employ of the Kenefick, Hammond & Quigley Construction Company in Louisiana. In 1908 he returned to Purdue and there continued his engineering studies in that year. In 1909 he was with the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad as bridge engineer; but continued with them for a short time only. His service there was followed by employment with the Overland Construction Company, and he was in their employ until April, 1910, when he returned to Indiana and entered the employ of the Big Four Railroad Company as civil engineer, continuing in that work until December 15, 1912, his work being confined to the Cleveland division.

In November, 1912, the election of Mr. McVaugh to the office of county engineer of Madison county came, and he assumed the duties of his office on January 1, 1913, as has already been mentioned.

Mr. McVaugh was united in marriage in May, 1909, to Miss Hazel V. Taylor, of Pendleton, where she was born on September 10, 1885. She is a graduate of the Pendleton high school in the class of 1904, and in 1906 was a student in Earlham College, later substituting in the public schools of Pendleton on the staff of instructors. She was one of the most popular young women of her native town, and still retains

her old place in the hearty esteem of her townspeople. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. McVaugh, born on September 27, 1910, and named William J., in honor of his father.

Mr. McVaugh is a Democrat, but has never taken any especially active parts in the political life of his community. Like his wife, he is popular and prominent in the town which has represented his home from birth, and enjoys the confidence of all.

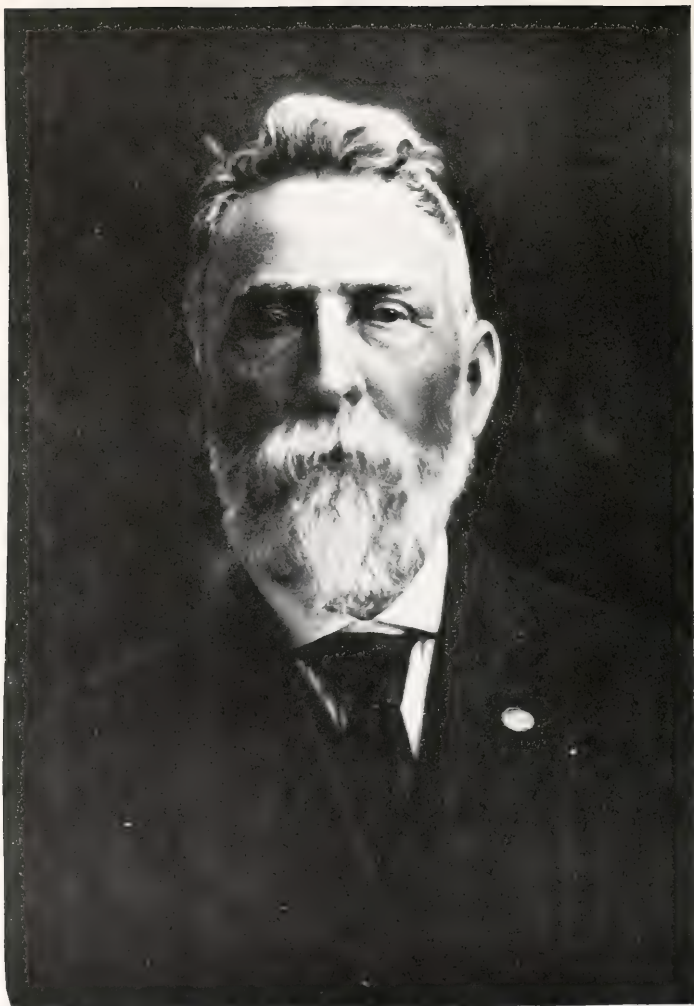
JAMES W. POTTS. A business enterprise of Summitville which is a reliable source of supplies in the hardware and implement line to the greater part of Van Buren township in the store of James W. Potts and his partner, Mr. Vinson. Mr. Potts has been known in Van Buren township since childhood. He is an aggressive and able young business man, and for a number of years followed farming in this vicinity and in Delaware county. His practical knowledge of agriculture has been an asset in his present business, since he knows exactly what the agricultural community needs in the way of its mechanical and hardware supplies, and is a business man who looks closely after his trade and his stock, which has been the chief factor in the success of his establishment in Summitville.

James W. Potts was born February 8, 1871, on his father's farm in Van Buren township, about three miles southeast of Summitville, on the Peter Flint Gravel Road. His parents were Jesse M. and Sarah A. (Hudson) Potts. His father came to Indiana from North Carolina when a young man, arriving in Anderson without money. He is the type of man who made success from small beginnings. Miscellaneous work of any honest kind afforded him his livelihood for some time until he was married. He then rented a farm from his father-in-law, James Hudson, and afterwards as his means increased bought eighty acres. At the time of his death he was the owner of one hundred and forty-three acres, and a man of substantial influence in the county. He was buried in Mt. Pisgah cemetery in Monroe township. His children were: Martha A., deceased; Mrs. Mary Jane Ellsworth, deceased; Lilly A. Poindexter; James W.; William W., who is employed on the Cincinnati *Times-Star* at Cincinnati.

James W. Potts was reared on a farm. All his school associations center about the Dageon school, in Van Buren township, which he attended from the time he learned his letters until his education was considered complete. When he started out for himself he rented a part of the Hudson estate, and at the same time managed his father's farm. Afterwards he bought seventeen acres from the Hudson place, and conducted that little farm with profit for some years. He then sold it and moved to Delaware county, where he rented a farm of seventy acres for two years. After that he bought back from his brother William W., the seventeen acres of his original homestead, and has since increased his ownership of land in this township to sixty-five acres. It is located two and a half miles southeast from Summitville. His brother-in-law Wallace Poindexter attends the farm. On leaving the country, Mr. Potts engaged in business in Summitville, and in partnership with Oscar A. Vinson bought out what has long been known as the Summitville Hardware Company.

On August 18, 1892, Mr. Potts married Miss Ida A. Young, a daughter of Ellison and Laura (Widener) Young. Five children have blessed their marriage, namely: Two who died in infancy; Londis L., in





WILSON CORY

high school: Jesse E., in the first year of high school and James F. Mr. Potts has fraternal affiliations with the Improved Order of Red Men, Neoskaleta Tribe, No. 149; the Knights of Pythias, Gas Belt Lodge No. 361; the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 10434; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 478. His church is the Christian denomination. When he can get away from business Mr. Potts enjoys nothing better than recreation in the woods, hunting and fishing and such other diversions as the outdoor life affords.

LEWIS F. MOBLEY, M. D. For twelve years in the successful practice of his profession at Summitville, Dr. Mobley is one of the able doctors in the northern part of Madison county, and has built up a splendid practice both in and about the town of Summitville.

L. F. Mobley was born August 6, 1875, in Hartsville, Bartholomew county, Indiana, a son of Warren W. and Mary (Ryan) Mobley. The maternal grandfather Ryan was a physician, one of the early members of the profession in this state, and was also a Methodist minister, an old-time circuit rider, who exercised a beneficent influence over the large scope of country to which he ministered in the early days. Grandfather John Mobley came from Baltimore, Maryland, and was an early settler in Indiana, where he followed the quiet pursuits of farming. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812.

Warren W. Mobley, the father, was both a farmer and a man of exceptional scholarship. He was born in Indiana, and spent his life on a farm near Hartsville in Bartholomew county. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, namely: L. F.; Mrs. Elsie Day; Nina; Otto; Homer, deceased; Herbert; and two that died in infancy.

Dr. Mobley as a boy attended the common schools and the township high school, and secured the means for his advancement to professional life, largely by teaching school, an occupation which he followed for two years. He then took two years of a normal and commercial course at Indianapolis. In 1898 he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, and was there during that year and during 1900-01. He completed his medical studies in the Indiana College of Medicine where he was graduated M. D. in 1902. Dr. Mobley moved to Summitville, April 28, 1902, and bought out the practice of C. F. Williams, M. D., since which time he has extended the original practice throughout Van Buren township.

Dr. Mobley was married December 31, 1902, to Miss Louie Taylor, of Columbus, Indiana. They have one daughter, Ethel May, in second grade of school. The Doctor is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 475; the Knights of Pythias, No. 361; the Improved Order of Red Men, Neoskaleta Tribe No. 149; the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 10434, and he and his wife worship in the Baptist church. He also has membership in the Madison County, Indiana, State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is the city health officer of the town of Summitville. He is held in high esteem throughout the community to which he gives his professional services.

WILSON CORY. Four miles south of the city of Anderson on the Cory gravel road in Anderson township is located the fine farm of Wilson Cory, one of the best country estates in Madison county. Mr. Cory has one hundred and twenty acres of land, and for many years has been successful as a grower of the various crops and as a stock raiser. The conspicuous feature of his place, which has in fact made it known all

over the south side of Madison county is the fine barn. This is not only a structure built and equipped according to the most modern and approved standards of farm-building construction, but attracts attention because of its unusual shape. The Cory barn is built in circular form, and is a notable departure from the usual plan. It is by no means a whim of Mr. Cory that he has built his barn in this manner, since by its form it provides much more space and gives a more effective arrangement than the old rectangular method of construction. Wilson Cory was born in Madison county, March 4, 1842, a son of Abner and Martha (Roberts) Cory. His father was one of the early settlers of the county, having come from North Carolina in 1832, and the land which he entered in Anderson township was patented in a document bearing the signature of President Andrew Jackson. The father came from North Carolina to Indiana. Wilson Cory as a boy attended the common schools and spent his vacation times and mornings and evenings at work on the farm. He continued in that way until he was married and then began as a renter on a portion of his father's land.

On March 2, 1862, Mr. Cory married Karen H. McAllister, a daughter of John and Louisa (Galbraith) McAllister. John McAllister came from Mason county, Virginia, was a farmer and stock dealer, and lived in Madison county nearly all his life, and was an old-time pioneer. His parents, William and Belana (Connor) McAllister, brought him to Adams township when he was a child of fourteen years. The father of Mrs. Cory was known throughout this country as "Hog" John McAllister on account of his extensive dealings in hogs. There were ten children in the McAllister family, namely: Karen, the first wife of Wilson Cory; Emily Poindexter; Carshena, deceased; Beltana Manning; Decatur, who had the distinction of being the youngest Mason in Indiana, and is now deceased; William, deceased; Mary E., the present wife of Wilson Cory; Enos, deceased; Walter, deceased; and John, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska. John McAllister and wife were buried twelve miles west of Auburn.

Mr. Wilson Cory by his first marriage was the father of ten children, who are mentioned as follows: Carey B., wife of J. H. Hardy, is the mother of three children, Howard W., Kenneth, and Joseph, Kenneth being deceased; Estella M. is the wife of W. F. Roth, and has three children; Bertha L. is the wife of J. E. Rout, and has three children; John C. married Emma Reed; Martha B., married Mr. Catterson, and has two children named Kenneth and Grace M; Walter A. is the sixth child; Frank, of Los Angeles, is unmarried; Indiana R. is the wife of Mr. Brasket, and has one child, Carmen; Grace is deceased; and Mary K. is the wife of Mr. F. M. Johnson of Portland Oregon.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Wilson Cory married a sister of his previous wife, Mary E. McAllister. The five children of this union are Cecil, Pauline, Russell N., Dollie, and Clarence, the latter two being deceased. Mr. Cory has been affiliated with the Masonic Order since 1866, a member of Ovid Lodge. The family worship in the Christian church. He is an extensive traveler, and during his long and active career has seen much of and enjoyed life in all its phases.

In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Socialist, and has been for two years. Mrs. Cory was the first to own a red card of the Socialist organization in this county and her daughter Cecil was the first woman Socialist to vote the Socialist ticket in this county.

ANDREW F. KAUFMAN. A man who has been connected with many phases of the life of Madison county during a period extending over sixty years and who has always played his part well, is A. F. Kaufman, now in the insurance business at Summitville, and also serving in the office of justice of the peace. For years he has been connected with business and farming interests in this vicinity, and although of late years he has lived in town he is still near enough to his farm to keep an eye on its management.

A. F. Kaufman was born in Western Virginia, as it was known then, but now Mason county, West Virginia, on March 1, 1844. His parents were John and Martha (Hughes) Kaufman, and John Kaufman was originally from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, his family having been planters in the early part of the previous century. Leaving the Shenandoah Valley John Kaufman moved to Mason county, and in 1853, came on west and found a home in Boone township of Madison county. Much land in this county was still opened to settlement, and he entered one hundred and sixty acres and proceeded to develop it and increase his enterprise, until he was one of the most substantial farmers in the county. Eventually he became the owner of more than five hundred acres of the fine land in Boone township. There were nine children in the family, two of whom are now living, Judson and A. F.

A. F. Kaufman when a small boy was a pupil in the schools of Mason county, West Virginia, and was about ten years old when the family came west and located in Madison county. He continued his education in the local schools of this county, and while growing up worked on the home farm. By the time he was sixteen years old he had qualified himself for work as teacher, and for several terms he followed that occupation. After that he lived on the old homestead until 1892, and was well known as a substantial farmer of the county. In 1892 he moved into Summitville, which town has since been his home and the center of his business affairs. For one year he was owner and conducted a sawmill in the town. After that he took up gas fitting and machine work. In 1896 Mr. Kaufman was elected justice of the peace and has been retained in that office ever since. He has the judicial temperament and for a time his election to the office has been a matter of course, having no opposition, since his services were deemed so satisfactory that he had the undivided support of the entire community. Along with the work of his justice office he engages in insurance and represents several of the best fire and life companies.

In 1864, on April 5, Mr. Kaufman married Mary E. Siler. They have been the parents of six children: Alva, married Miss Josephine Runyan, and their four children are Bessie, Gladys, Frank and Mary C. Lillie M., now deceased was the wife of Thomas E. Cartwright, a prominent resident of Madison county. John M., city clerk and connected with the bank of Summitville, married Bertha Thomas, and their children are Russell, Harry, Arthur and Iris. Charles A., who is with the glass factory at Dunkirk, Indiana, married Stella Ernest, and they have three children: Ernest, Ruth and Clare. Harry C. married Mildred Harlan. William E. is deceased. Mr. Kaufman is affiliated with the Summitville Lodge No. 475, I. O. O. F., and with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Summitville Council No. 23. His church is the First Baptist of Summitville. He has always been a Democrat, and previous to his election as justice of the peace served as trustee of Boone township for

one term, was also assessor for that township in 1888 and was a justice of the peace in Boone township for four years.

JESSE D. GARR, M. D. A physician whose practice has brought him into relations with a large number of citizens in the northern and western parts of Madison county, Dr. Garr has been a capable member of his profession for many years, and enjoys a high reputation both in the fraternity and among his patients and fellow citizens.

Jesse D. Garr was born in 1856 in Howard county, Indiana, near Kokomo, a son of William and Lucy B. (Clore) Garr. William Garr was a native of Virginia, spent a number of years in Kentucky, and from that state moved to Indiana. The ten children in this family were Flo, Mildred, Mollie, Betty, Barbara, Abe, Crawford, Jesse D., John F., and Jennie, the last named being deceased.

Dr. Garr as a boy attended the common schools of Howard county, and spent a number of years as a farmer. He prepared for college in Howard county, and later entered the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College where he was graduated M. D. in September, 1896. He practiced first in west Middleton, and Converse, then in Sims township, for two years had his office and practice at Campbellsburg, and since that time has been in Summitville.

Dr. Garr was first married to Miss Laura Parson, now deceased. Their six children were William, Fred, Lela, Roy, Ralph, and Homer. After the death of his first wife Dr. Garr married Miss Sadie Hatfield. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order at Summitville, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 691. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE LILLY. The late Mr. Lilly was one of the industrial leaders who in the past quarter of a century have placed Anderson among the large productive centers of manufacturing in Indiana. His death on December 5, 1913, was consequently a distinct loss to all of Madison county. He was one of the founders and until his death president of the National Tile Company. This is an industry of which the community is properly proud. It has been in continuous existence for nearly a quarter of a century, and during this time it has been as much of an institution, and in many ways more valuable to the existence and welfare of a large portion of the population, as the court house, post office, or any other particular institution which is regarded distinctly as belonging to the public. The National Tile Company's plant was established in 1889, as the Columbia Encaustic Tile Works, with capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. Despite the fact that the plant was destroyed by fire in 1892, its growth was steady and its prosperity sure; and it has for some years been one of the most substantial of Anderson's larger industries, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. B. O. Haugh and George Lilly were the principal partners in the original enterprise. For many years Mr. Lilly was vice president and treasurer of the company, but on the death of Mr. Haugh became president, and the full official directory up to the time of Mr. Lilly's death was as follows: George Lilly, president; Louis E. Lathrop, vice president; Harry Haugh, secretary; and Louis S. Jones, treasurer. The chief output of the National Tile Plant is tiles for walls, flooring and fireplaces. The company has made a reputation for the high quality of these wares, which are now shipped throughout the United States as well as South America. They are particularly popular on account of their fine finish and durability, as well



George Lilley

as for their distinctive coloring. The company have on their payrolls from three hundred and fifty to four hundred persons. It needs little calculation to understand that such an industry should be a large factor in the aggregate business enterprise and economic welfare of a city like Anderson. The works comprise a number of brick buildings, and the machinery used in the manufacture is of the latest and most improved pattern.

Mr. George Lilly was a native of Pennsylvania, born at Reading, Berks county, in February, 1860, and was therefore in his fifty-fourth year at his death. His parents were James W. and Mary E. (Kerper) Lilly. In 1860, the family came to Indiana, first locating in Madison, and later moving to Lafayette, where the father was employed in the railway service for some time. He subsequently engaged in farming, and served a term as sheriff of the county. Still later he was employed as superintendent in the railroad shops at Lafayette, and remained superintendent and machinist until his death in 1866. George Lilly attained his primary education in the public schools of Indianapolis, and after graduating from the high school he was connected with the Big Four Railroad. Leaving railroading in 1884, he became connected with the milling business in Indianapolis. Then in 1889 when twenty-nine years of age, he came to Anderson and associated himself with Mr. Haugh and Mr. Lathrop, in establishing the title factory.

Mr. Lilly married Miss Carrie Olmstead, of Cincinnati, a daughter of Hiram B. Olmstead, a prominent banker of that city. The one daughter born to their marriage is Ella Marie, a graduate from Mount Vernon Seminary in Washington, D. C. Mr. Lilly was one of the prominent Masons, being affiliated with Fellowship Lodge No. 681, A. F. & A. M.; Anderson Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery of the Knights Templar; and also with the Scottish Rite, including the Thirty-Second Degree, his membership being in the Consistory at Indianapolis, and with Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. In politics he was Republican, and had served one term as a member of the County Council. He was a member of the State Committee, and chairman of the Eighth District at the time of his death. The Lilly home is at 416 West Twelfth Street.

Many tributes were paid by friends and business associates to the character and achievements of Mr. Lilly, but concerning his most intimate character, the most noteworthy was a brief discourse delivered by his pastor. Many of the more beautiful things of the intellectual and spiritual realm had been translated by Mr. Lilly into his practical relations with his fellow men and he was ever an upright kindly gentleman, whether on the street or in the factory or in his own home.

"He was a citizen of the great business world, with spotless integrity. With him a good name was rather to be chosen than great riches, and through these years, with the ebb or flow of fortune, he was truly a man of God. . . . Books were his passion. How eagerly he sought the most perfect specimens of the printer's art! How he demanded that the page should be illuminant with the mark of merit, and his splendid library was collected with the most splendid culture and taste.

"His heart, in the midst of all this, went out in such outpouring of love in those ways which lead up to books. What great care he bestowed upon that office to which he was called as trustee of one of our finest schools, Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, and one of the last visits I had with him he was seeking a man worthy to be trusted to be

placed at its head. To his church he gave of himself and of his means. He cast his bread upon the water. He was a consecrated man and in his church he was truly a man sent from God. . . .

"Then the love that abideth is the love that endureth. The love that for thirty years and more transformed the four walls into a paradise; beautiful and absorbing in its beginning it seemed that each new day added sweetness to the sparkling cup of the new wine of passion in his household. These beautiful years ended with a sorrow like the great world's altar stairs, that slope through darkness up to God. There are intense moments when it is like this—'Oh for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is stilled.' The good, the true, the pure, the just, take the charm for ever from them and they crumble into dust. The love that planned this home and for thirty years and more kept it holy is as eternal, and by far more imperishable, than the encaustic tile shapen, and put on the market under his directing care.

"Death came to him as it will come to all men, but death came as the fruition of his life—as the dewdrop finds the heart of the rose. And when life's infinite summons came, it was with the sense of the Everlasting arms that were underneath, and that the eternal God is our abiding place."

CHANCEY VERMILLION. On the first day of January, 1910, Chancey Vermillion, a pioneer resident of Richland township, and Madison county, died at his home, full of years and leaving behind him a record for useful living that will be an honor to his memory far into the future. For seventy-six years he was a resident of Madison county, and few there are who won a more secure position in the hearts and minds of the people than did he. A farmer of the most prosperous order, he was long known to be a man of means, and he retained to his last years an active interest in farms and farming in and about the county.

A son of Jesse and Catherine (Justice) Vermillion, he was born on the 12th of May, 1834, on the home farm in Monroe township, where the family settled when they migrated from Lawrence county, Ohio. Jesse Vermillion was then a young man, just launching out into independent life, and he gained a foothold in the new country in 1835 by entering a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Monroe township, where the family home was maintained for years. There the children were reared, and there Chancey Vermillion passed the early years when character was being firmly moulded and habits of integrity and industry formed that were destined to direct the course of his future life. When Jesse Vermillion died he left a family of six children. Chancey was the oldest, and the others were Elizabeth, Cynthia, Columbus, Samuel and Sarah.

The schooling of Chancey Vermillion was limited to a few months in a most inadequate and inefficient log-cabin school peculiar to that early day, but it is a significant fact that he did not permit himself to be restricted in the matter of improving his knowledge. He showed himself in many ways to be a man of ambition, but not the least of these was his application to books all through his life. He came to be thoroughly familiar with the world's best literature, and was ever a close student and withal an intelligent and understanding one, of Biblical history. When a boy at home he worked for his father, and later, when the elder man opened a store at Fairmount, he went into the

store as his father's assistant. With the approach of manhood the young man undertook farming for himself, and he began his independent life on the old homestead that his father had entered from the government in earlier years. His farm of one hundred and forty acres on the Moonsville Pike, some six miles from Anderson, he came into possession of in later years, and there the bulk of his accumulations was brought together. He was a capable farmer, and one who kept well abreast of the times, willing and eager to know the best in relation to the performance of his regular daily tasks. That progressive and enterprising spirit won for him his position of prominence in the community, his reputation for efficiency throughout the county and all the material success that came his way in life.

The first marriage of Mr. Vermillion was to Amanda Pence, deceased, a daughter of David Pence. Their children were: Mary, who has never married, and Amanda, who married a Mr. Alvin Curtis and has two children, Thurman and Cecil. On the 17th of November, 1863, Mr. Vermillion was married to Miss Esther Keicher, born on her present farm, a daughter of Peter and Katherine (Lambert) Keicher, the father from Tennessee and the mother from Virginia. They were old pioneer residents of Madison county and the first settlers in the neighborhood. To this second union of Mr. Vermillion were born five children, concerning whom brief mention is made as follows: Alice, the eldest, living at home; Willis, who married Hattie Broadbent, and has a family of four children, Oliver, Easter, Ernest and Stella; John married Bertha Matthew, and they have two daughters, Mary and Marjorie; Elmer married Emma Keicher, and they have four children, Rhea, Doris, Kenneth and Conrad Marshall; Cora is the wife of William Beall, and they have two children, Nondas and Curren.

From his marriage in early life until his passing away Mr. Vermillion was a consistent resident of Richland township, and his friends were legion. His advice was sought in matters of public welfare, and he served on many occasions as the arbiter of cases of dissension among his fellows. Good citizenship characterized him all his days, and none bore more staunchly their share in the civic responsibilities than did he. His fine country home was the center of hospitality in the township, and a great good-will ever prevailed on his dominion. In early life he was an enthusiastic Mason, but in his later years withdrew from his activities in the order and held little or no intercourse with the society. But the spirit of brotherhood, despite that fact, was ever strong within him, as none will gainsay. A Democrat, he gave of his interest and energy to the furtherance of the cause of that party. Never a politician, he was yet one who felt a good citizen's interest in affairs of that ilk, and he played well his part as a member of the party all the years of his life. His death, which resulted from the effects of a paralytic stroke suffered some months previously, removed from Richland township one of the most honored and loved men that ever shared in the daily life of that community, and though three years have passed since his going, his memory is still fresh in the hearts of all who knew him.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS. The oldest living representative of one of the pioneer families of Madison county, Joseph Chambers, who lives retired at his home in Lafayette township, has had many varied and interesting experiences during nearly seventy years of residence in this vicinity.

His home is a fine farm of two hundred acres, about five miles northwest of the city of Anderson. Concerning the Chambers family and his early reminiscences in this county, Mr. Chambers has furnished some valuable data which in succeeding paragraphs will be incorporated for preservation in this work. A brief outline of facts concerning his life and the family history is given preceding this account which comes directly from this interesting old citizen.

Joseph Hiram Chambers was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, on the 4th of January, 1845. His parents were Franklin and Mary (Drybread) Chambers. Franklin Chambers, the father, was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, a son of Hiram and Hannah (Thompson) Chambers. Hiram Chambers brought his family to Madison county in 1840. His children were named as follows: Franklin, John, Malinda, Miller, William, Emily, Jane, Elijah, Caroline and Bassald. Hiram Chambers spent the remainder of his life in this county. He had four brothers, James, Francis, William and Smith, and one sister, Nancy Short, but all are deceased. James lived on the farm in Delaware county now owned by Miles Walters, and of his family there are but two children living, Polly Walters and Julia Ann Walters. Francis Chambers lived on the farm now owned by Weems Bronnenberg, and of his family there are also but two children living, Adeline Wigner and Mary Young. William Chambers lived in the southern part of the state, and it is not known whether he has children living. Smith Chambers lived on the farm now owned by Henry Boner. In about 1848 or 1850 Mary Chambers, the mother of Joseph Chambers, bought the property of Smith Chambers, and he then moved to Clinton county, Indiana, and died there a few years later. He has but one child living, Angeline Hart. Hiram, Francis and Smith Chambers had adjoining farms and reared their families together. As they married they located their new homes around in the same vicinity, and it became known as the Chambers neighborhood.

Franklin Chambers, the oldest of the children of Hiram and Hannah Chambers, was educated for the most part in Lawrence county, Indiana. He was a farmer, and by his marriage to Mary Drybread, which occurred in Delaware county, this state, he had three children: Julian, deceased, who married John Michaels; Joseph H., the subject of this sketch; and Hannah, deceased. The mother was twice married, first to Thomas Camby, and they had one child, Melcena, deceased.

Joseph Chambers was a baby when he was brought to Madison county, and he was four years of age when his father died. For the three following years his home was in Delaware county, after which they moved to Richland township, where they lived for seven years and then moved to Lafayette township, where he has resided ever since. When fourteen years of age he took charge of the home farm, consisting of eighty acres, and thus at an early age had severe responsibilities thrust upon him, but it has been the tribute paid him by his old associates that he always bore his burdens faithfully and discharged every debt, whether in money or obligation, ever imposed upon him.

On February 1, 1866, he married Rebecca Pritchard, a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Davis) Pritchard. Samuel Pritchard, who came from South Carolina, was a farmer and located in Madison county, spending many years in Adams township. He was a son of Benjamin Pritchard, who was among the oldest settlers of Madison county. Samuel Pritchard and wife were the parents of the following sixteen

children: Mary, Lucinda, Clarinda, Phillip, George, Louisa, Jane, Margaret, Rebecca, Peter, Sallie, Calvin (who was killed in the Civil war while serving for the Union), Martha, Samuel, Susan and Benjamin. Mrs. Rebecca Chambers was the last of her family in Madison county with the exception of one sister, Martha Davis, now living in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers became the parents of five children: Mary L., now deceased. Martha, the wife of S. A. Alexander, who lives near Frankton in Lafayette township, and is the mother of four children, Joseph, Herchel, Forrest and Ernest. James C. married Emma Bolin, is a resident of Lafayette township and has the following seven children, Edna, Thelma, Mildred, Dorothy, Joseph Theodore, Robert Lee and Howard. Anna is the wife of Byron Stevens, and has four children, Everett, Mary, Donna and Marcus. Arthur, who married Addie Bilby, has the following six children: Alice, George, Hazel, Mabel, Earl and Chester Lee. Mr. Joseph Chambers has been a farmer all his life, and is a successful one. He has interested himself little in politics except so far as to be always ready to promote the welfare of his home community. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are members of the Christian church.

Mr. Joseph Chambers, so far as known, is the oldest of the Chambers name now living, and as he looks back over the past receding years it seems but a short while to him since Smith Chambers and Ann, his wife, gave a turkey roast on Christmas' day of 1864. As well as he can recollect the ones who attended that celebration, and who have since passed away, are: Smith Chambers and his wife Ann, George Chambers and wife Rebecca, John Chambers and wife, William Chambers, Mary Chambers, Rachel Chitty, Susan Chitty, Mary Bodle, William Barnes, Lindy Barnes, Juliann Michaels, Samuel Rick, Elizabeth Rick, Daniel Walters, Elizabeth Walters, Free Boner and wife, **James Short**, and Henry Walters and wife. The attendants on that occasion still living are: Polly Walters, Juliann Walters, Miles Walters, John Michaels, Tishy Boner, Sarah S. Eshelman, and Joseph Chambers. Out of thirty-two only nine are living, but there may have been others in attendance whom he has forgotten.

"The first school I ever attended," says Joseph Chambers in his reminiscences, "was in a little schoolhouse in Richland township not more than twenty feet square, made of round logs. It had a fireplace in the north end that burned wood about four feet long. The chimney was made of mud and slats driven out above one inch square. The door was in the east side, and on the south end was the window. It was a log cut out, and the window glass was put in about one foot wide the entire width of the room. Under that window was the writing desk. It was a plank about eighteen inches wide. Holes were bored in the logs of the wall, pins stuck in and this board was laid on those pins. The benches were made of slabs. Mose Treadway was the teacher. I went to this school two or three terms. The house stood about eighty rods west of where Henry Boner now lives. The ones living who went to that school are: Betsy Ann Bigsby, A. J. Barracks, Adaline Wigner, Gilbert Scott, Hester Ann Delp and myself. If there are any more I have forgotten them. In about 1854 they built a frame schoolhouse about eighty rods north of the old one. Isaac Scott was the first teacher that taught in the new house. The last school I went to in that house was in 1859, taught by A. J. Barracks. He gave a prize for spelling, and three of us tied—Mary Young, Ned Johns and myself, and the teacher

gave each one a prize. All three of us are living. The Chambers Christian church was organized in that house by Ebenezer Thompson with seven members—Hiram Chambers and wife, John Chambers and wife, Susan Chambers, Mary Chambers and Nancy Scott. They held meetings in that house until it burned in 1869. Hiram Chambers deeded to the church the ground and they built a church house there and it is still standing.

"We had no buggies then in which to go to church. If we went to church with our best girl we walked, if it were not too far; if it were too far to walk we rode horseback. If the girl had a horse and side-saddle we rode a horse apiece, if not we both rode the same horse, the girl riding behind. Our clothing was home made. My mother kept a few sheep, and we would shear them and wash the wool, pick it, take it to the woolen factory, have it carded into rolls, take it home, and mother would spin it into yarn. She would then color it and weave it into cloth. She would make flannel for herself and the girls and jeans for me, and this is what our clothing consisted of for the winter.

"I rode on the first steam car that came to Anderson. They gave a free ride to Pendleton and back. Anderson was but a small place then, and they called it Anderson town. There were but about three stores in the place. I have seen it grow to be quite a city. We had no family reunions then, and the last was the seventh reunion of the Chambers family. These reunions have been a particularly pleasant occasions for the older members especially, of the Chambers family." Mr. Chambers also speaks of the somewhat melancholy circumstance that each year witnessed the passing of some face which had been visible in the previous assembly, but that each year new young faces came to fill in the picture where the old were blotted out.

EDGAR W. FARMER, a railway postal clerk on the New York Central Lines between Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri, lives on Indiana Avenue, North Anderson. He was born here February 23, 1868.

The Farmer family is better known, probably, than any other family in Anderson township outside of the city of Anderson and ranks among the older ones in the county. Charles M. Farmer (April 16, 1846—June 27, 1910) and Mary L. Cummins Farmer (Nov. 27, 1848—Nov. 16, 1900), the parents of Edgar, moved from Henry county, Indiana, immediately after their marriage and bought two acres of land of Isaac Clifford. There were then about six houses in what is now known as North Anderson. Indiana Avenue was then a mud road lined by woods on both sides except an occasional clearing for a dwelling. A little house was built on the land purchased, and here the children, Edgar W., Harold W., and Jessie M., and John S. were born. Charles, the father, had been left an orphan at the age of nine years and was the oldest of a family of four children. His first work was in a brick yard at twenty-five cents a day. From this on he toiled early and late, managed carefully and lived frugally. By this means he kept his mother in comfort, supported his brothers until their death in early manhood as well as his sister until her marriage. Besides this he raised and educated his children, added a little to his land from time to time and established the wholesale market garden and greenhouse business which is now conducted by his son, Harold.

The Farmer family is one of the pioneer families of Indiana. John Farmer was a captain in the Revolutionary army and is credited to Lan-

caster county, Pennsylvania. From here the family moved to Franklin county, Virginia, where a grandson, also named John, married Mary P. Showalter, a granddaughter of another soldier of the Revolution. John and his young wife moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in company with the Showalter family and settled first in Wayne and later in Henry county. Here their fourth son, Isaiah (Jan. 16, 1825—Sept. 18, 1853), father of Charles and grandfather of Edgar, was born. His death at the early age of twenty-eight was caused by typhoid fever and he left his wife, Elizabeth Fifer Farmer (May 22, 1817—April 27, 1892) and four children as has been stated. It is related of him that he was a stockily built man and was considered to be a man of great strength among the pioneers where bodily strength and agility were highly regarded. He could shoulder and carry a barrel of salt. To his occupation of farming he added the trade of basket weaver which he learned from his father. While the Chicago-Cincinnati division of the Pennsylvania railroad was building he set up a barrel of whiskey in his kitchen and added to his scant income the profit on the sale of whiskey to the workmen at five cents a drink served in a pint tin. There were no restrictions on the sale of liquor at that time and no more odium was attached to its sale than to the sale of calico or groceries.

On the side of his mother Edgar W. Farmer traces his line of descent through the Scotch to the Norman French. Fleming Cummins was his maternal grandfather and the name Cummins is a variant of the French name Comyn, the family name of the Earls of Monteith. His maternal grandmother was Marendra Mann, a daughter of Michael Mann, born in Virginia on January 6, 1794, of German parents. He spent most of his life at Mechanicsburg, Indiana, and died at the age of ninety-five.

Edgar was married to Elizabeth Moore June 21, 1890, and they have three children. Hallie is a student at the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, Indiana. Ray is a student at home and Dorothy is a school-girl. The Farmer family are members of the Indiana Avenue Church. Charles M. Farmer and Rev. David D. Powell organized this church and Mr. Farmer was a member of the Official Board of the church until his death. His sons, Edgar W. and Harold W., each served for several years as Sunday School Superintendent and both are now members of the Official Board.

Isaiah Farmer was an old line Whig. Charles M. Farmer was a life long Republican and ranked his party along with his country and his church. In the natural course of development his sons are all Progressives.

NEWTON BURKE was born in Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, and died in July, 1907. He was a contractor, a vocation he continued to follow during the best years of his life. A veteran of the Civil war, he participated actively in a number of important engagements, and was honorably discharged at the close of his term of enlistment, after which he took up his abode in Anderson and here plied his trade up to the close of his long and useful life. His widow, who survives him, still resides in Anderson, and is now in the sixty-second year of her age, enjoying hale spirits and in full possession of her faculties.

JOHN C. JOHNSON. Honesty and stability of character are the foundation stone of a young man's life, and in the formative period, when fitting himself for the battle of life, with those attributes of character, to-

gether with a fair measure of ambition, one is sure to arrive at the goal of his desires. Mr. Johnson is a native son of Madison county, Indiana, and has here resided all his life. His days here have been as an open volume to the citizens of Van Buren township and the contiguous territory, and the people of his township have conferred upon him the highest honor in official position in their gift,—that of township trustee. The supervision of the schools, highways, bridges, etc., and all pertaining to the interest and welfare of the township have received his closest attention, and now, in the winter of 1913-14, his friends and acquaintances have solicited him to become a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of county clerk, and with straightforward honesty he is making the canvass, his candidacy seeming to meet the approbation of all.

A man of a jovial, kind and social nature, he makes friends easily and holds them steadfastly, and it is the expectation of many that he will carry the election at the head of his ticket. As one who thoroughly understands the requirements of modern education, he has already shown himself the champion of the local schools, and has used his best efforts to promote the efficiency of the local system.

John C. Johnson was born on the Joseph Johnson farm in section twenty-two on the ninth of November, 1877. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Allen) Johnson. Joseph Johnson married Miss Allen in Hancock county, and then brought his young wife to Madison county in 1869, where he bought land in Van Buren township. Successful as a farmer, he was also a man of more than ordinary local influence. He was twice elected township trustee of Van Buren township, and was always a willing worker in any community enterprise. His death occurred April 7, 1908, and he is buried in the cemetery of the Odd Fellows south of Summitville one and one-half miles. There were thirteen children in the family, whose names were: Manson N., Minerva J.; Jesse A.; Daniel M.; Mary E., who died May 28, 1910; Lewis W.; Etta L.; Amanda L.; John C.; Della A.; Pearl A.; James M. and Sarah C. The three last named are now deceased.

John C. Johnson spent his youthful days on the home farm of his parents in Van Buren township, and as a boy first went to the old Zedekar schoolhouse No. 4, in Van Buren township. For one year he was in the Summitville high school, and completed his education with one term of study in the Fairmount Academy in Grant county. It was his ambition to become a member of the legal profession, and with that end in view entered in 1896 upon a course of law studies under the able instructions of the Hon. Thomas Bagot, an honorable and successful lawyer. But ill health at that time intervened in the carrying out of this cherished desire and he returned to the farm. In the intervals of his school training Mr. Johnson worked on the farm, and was thoroughly trained for farm life and systematic business principles. Farming has been his regular vocation, and the cause of his most telling prosperity. He has a well improved eighty in section fifteen of Van Buren township, though he does not maintain his residence on the home place for he moved into Summitville on November 7, 1907, where he has an attractive and comfortable home with his mother.

His election to the office of trustee, already referred to, came in 1908, and he has held the office up to the present time. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 478, the Improved Order of Red Men, No. 149, and the A. F. & A. M., No. 691. His family are members and attendants of the Primitive Baptist church.

ALLEN PETERS. One of the present county commissioners of Madison county, Mr. Peters is one of the most efficient and popular officials of the county, and the public business has never been entrusted to abler hands than to those of Mr. Peters. He was formerly a teacher and merchant in this county, where he has spent all his life and represents one of the oldest and most prominent families in the history of Madison. He had been connected more or less with political affairs for many years, and at the present time is engaged in farming in Boone township.

Allen Peters was born September 2, 1869, on the old Peters farm about eight miles northeast of Elwood in Boone township. He still resides in the vicinity where he was born and reared and most of his associations have been with this section of the county. His parents were Edmon H. and Eliza (Hull) Peters. His father was a native of Brown county, Ohio, and the five children in the family are mentioned as follows: Emma Chaplin, of Boone township; Allen; Mrs. Cora Hiatt of Duck Creek township; James E. and Mrs. Ethel Mann.

As a boy Allen Peters attended the common schools of Madison county, and most of his education was acquired in the Red Oak school-house which stood on the corner of the Peters homestead. He finished his preparation for life in the college at Danville, Indiana, and with this equipment attained a certificate and for eight terms taught in Boone township and was a teacher for one term in Van Buren. He continued to apply his energies to farming and teaching until 1892. In that year he engaged in the hardware business at Summitville under the firm name of McLain and Peters. This business was conducted prosperously until 1898. In 1899 Mr. Peters took the superintendence of the old home farm, and in the following year bought a place of his own of fifty acres adjoining the old homestead. In 1900 he took charge both of his own farm and the estate of his father, and has since operated about four hundred acres of the fine soil of Boone township. On May 13, 1900, Mr. Peters married Miss Fannie F. McDermott. Their children are Robert P. now deceased, and Violet E. in the 7th grade of school. Mr. Peters is affiliated with both the subordinate and Encampment degrees of Odd Fellowship, belonging to the Lodge at Summitville, and the Encampment at Elwood. His other fraternal affiliations include the Knights of Pythias, Gas Belt Lodge No. 361, and the Improved Order of Red Men, Neoskaleta Tribe.

For the past twenty years he has been quite active in public affairs, and his first important position was as deputy assessor in Boone township in 1892. He served as trustee of the township from November, 1900, to January, 1905, and during this time he administered the affairs of the township in a praiseworthy manner and the schools in particular prospered under his term of office. Two years ago he was elected commissioner from district No. 3 by a large majority and has made an excellent record in that office. He and his family have membership in the Methodist church.

ROBERT E. WEBSTER. Near Summitville in Van Buren township is one of the fine country homes of Madison county, a place which for years has given a distinctive character of prosperity and well ordered enterprise to the country life of this section of the county. It is the farm occupied and owned by Robert E. Webster who was born on the place and has been identified with agricultural activities in this section

all his life. In his home place he has eighty acres and also owns another farm of seventy acres east of Summitville about two miles.

Robert E. Webster was born in Madison county on his present estate February 25, 1868, a son of Daniel W. and Elizabeth (Bear) Webster. The family belongs to the same stock which in an earlier day produced the noted orator and statesman Daniel Webster. Daniel W. Webster was the son of Robert and Rebecca (Fisher) Webster. Robert Webster during the early days brought his family from the state of Delaware to Madison county, and reached this part of Indiana in time to secure land direct from the government in Boone township. Later he sold his old homestead and moved into Van Buren township. Daniel W. Webster and wife had a family of seven children, namely: Oliver, Robert E., Jane Canup, Daniel F., Arthur; and two that died in infancy.

Robert E. Webster was reared in Van Buren township, and all his early schooling was attained in the old Allen school. His first teacher was John Vinson, and under other instructors he continued until he was fairly well equipped in the fundamentals of knowledge. While a schoolboy he also worked on the farm, and at the age of twenty-six began renting the home place, where he has since lived and of which he has since become owner.

Mr. Webster was married April 21, 1894, to Miss Etta L. Johnson, a daughter of Joseph Johnson, one of the well known old residents of Madison county, concerning whom more information will be found on other pages of this work. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Webster are: Ethel, Vern, Joseph W. and Helen E. Mr. Webster is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias Gas Belt Lodge, No. 361, and his family belongs to the Methodist church. By good management and with thrifty ideas of agriculture he has brought his place to rank with the best improved in Van Buren township. He built, in 1912, a modern residence, and has a complete set of new out-buildings.

DANIEL F. MUSTARD. The president of the Citizens Bank of Anderson, Daniel F. Mustard, is an old-time resident of Madison county, having lived within the boundaries of this civil division of Indiana all of his life. He belongs to a family whose name has been borne with honor and usefulness in this county for practically all the years since the pioneer epoch, and his own career has been one of exceptional service, beginning with the time of his part in the Civil war as a soldier of the Union and continuing with distinguished positions in the public affairs of the county and with over thirty years of active connection with banking in Anderson.

Daniel F. Mustard was born in Lafayette township, Madison county, on the 20th of October, 1844. In 1850 his father, William Mustard, who was an early settler of this county, moved from Fayette township to Anderson. Daniel, or Dan, as he is more familiarly known among his friends and associates, entered the public schools of this city and there remained, working at intervals in his father's shoe shop, learning the shoemaker's trade, until he reached the age of seventeen. He was a good student, and also diligently applied himself to acquiring a trade as a basis for his subsequent work in life, soon becoming an expert and skilled workman.

When the Civil war came on he was sixteen years old. At two years went by, and then his patriotic enthusiasm would no longer allow him to stay at home, and on the 6th of April, 1863, he enlisted in the Thirty-



A. F. Mustard



fourth Indiana Infantry as a private in Company I. After about fifteen months of service he was detached, and until the close of the rebellion was a musician in the regimental band. He was with his command during the memorable siege of Vicksburg in the summer of 1863 until the very last battle of the war at Palmetto Ranch in Texas, a small skirmish fought on the 13th of May, 1865, fully a month after the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox. Owing to conditions existing with Mexico at that time the regiment was retained in Texas until February, 1866, when it was discharged, this regiment having the honor of being the last one discharged from the service. Returning then to Anderson, Mr. Mustard once more became associated with his father in the boot and shoe business, remaining with him until March, 1868. He was then given the appointment of deputy auditor under James M. Dickson, a position which he filled with credit to himself and with fidelity to the interests entrusted to his charge for two and a half years. On leaving the auditor's office he was employed by Dr. Joseph Pugh, at that time treasurer of the county, as a clerk in his office, remaining there for a number of months. Later for six months he was employed in the recorder's office. This was followed by service as deputy clerk under Thomas J. Fleming. On leaving the clerk's office in 1871, Mr. Mustard took a position as book-keeper in the First National Bank of Anderson, and in that way gained his first detailed experience of banking. He remained with the First National until August, 1873.

When Weems Heagy was elected to the office of county treasurer Mr. Mustard was again appointed deputy treasurer, and fulfilled the functions of that position while Mr. Heagy was treasurer, a period of four years. The fine business qualifications of the deputy treasurer together with his long experience in that and other county offices and his thorough integrity both in public and private life, caused his many friends in the party and county to present his name for nomination in the office of county treasurer. They carried their point successfully, and he was nominated on the first ballot and in the election was chosen by a vote which was in the nature of the highest possible personal compliment, for he ran two hundred votes ahead of his ticket. His name was on the ticket that elected "Blue Jeans" Williams for governor of Indiana, in the memorable campaign of 1876. When his term of office expired Mr. Mustard was again placed in nomination by his party and re-elected by a majority of over nine hundred. He thus served two terms in that important office, and since then has been closely connected with the business affairs of Anderson.

Politically Mr. Mustard is a stalwart Democrat, and since arriving at the age of majority has been an ardent worker for the success of his party. He is an Odd Fellow, and has received all the honors that a subordinate lodge can bestow. He has been treasurer of Anderson Lodge, No. 131, and of Star Encampment, No. 84, for more than twenty-seven years.

In 1871 Mr. Mustard was married, and his children (as he calls them), six in number are: Fred E. Mustard, his only son, and his wife Nelda and daughter Janet; Mrs. Ethel M. Cline, his only daughter, her husband, Frank C. Cline, and their daughter Adelaide Johana, all of whom live near his home in Anderson, and this is an exceptionally happy and devoted family.

Industrious to a fault, temperate at all times and under all circumstances, frugal and cautious in the disposition of his means, Daniel

F. Mustard has for a number of years been honorably accumulating for himself and family a handsome competence. In his public as well as private relations with his fellow citizens it can be truthfully said that his honesty has never been questioned or brought into question. Strong in his attachments and quick to appreciate a generous act, he can appeal confidently to his generation and to those who have known him from childhood, in sunshine and shade, to say that he has not been ungrateful.

GEORGE B. McDERMIT. One of the independent and progressive farmers of Boone township is George B. McDermit, who has in his home place, located on the rural free delivery route No. 28 out of Elwood, one hundred and twenty acres of fine and well improved land, his mother's place, and he also owns and operates other land in the same township aggregating more than two hundred acres. He conducts his farming on businesslike principles and after looking over his farm and understanding somewhat of the man it is not difficult to understand his reasons for success.

George B. McDermit was born on the McDermit farm which he now occupies, the date of his birth having been December 28, 1871. He is a son of Samuel and Julia (Minnick) McDermit. Samuel McDermit came from Mason county, West Virginia, and bought land in Boone township of Madison county, comprising a portion of the estate now owned by his son George. The Minnick family also came from Mason county, West Virginia, and Mr. McDermit's mother had one sister, Sarah Overshiner, who lives in Boone township. Mr. McDermit's father was buried at Forestville cemetery. The children in the family of Samuel McDermit and wife were eight in number, mentioned as follows: Margaret, deceased; Martha Minnick; John D.; Edward; Charles E.; Samuel H.; one that died in infancy; and Mr. McDermit of this review.

George B. McDermit as a boy grew up on the old homestead in Boone township, and during the winter seasons attended the Red Oak schoolhouse. He finished his education in the Marion Normal College, but did not prepare for teaching, and has followed agricultural activities all his life. While attending school he also worked on the farm, and is a thoroughly experienced man in farming and stock raising. He began by renting land, and from the gradual accumulations of his industry and thrift saved enough to increase his landed property from time to time, and now the McDermits have one of the best estates in Boone township.

Mr. McDermit is unmarried. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Neoskaleta Tribe, No. 149, and the Haymakers at Alexandria, Indiana.

RALPH B. CLARK. In his native city of Anderson Mr. Clark has found ample scope and opportunity for effective business enterprise and has gained a secure position as a representative citizen of the county with good claims upon popular confidence and esteem in the community that has always been his home, and in the progress and prosperity of which he maintains the deepest interest. He is a member of the firm of Clark and Raber, which conducts a flourishing retail jewelry business, and is also general manager of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company, one of the strong institutions of its kind in the state, with general offices at Anderson.

Ralph B. Clark was born at Anderson, Indiana, on July 24, 1866,

and belongs to one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of Madison county, where his grandfather George Clark established a home at an early period, and continued to reside in Fall Creek township until his death at the patriarchal age of ninety-two years. Grandfather Clark contributed his quota to the development and progress of the county, and was a man who enjoyed the unqualified esteem of all who knew him.

The parents of Ralph B. Clark were Ralph N. and Mary A. (Jackson) Clark, both of whom were born and reared in Indiana. The mother was a daughter of Hon. Andrew Jackson, another of the sterling pioneers in Madison county, and a resident of Anderson at the time of his death. Andrew Jackson became the owner of an excellent landed estate in Madison county, and was long numbered among the representative agriculturists and stock growers of this favored section, having given special attention to the raising of high grade horses and cattle. He was a man of energy and enterprise, was broad in his views, and enjoyed the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. Ralph N. Clark continued to reside on his homestead farm until his death, which occurred in 1872. He was born in 1820. His wife survives him by a number of years.

Ralph B. Clark is indebted to the public schools of Anderson for his early educational advantages, which included the curriculum of the high school. After leaving school he entered a jewelry store at Anderson and learned the trade of jeweler and watchmaker. Thoroughly equipped in this line in 1888, Mr. Clark engaged in the retail business on his own account, and from a modest beginning built up a large and prosperous enterprise, which for years has been a center of patronage for most discriminating buyers. For a number of years Mr. Clark conducted the business under his own name, and then admitted his brother-in-law, William Raber, to partnership. This alliance has since continued and the firm of Clark and Raber has a thoroughly metropolitan jewelry establishment at 1008 Meridian street, where they carry a large and select line of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc. Mr. Clark has long been one of the prominent and progressive business men of Anderson, and his success has been the direct result of fair and honorable dealing, and personal popularity. In 1905 he had the distinction of being elected president of the Indiana Retail Merchants Association, and remained in that office five years. He has been general manager of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company since 1906, and has been an important factor in developing that large and substantial corporation.

Public spirited in his civic attitude, Mr. Clark has always given his influence and cooperation to the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of his home city and county, and has long had a prominent place in the local Republican party. In this connection he has done much effective campaign work in the interests of his friends and the general party organization, and in 1912 his name was prominently brought forward in connection with the office of state senator from this district. The general wave of Democratic success of course defeated his political aspirations. Mr. Clark served two years as a member of the Anderson Board of Public Works, and for one year was a member of the Board of Pensioners of police. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M.; Anderson Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; and Anderson Commandery No. 33,

K. T., and also belongs to Banner Lodge No. 416, Knights of Pythias. In 1906 he became one of the organizers of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Anderson, has served as its secretary since its incorporation, and has done much to bring it to its present substantial and important status in the insurance field of Indiana.

In 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clark to Miss Olive B. Burnett. She was born and reared in Anderson and is a popular figure in social affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children: George L., Ralph Walker, and Mary Ellen.

JOHN H. KOONS. The eminence of Anderson among the industrial centers of Indiana has been due to the presence here of a group of men possessed of special genius as inventors and manufacturers and of fine capabilities as organizers and business builders. Capital has been less conspicuous in the net results than personal ability, and it is with pride that the city regards its lists of industrial executives. One of these is Mr. Koons, the inventor and consulting engineer of the Koons Oil Furnace Company, designers and manufacturers of the Koons Hot Blast low pressure oil burning system, for all kinds of heating.

John H. Koons has had a long and varied experience in mechanical fields and has been identified with Anderson since 1904. He was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1860, a son of John W. and Mary (Buss) Koons, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. As a boy he attended the public schools and a select school in his native town. His first work on leaving school was as a clerk in a drug store. His inclinations were for applied mechanics, and he soon learned the trade of machinist under his father. After that he traveled extensively as a journeyman workman through the western states, including California, Arizona and others, and gained a broad knowledge of both manufacturing and operating lines of his work. In 1898 he returned to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and for some time was engaged in farming in that city. Afterwards he moved to Ohio, and was in the oil fields at DuBois near Lima, being interested in the oil business and also working at his regular profession. He was there about eighteen months and in 1904 moved to Anderson which has since been his prominent home. Mr. Koons is able to work out almost any problem of practical mechanics, and has an original ability of invention, the most practical and profitable result of which has been the Koons Oil Furnace, now being manufactured by the company of which he is consulting engineer and a member. The fuel used in these furnaces is exclusively petroleum, and the furnace is constructed on a special design, for complete combustion of this fuel. It has proved very practical, economical, and wherever tried, however severe the test may have been, has not only satisfied every claim made for it, but has won permanent friends and advocates. The company which manufacture the furnaces have succeeded in introducing it into many states of the Union and after the years in which the business has been promoted the name of Koons Hot Blast Furnace has attained a standard of quality and value which sells itself. Mr. Koons is not only an inventor and designer, but a good business organizer and executive, and the company with which he is associated is regarded as one of the strongest industries in the city of Anderson. Associated with Mr. Koons in the practical direction of the concern is Mr. J. M. Millett, secretary-treasurer of the company. The plant is located at 630 Meridian street, and has a fine equipment of machinery, its power

being supplied by electric motors. The furnace has been designed and has a practical use for store, business houses, churches, schoolhouses and residences, and not only furnishes superior heating facilities, but is demonstrably more economical than most furnaces now in use.

In 1895 Mr. Koons married Miss Clara Evett, of Lehigh, Pennsylvania, in which city she was born, reared and educated. They have no children. Mr. Koons is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and the Travelers Protective Association. In one of the best residence districts of Anderson he has his home, built in 1911, which in point of architectural design is one of the most attractive and is among the most modern in its appointments and furnishings in the city.

FRANK KNIGHT. The possibilities of any business are almost unlimited when there is a foundation of thorough and reliable workmanship, square dealing in every relation between the business and its patrons, and a thorough regard for the wholesome business principles and practices. Mr. Frank Knight of Anderson has for many years been identified with the painting and decorative trade, and has built up as a contractor a business such as the proprietors of many more ostentatious industries might well envy. He is deemed one of the responsible and public spirited citizens of Anderson, and has been a resident of this city for upwards of forty years.

Frank Knight was born in Logan county, near West Liberty, Ohio, on Christmas Day of 1848. His father was James and his mother Barbara (Daley) Knight, the former born at Richmond, Indiana, in 1818. Grandfather William Knight was a native of Kentucky, one of the early settlers of both Ohio and Indiana, was a miller by trade, and worked at different mills in both states. His death occurred in Ohio, and his wife also passed away in that state.

Frank Knight received his early training at West Liberty, attending both the common and high schools, and also was a student in a select school at Bluffton, Ohio. When he left school it was to begin work in the mill with his father, and he continued in that line of business until his twenty-first year. He then went south and located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, a town which was then just coming forward as an industrial center, and enjoying a great boom. He remained there for three years and engaged in the building business. During that time he became very familiar with the local citizenship and also with the historical localities of Lookout Mountain and other points about the city. In 1875 Mr. Knight located at Anderson, where for several years he followed his trade as painter and paperhanger. He then became associated with other parties in the milling business for four years, and until 1884 was connected with the firm of E. E. Henderson & Company in painting and decorating. In the latter year he took up contracting in painting and decorative arts by himself, and from small beginnings has gradually built up a large and valued service in these lines. He has painted many of the fine residences both inside and out, has done a great deal of all classes of decorative work in churches, schoolhouses, had the contract for the work on the courthouse of Anderson, and at the state capitol in Indianapolis, painted the outside, did the papering and frescoing and decorating of the interior in both the senate and house of representatives chambers. He has a large local business and employs a staff of many workmen during the busy sea-

son. His careful and honest work speaks for itself, and he has built up his enterprise until it now needs no advertising or unusual exploitations.

Mr. Knight in 1876 married Miss Martha Kemp, a daughter of Joseph L. Kemp, a native of Logan county, Ohio. Her father is now living in his ninety-fourth year, and is hale and hearty and is in full possession of all his faculties. The only son and child of their union is Franklin J., now a resident of Los Angeles, California, and engaged in the automobile business. He is married and has a home of his own.

Mr. Knight is a Republican in politics, but has never been an office-seeker, though he has given his assistance in the campaigns of his friends. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His large and substantial residence in Anderson is located at the corner of Eighth street and Madison avenue, and is one of the model homes of a very attractive district. Mr. Knight is fond of his home and family, and keeps a large place in his affections and time for domestic interests. He has one of the handsomest lawns in Anderson, beautifully set with shade trees and cared for so as to bring out every point of beauty and neatness.

JESSE ROTHROCK. An industry which during the past several decades has grown and flourished in eastern Indiana, is the operation of farm lands for the production of dairy goods. Ever since the necessity for pure milk has been recognized, many of the most progressive farmers and business men have devoted their activities to dairying. One of the best sources of good milk in the city of Anderson is supplied by Jesse Rothrock, who has a thoroughly equipped modern dairy farm in north Anderson.

Jesse Rothrock was born on a farm six miles south of Columbus in Bartholomew county, Indiana, April 6, 1860. His father was Jesse Rothrock, born near Rotterdam in Holland, a country noted for its great dairying industries. The grandparents came to America, accompanied by their children, and located in South Carolina, where both died shortly afterwards. The children were then scattered, and Jesse Rothrock, Sr., found a home with a planter and slave holder in that state. After he had reached young manhood he came west and located in Bartholomew county, Indiana, which was his home until 1867. He then went to Shelby county, Illinois, where he bought a tract of land direct from the government. That land under his capable industry was improved into a good farm, and by the erection of good buildings afforded a comfortable home to the senior Rothrock until his death in 1898 in his eighty-second year. Jesse Rothrock, Sr., married Sarah Wilson. She survived her husband a number of years, and died in 1908. There were three daughters and one son in the family.

Jesse Rothrock, the only son, was reared on a farm, had a substantial training in all the fundamentals of agriculture, and continued to make his home with his parents until 1885. He then came to Indiana, and located at Greencastle, where he was engaged in farming for five years. From there he transferred his home to Madison county, and bought land on Meridian avenue in North Anderson. There he built several tenement houses, and while looking after his real estate interests was for several years in the employ of the Local Gas Company. In 1909, Mr. Rothrock bought a farm on Indiana avenue, one mile from the courthouse, and there established his present dairy industry. On his farm he has erected a good set of buildings including his comfortable frame dwelling house, which was remodeled from an older house. In the farm

yard, constituting the real factory of his business, he has a commodious dairy barn, and beside it is a large silo. All the equipment is first class for dairy work, and Mr. Rothrock has consistently maintained a high standard for all his products, which are sold in the local market.

In 1884, Mr. Rothrock married Viola Evans, who was born at Greencastle, Indiana, a daughter of Professor James E. and Susan J. Evans. Her father was a well known teacher at Greencastle, where he died in middle life. Mrs. Rothrock was reared in Greencastle, and received her education in the academy of that city. The family of Mr. Rothrock consists of himself, wife and one daughter, and they are all members of the Friends church, in which Mr. Rothrock was reared.

DANIEL MARCUS JOHNSON. One of the attractive and valuable farms of Van Buren township is the place of Daniel Marcus Johnson, comprising one hundred acres of fine land located about four miles northeast of Summitville and on the Johnson road. Mr. Johnson began his career as a renter, by thrift and good management saved sufficient means to make his first purchase of land, and is now one of the substantial agriculturists of the county. He brought a thorough experience and ability to the improvement of his place, according to his standards of what he wanted this farm to be. It is therefore a farm which has been largely shaped out by his own labors and plans and represents both a comfortable home and a gratifying source of income.

Daniel Marcus Johnson was born September 11, 1869, on the Harrison Allen farm in Van Buren township, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Allen) Johnson. Joseph Johnson married Miss Allen in Hancock county, and then brought his young wife to Randolph county, and thence to Madison county, where he bought land in Van Buren township. He was a successful farmer, and a man of local influence, and his death on April 7, 1908, was a distinct loss to the community. He is buried in the cemetery of the Odd-Fellows. The thirteen children in this family were: Manson U.; Minerva J.; Jesse A.; Daniel M.; Mary E., who died May 29, 1909; Lewis W.; Amanda L.; Etta L.; John C.; Della A.; Pearl A., James M., and Sarah, all three now deceased.

Daniel Marcus Johnson was married September 30, 1908, to Estella May Taylor, a daughter of George and Alice (Howe) Taylor. Her parents now live in Bartholomew county, Indiana, where George Taylor was born. He was the son of Powell and Hattie Taylor. George Taylor was a farmer, was educated in the common schools, and has been one of the prosperous farmers near Columbus. The five children in the Taylor family included the following: Mrs. Johnson; Louie Mobley; Bessie Galbreith; Hattie Stoughton, of Elizabethtown, Indiana; Georgie Guinn, of Columbus, Indiana. Mrs. Johnson received her education in the common schools near Columbus, Indiana, and has been well trained for her part as a home-maker and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, George C. and Martha E.

Mr. Johnson was brought up in Madison county, and as a boy attended the "Zedekar" school. While going to school he worked on the farm. Finally he rented land and began accumulating the money for establishing himself independently as a farmer. He then bought a farm and has since increased his means with every year. His chief occupation has been farming and the raising of the Duroc hogs, and he sends a large number to market each year. Mr. Johnson is a member

of the Primitive Baptist church and Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Missionary Baptist church.

JAMES M. HUNDLEY. When a boy James M. Hundley was a Union soldier. His early experiences and associations were with a farm, and he had his full share of farm life. He was a railroader and also a street car driver, finally finished his education, was a school teacher, was admitted to the Indiana bar about forty years ago, and was for many years one of the leading lawyers in the north half of Madison county, and at the same time active in official affairs. Mr. Hundley is now retired and enjoys the activities and atmosphere of country life, devoting all his time to the cultivation of a valuable little fruit farm near north Summitville.

James M. Hundley was born July 6, 1848, in Clinton county, Ohio, a son of William and Jane (Martin) Hundley. The father came from Leesburg, Virginia, settled in Ohio when a young man and for a number of years was a blacksmith at the town of Lynchburg, Ohio. The children in his family were: John, deceased; James M.; Amanda P.; William, Alvira, Andrew, George, Mary, all deceased; Clara Latchaw and Jasper, deceased.

James M. Hundley was reared in Grant county. His father had moved to that county in 1851, and built the first blacksmith shop at Fairmount, where he plied his trade for a number of years. After a brief period of schooling in Grant county, the war came on and diverted the attention of the school boy from all thought of school. He enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, but on account of his youthful years was taken out and had to bide his time for a while. Afterwards, in August, 1864, he enlisted in Company E of the One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry, under Col. Thomas J. Brady, and during the last two years of the war was in service in the department of the Ohio under General Schofield. The division commander was A. D. Cox and the brigade commander was the late General Thomas Henderson of Illinois. Returning home a veteran, young Hundley found that in the meantime his father had moved to Van Buren township in Madison county, and soon afterward he left home and began work as a brakeman, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, running out of Indianapolis. After that for a time he was a street car driver on the College avenue line in Indianapolis. All the time he had his thoughts and ambitions centered upon better things, and in order to be properly equipped for his larger field, he attended school, and finished his education in the city schools of Marion and Anderson. Afterwards he was employed as a teacher up to 1886. In the meantime in 1874 he had gained admission to the bar, and from 1886 until 1897 was actively identified with his profession in Summitville. In January, 1897, President McKinley appointed Mr. Hundley postmaster at Summitville, and by reappointment under President Roosevelt he served two terms in that office.

Mr. Hundley in the session of 1904-05 was chosen a member of the State Legislature from a flotarial district comprising Madison, Clinton and Tipton counties. The present home of Mr. Hundley is on the outskirts of north Summitville, a pleasant little farm of forty acres, and there he follows his inclinations as a fruit grower. He also raises poultry and hogs and is making a profit as well as a delightful home and a pleasant occupation for his old age.

October 23, 1874, Mr. Hundley married Miss Sarah Fennimore, a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Holt) Fennimore. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Hundley are: Maggie L., deceased; Verna M., at home; William H.; Frank M., who married Mabel Johnson; and John E., at home. The family all are communicants of the Christian church.

FRANK W. WITTER. The genuine western spirit of enterprise and progress is exemplified in the careers of such men as Frank W. Witter, of Van Buren township—men whose laudable ambition, persevering determination and energetic natures have enabled them to conquer many adverse circumstances and surmount numerous obstacles, and to advance steadily to a leading position in their chosen walks of life. A resident of Van Buren township for upwards of a quarter of a century, Mr. Witter has during this time gained the high regard of his fellow-citizens by his genuine worth, and as the owner of 170 acres of land, all acquired through the medium of his own efforts, he is today recognized as one of the leading representatives of the best farming interests of his community. He is a native of Indiana, having been born near the city of Liberty, Union county, May 13, 1865, and is a son of Henry and Mary A. (Moss) Witter.

Henry Witter was born in Union county, Indiana, and still makes his home on the old farm near Liberty, where he has carried on successful farming ventures through many years. He and his wife have had ten children, namely: Charles; Lizzie, who is the wife of Mr. Ardery; Frank W., of this review; Riley; Elmer; Ollie, who is deceased; Etta; Willie, who is now in the United States government service in the Philippine Islands; Clarence; and Inda.

Frank W. Witter obtained his education at the old Witter school in Union county, so named because it was located on his father's place, and during this time was thoroughly trained in agricultural pursuits while assisting his father and brothers in the work of the home place. He remained with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, and then struck out for himself, beginning his operations in Union county and coming to Madison county about the year 1888. Here he first located on a farm of sixty acres, located on what is now known as the Witter gravel road, about one and one-half miles northeast of Summitville, and to this he has added from time to time until he now has 170 acres, all under a high state of cultivation. He has cultivated this land until it now pays him handsomely for his labors and bumper crops give eloquent evidence of Mr. Witter's ability as a farmer. He has a fine herd of sleek, well-fed cattle, raises high grade horses, and also deals extensively in hogs and sheep, and in all of his transactions shows himself to be an able and honorable man of business. It is always pleasant to trace the history of a man who has won a high place in the respect and esteem of his fellow men by his own intrinsic worth and merit, and such a sterling citizen Mr. Witter undoubtedly is. He has made the interests of his community those of his own, and while he has not served in public offices has aided in securing good men and measures for his community, thus contributing materially to its welfare. In his political views he is a Republican, while his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On February 16, 1888, Mr. Witter was married to Miss Susie Shanklin, born near Cottage Grove, Indiana daughter of John and Fannie

(Miller) Shanklin, who came from Butler county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Witter have no children.

ALVA THORN, one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists of Madison county, is the owner of a handsome farm of 260 acres, located in Van Buren township, and has the added distinction of belonging to that class of self-made men of which this county is justly proud. His methods of farm management show sound judgment combined with deep scientific knowledge of his vocation, and the results of his labors demonstrate the fact that high-class farming as an occupation may be made profitable as well as pleasant. He has been a resident of this region throughout his career, and during this time has firmly established himself in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens through his public spirit and strict integrity.

Alva Thorn was born on a farm in Van Buren township, Madison county, Indiana, and is a son of Charles and Eliza (Knight) Thorn. His father, a native of Illinois, came to Madison county as a youth with his parents, Stephen and Jane (Lewis) Thorn, the former of whom entered land here from the United States government and continued to follow agricultural pursuits throughout his life. Charles Thorn followed in the footsteps of his father, adopting the vocation of tilling the soil, and through a life of industry and perseverance succeeded in becoming a substantial and influential man of his community. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Alice, who married Marison H. Johnson and is now deceased; Zina, who became the wife of James M. Gilhaer; Elizabeth, who died in girlhood; Mary, who married Geo. Underwood; and Alva.

Attending the district schools of Van Buren township during the short winter terms and devoting the rest of the year to helping his father in cultivating the home farm, the boyhood of Alva Thorn was passed in much the same manner as that of other Indiana farmers' sons of his day, and when he reached the age of twenty-one years he was thoroughly prepared to engage in the battles of life. He started his career as a farmer on a tract of land rented from his father, a part of the old home place, but subsequently purchased a property of his own, to which he has since added by purchase from time to time. On this land he has erected good and commodious buildings, including a comfortable modern residence not far from Summitville, and various other improvements have made this a very desirable property. In addition to being a successful general farmer, he has met with a gratifying success in breeding hogs and cattle, and as a business man is recognized as being possessed of more than ordinary ability.

Mr. Thorn was married March 22, 1888, to Miss Martha J. Johnson, of Van Buren township, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Hastings) Johnson, old settlers of Madison county. Mrs. Thorn is a native of Grant county, Indiana, born August 30, 1863, the fifth in a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, namely: Daniel B., a resident of Grant county, an agriculturist and manufacturer; Sophronia E., the widow of Andrew Dickey and a resident of California, and she has four children, two sons and two daughters; Mary E., wife of William R. Lewis, a resident of Grant county and a shoemaker by trade; Robert R., a resident of Van Buren township, an agriculturist and married; Mrs. Thorn, next in order of birth; Amanda M., wife of Wilson T. Leach, a resident of Madison county and an agriculturist; and Nancy

A., deceased. Reuben Johnson, the father, was a native of Indiana and by vocation was an agriculturist. He was educated in the common schools, was a Democrat politically and was a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. Both he and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Johnson died in 1901, aged sixty-five, and Mrs. Johnson is now a resident of Fairmount, Indiana. She was born in Indiana. Mrs. Thorn was reared and educated in her native county and she has faithfully performed the duties of wife and mother in establishing their nice and pleasant home. When she and her husband began their married life they had but little cash capital, but a large fund of ambition and aggressiveness to make their way independently, which they have done, and they have the respect of their many friends. Their pretty home is known as "Fair View." To their union have been born three children: Claudia B., who married Otto Carmony, and is engaged in farming in Van Buren township and they have one little daughter, Nilma Irene; Vedah Pauline, who married Walter Kirkwood, of Fairmount township, and has one son, Hubert D.; and Simon C., who is attending the public schools in the eighth grade. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which Mr. Thorn takes an active interest.

MARTIN M. BEESON. In America, pre-eminently a land of self-made men, opportunities for achieving success are to be found as in no other land. The youth of energetic spirit, ambitious nature and industrious habits may here establish a position for himself in any of the various vocations of life, provided that he respect the principles of integrity and honorable dealing, for his fellow-citizens will quickly recognize and appreciate the force of character and persistent determination which have enabled him to work his way from a humble position to one of independence and prominence. Madison county is fortunate in that it numbers among its best citizenship many men who have been the architects of their own fortunes, and in this class undoubtedly stands Martin M. Beeson, of Van Buren township, the owner of a valuable tract of 120 acres of land, located on the Thorn road, about four and one-half miles north of Summitville. Mr. Beeson is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born in Johnson county, October 29, 1867, and is a son of Isaac and Emma (Hendricks) Beeson.

Isaac Beeson was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, from whence he removed to Johnson county, and in 1875 came to Madison county, his subsequent agricultural operations being carried on in Boone and Van Buren townships. He became a substantial citizen and moderately successful agriculturist, and died in Van Buren township October 10, 1912. Of the family of eight children, M. M. is the last survivor.

M. M. Beeson was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Madison county, and his education was secured in the public schools of Boone township. During the period of his educational training, he spent the summer seasons in assisting his father on the homestead, and after he left school continued to remain under the parental roof until reaching the age of twenty-three years. His entrance upon a career of his own as an agriculturist occurred when he rented a tract of land in Van Buren township, and for fifteen years he worked faithfully and industriously, carefully saving his earnings with the end in view of becoming himself a land-owner. In 1906 he realized his ambition when he purchased his present property, a farm which he has since

developed into one of the best of its size in the township. He has engaged successfully in general farming and has also met with prosperity in his stock raising ventures, his well-fed cattle invariably bringing good prices in the markets. Thoroughly versed in modern methods, he has neglected no opportunity to familiarize himself with the advancements which have been made in his vocation in recent years, and his property gives ample evidence of the presence of thrift and good management. He is a worthy representative of the farming interests of Madison county, and throughout his career has been interested in the growth and development of this region, doing all in his power for its progress and development.

On October 5, 1890, Mr. Beeson was united in marriage with Miss Laura M. Nutt, and to this union there have been born seven children: Lennet and Russell, both deceased, Elva, Emma, Orville, Marie and Murray. Mrs. Laura M. Beeson is a native of Union county, Indiana, born May 15, 1869, the eldest of six children—four sons and two daughters born to Levi and Harriett (Knowland) Nutt—and all the family are living at present (1914), namely: Mrs. Beeson; Nelson, a resident of the far west and by trade a decorator; Clara, residing in Summitville, Indiana; George, a resident of the Republic of Mexico and a carpenter; Arthur, a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah; and Clyde, a resident of Van Buren township, married and an agriculturist. Mr. Nutt, the father, is a native of Union county, Indiana, and was educated in the common schools. He was a soldier in the Civil war for four years. Politically he is a Republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Nutt is a native of Butler county, Ohio, and she and her husband are retired in life and reside in Summitville, Indiana. A remarkable fact in the Nutt family is that there has never been a death within its circle. Mrs. Beeson was educated in the common schools. She is a worthy matron over one of the beautiful homes in northern Madison county, and she and her husband enjoy the high esteem of all who know them. In his religious faith Mr. Beeson is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. He is a Democrat, but has taken no active part in political matters. His modern residence is located on Summitville Rural Free Delivery Route, No. 26, and near the home is located the handsome new barn, built to replace the original structure, which was destroyed in a disastrous fire, August 31, 1912.

REV. BALTHASAR BIEGEL. The cross and the emblems of the Catholic church were exhibited in Elwood many years ago, when the first Mass was celebrated in the house of John Buchanan, then situated on the corner of Main and Sixteenth streets, and thereafter services were frequently held in what was called "The Section House," which was later removed to South B street and is now occupied by Mrs. William Rooney. During these pioneer days the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was also offered up in the house of Bernard Bauer, then on East Main street, at the home of Gustav Kramer on South Anderson street, and in that of Bridget Smith, located two doors east of the present site of the St. Joseph's Church, and now owned by William Fessler. Prior to 1860 the village was, at irregular intervals, visited by missionary priests, these bold and self-denying workers, including Father Maloney, Father Clark and Father Fitzmaurice, who came from Indianapolis, Lafayette and Anderson to minister to the spiritual needs of the few scattered Cath-

olies. In 1860 the place became a station and thereafter was regularly attended on week days by Father McMahon, who was pastor at Anderson from 1860 to 1865. During Father McMahon's time, two lots, each 66x132 feet, were purchased from William Barton and Peter Well, then on Simmons, but now South A street, each costing sixty dollars. The money for one lot was raised by the Catholic people, and for the other it was borrowed from John and Thomas Smith, and the deal was made by Father McMahon and John Buchanan in 1862. Father McMahon was succeeded by Father J. B. Crawley, who attended Elwood from 1865 to 1884 while residing at Anderson, and under his charge the station became a mission, and was attended once a month, on Sundays. In February, 1880, the little flock decided to build a church, as the following statement by Father Crawley indicates, this being at the same time the first record of the parish that can be found, viz: "Elwood, Madison county, February 3, 1880. Be it hereby known that on this date of February 3, 1880, Bernard Bauer of Elwood and James Cornelius of Curtisville, were duly elected by the vote of the Catholic congregation of Elwood and vicinity, treasurer and secretary respectively, and are empowered to collect and hold funds for the erection of a Catholic Church in Elwood, guaranteeing sufficient security to collect and hold same." Steps were immediately taken to raise money by subscription and festivals for the erection of this first church, which was a brick structure, 25x40 feet, with a small vestry, 10x10 feet on the east side. The building, the estimated cost of which was \$1,500, was completed in the fall of 1881 and was dedicated by Bishop Dwenger. At that time the following families constituted the parish: Bernard Bauer, John Besch, John Buchanan, James Conner, James Cornelius, Frank Gieselbach, Patrick Healy, James Kelly, Gustav Kramer, Daniel O'Brien, John Doyle, Patrick Dugan, John Finan, James Gallagher, Michael Gavin, Patrick Reddington, William Rooney, Patrick Shay, Bridget Smith and Richard Wilson. Father Crawley is still held in grateful remembrance by the few surviving old settlers. He made many trying and irksome trips on the handcar visiting Elwood and other missions from Anderson. Father F. C. Wiechman succeeded him, and attended the Elwood mission from 1884 to 1889, while he was pastor of Anderson. He attended the place on the fourth Sunday of each month and enjoyed great popularity among all classes.

In 1889 the mission was raised to a parish with Rev. Balthasar Biegel as the first resident pastor, the appointment going into effect Sunday, July 28, 1889. This also was the first appointment of Rev. Father Biegel, who had just been ordained in June of the same year. Elwood, now a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, at this time numbered only eight hundred inhabitants, but the village had before it a promising future and prospects of a rapid growth. Natural gas had just been discovered in this locality and industries were looking for locations. The history of the city dates back to March 1, 1853, when it was laid out as a town by James Anderson, Mark Simmons, and J. B. Frazier, and called Quincy, but to avoid confusion in the mail, the name was changed to Elwood, July 21, 1869. The history of the Catholic church has been contemporaneous with that of the city. The first Catholic settler who came to the vicinity was Patrick Shay, a native of Ireland, who passed away an honored citizen March 10, 1907. When, in 1857, the Pennsylvania railroad was built through Elwood, about half a dozen other Catholic families came to the village, being of sturdy Irish and German nationality. At t

time of Rev. Father Biegel's appointment, Bishop Dwenger said: "Elwood is now a small mission, but it will soon be a large parish. You will have a great deal of hard work to perform, and I may have to give you a little financial aid in the beginning. Let me know when you need it." However, the generous people of Elwood managed to keep their pastor above water, and never let him want for anything, and the assistance offered by Fort Wayne was never needed.

Father Biegel said his first mass at Elwood, Sunday, July 28, 1889, on which day Father Wiechman made his farewell address. He preached his first sermon to the parish on August 4, 1889, and selected for his text the words: "Pax Vobis," "Peace Be to You;" and peace and harmony have ever been blessings to St. Joseph's Parish, and have, no doubt, been the real secret of its success. Immediately after the appointment of the new pastor, the congregation set to work to build a new priest's house. It was a neat, cozy, one-story, six-room house, built west of the little church, and cost \$1,000. The rapidly increasing membership of the parish necessitated more room for church purposes, and in the spring of 1892 it was decided to enlarge the old church to three times its former size, this being done at a cost of \$2,500. In the fall of 1892 the enlarged and remodeled church was dedicated by Very Rev. M. E. Campion, delegated by Right Rev. Joseph Dwenger, who was ill at the time. During the same year a bell was purchased, and was blessed by Rev. J. H. Bathe, delegated by the Bishop. In 1891 a parochial school was established, a one-room, frame building, costing \$700, north of the church, and in September of this year it was opened with an attendance of eighty pupils. Miss Margaret Murphy was placed in charge of this parochial school, while Father Biegel assisted in the work, taking classes to the parsonage. In 1893 a second room was added and was placed in charge of Miss Margaret Cauley, the addition costing about \$800. The number of children attending the parochial school continued to increase so rapidly that the two teachers could no longer do justice to them, and it became necessary to secure more teachers and to place the school on a more systematic basis. The time to place the school in care of one of the many religious orders had arrived, and the Sisters of St. Joseph's Academy, Tipton, Indiana, were engaged to take charge of the school, coming in September, 1894. On February 14, 1894, the school house had been damaged by a fire which originated in a defective chimney, and the entire roof was destroyed and school had to be continued in the church. The building was immediately rebuilt, and a second story, with two rooms, was added at an approximate expense of \$1,000. In the fall of 1899 a high school department was added to the school, and it became necessary to take two of the lower grades to the church in order to accommodate all the children. On January 29, 1911, Father Biegel made a proposition to erect a new school building, the old one having been but temporary, and the parish cheerfully consented to the movement and it was determined to erect a modern school building at a cost of \$45,000, which is now in course of construction. Not only the Catholics of the city, but those of other creeds and denominations, supported the cause by liberal contributions, and at this writing (1913) more than one-half of the money needed has been raised. Alfred Grindle, of Indianapolis, is the architect, and Frank Medland, of Logansport, the contractor.

In the fall of 1896 it became imperative to provide for more suitable living quarters for the Sisters. The parish decided, therefore, to con-

vert the priest's house into a convent for them, and to erect a new pastoral residence. It must here be said, that in the spring of 1894 a piece of ground, equal to eight large city lots, adjoining the original church property, was purchased of Gustav Kramer at a cost of \$1,000, Mr. Kramer receiving \$500 in cash and being given a funded High Mass. The ground was at that time considered of much greater value, but Mr. Kramer sold it at this reasonable price because it was intended for church purposes. On the west line of this newly acquired property, a new parsonage was built at a cost of \$3,000. It is a twelve-room building and furnishes ample accommodation for the pastor and his guests. The congregation introduced the pastor into the new priest's house with a joyful "house warming," October 3, 1896, after which the old parsonage was turned over to the Sisters.

For a number of years it had been the ambition of the people and the pastor to build a new church to meet the requirements of the growing parish, and as early as 1894 they began to accumulate funds for this purpose. Their dream was finally to be realized, when in the spring of 1899, ground was broken for the new edifice. The massive basement, twelve feet in height, built of Bedford stone, was completed during the same year. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid on the eighth day of October, 1899, by Very Rev. John H. Guendling, then administrator of the diocese of Fort Wayne, Bishop Joseph Rademacher, the successor of Bishop Dwenger having died. Some five thousand people attended the celebration and societies from all parts of the state participated in a grand parade. During the year 1900 the super-structure was built, and the following year the church was completed in all its details, and was dedicated to the honor of God on July 14, 1901, by Right Rev. H. J. Alerding, Bishop of Fort Wayne. William Gettinger of Union City, Indiana, was the architect of the structure. The basement was built by August Gleitze of Logansport, Indiana, and the super-structure by Medland Brothers of that city. Lute Douge, of Elwood did the plastering, and Fred Ryan of Anderson, had the contract for the interior wood work. The steam heating apparatus was installed by J. H. Asire, of Logansport. The building is in the Romanesque style of architecture, built of brick and stone. It is 132 feet in length, inside measurement, 56 feet wide in the nave, 66 feet across the towers, and 70 feet across the vestries. The tower at the southeast corner is 138 feet high, while the other one rises 101 feet above the sidewalk. The interior ceiling is 41 feet above the floor, which slopes gradually and imperceptibly to the altars. While the structure is beautiful on the outside, it is within that the great amount of money and pains have been applied. The entrance to the church is through three massive stone doorways, set between the two towers. Just inside them is a roomy vestibule, with the baptistry to the left. Entering the auditorium proper, a veritable feast of art and beauty greets the eye. On the high ceiling, four upon each side, have been painted eight life-sized pictures of saints, representing the eight beatitudes. The figures which represent the beatitudes, are in their order as follows: St. Francis of Assisi, St. Francis de Sales, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Boniface, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, St. Elizabeth and St. Stephen. In the sanctuary, above the altar, are the figures of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. In the organ gallery are paintings of St. Rose of Lima, the first American Saint, and St. Philomina, the patroness of working girls. Above the proscenium arch, on a scroll, is a Latin inscription, which translated into English means,

"Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world." The fresco work forms a fitting background for the paintings, and the blending of the colors is such as to produce a friendly and cheerful effect. This work was done by Leber Brothers, of Louisville, Kentucky, students of the art schools of Italy. The art glass windows, which cost more than \$3,000, are arranged in pairs beginning at the entrance. On the east side the first window represents the birth of Christ, the opposite one representing His death. The next east window shows St. Patrick preaching the Gospel, while its counterpart gives the Good Samaritan practicing the teaching of the Saviour. The third pair represents the Apparition of the Blessed Virgin and the Apparition of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The west window, next to the altar, represents the Angel Gabriel announcing to Mary that she is to be the Mother of Jesus, while in the opposite window is shown the Angel Guardian. Over the sanctuary there is a window representing the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove. This is surrounded by twenty-four lights, and makes a surpassingly beautiful showing at night. The circular window in the organ loft shows St. Cecelia, the patroness of church music. All of the large side windows have three small panels below them, the one in the center containing the emblem of the society which donated them, while on each side are bouquets of St. Joseph's lilies emblematic of the patron saint of the church. These lilies are also used extensively in the decoration of the walls and ceilings. The windows were all made by the Artistic Glass Painting Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the figures being of glass imported from Switzerland.

All the ordinary church societies are affiliated with the parish. The Rosary Society for the married ladies; the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Sodality for the young people; the Holy Name Society for the men, and the Society of the Children of Mary and the Infant Jesus Society for the children. The Apostleship of Prayer has done its effective work in the parish since 1894. Besides these church societies, fraternal organizations, for men and for women, are also well represented. The Catholic Benevolent Legion was organized April 9, 1893; the Ancient Order of Hibernians, January 23, 1898; the Catholic Order of Foresters, August 6, 1900; a council of Knights of Columbus, May 16, 1903; the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, December 5, 1898; and the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, October 22, 1903. These societies have commodious and well furnished quarters, with a reading room, and elegant apartments for innocent recreation.

A handsome pipe organ which is in keeping with the interior decorations and furnishings adorns the organ gallery, while the various altars and stations are beautiful in design and complete the decorations. The church as it stands is valued at \$60,000. Immediately after the dedication of the new church, the old one was remodeled for school purposes, and the Sisters' convent was remodeled at the same time and an extra story added to the building, these improvements costing in the neighborhood of \$2,000. When the church property was first purchased, the ground was low and swampy, but was considered a very desirable place on account of its location in the center of the city. It took 10,000 yards of earth to fill the lots and put them in proper condition, and the grounds are now among the most beautiful in the city. In the spring of 1905 a lot, 66x132 feet, across the street from the school, with a brick building on it, was purchased by the congregation, as was also a nine-room house with a lot 50x132 feet, west of the parsonage. Conditions

were such that the church should control this property, the rent of which now constitutes a good source of revenue for the parish. The church ground proper has a frontage of 350 feet on South A street, with the average depth of 250 feet. A paved street passes the property, and a cement walk, ten feet in width, extends along the entire frontage, which improvements cost approximately \$3,000. For a long time a creek, running along the north line of the property, had been the cause of much annoyance to the parish, but the difficulty was finally remedied, satisfactorily and definitely, by a retaining wall 280 feet in length, which was constructed jointly by the city of Elwood and St. Joseph's congregation, at a cost of \$1,500. Many ornamental trees and shrubs have been planted, and the spacious church grounds now offer an ideal place for the schoolchildren's play-ground and for out-door social gatherings. The little "mustard seed" of thirty-two years ago has grown to a majestic tree, and a conservative estimate places the value of all the Catholic church property of Elwood at \$150,000.

Man's body is a temple of the Holy Ghost. The bodies of Catholics are anointed in the holy sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation and Extreme Unction. They are taken to the church for the last blessing after death, and it is the desire of the church that the mortal remains of practical Catholics should be buried in consecrated ground. For this reason St. Joseph's parish purchased five acres of land one and one-half miles south and one-half mile west of the city for a Catholic cemetery, at a cost of \$500. Several hundred dollars worth of improvements have since been made on the ground, and about 400 bodies have been buried there, awaiting the summons of God to resurrection. The Very Rev. M. E. Campion, at that time dean of the Logansport district of the diocese of Fort Wayne blessed the cemetery in the fall of 1891.

Rev. Balthasar Biegel, whose untiring labors have made possible the erection of this great structure, was born at Hanover Center, Lake county, Indiana, August 6, 1866, and is a son of Peter and Theresa Biegel, natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His paternal grandparents emigrated from Germany, and settled in Missouri, where they died advanced in years, having had a large family, which included Peter, Henry, David, John and Mary. The maternal grandparents, on coming to the United States, located in Lake county, Indiana, where the father died at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife when eighty-nine years of age. They became the parents of four children: Theresa, John, Elizabeth and Catherine.

Peter Biegel was a lad of about seven years when he accompanied his parents to America, the first location of the family being at Strawtown, New York. Soon thereafter, however, they came to Lake county, Indiana, and here Mr. Biegel grew to manhood. He became a farmer, and as such removed to New Cambria, Missouri, in 1873, and there his death occurred in 1895, when he was fifty-seven years of age, his widow following him to the grave in 1908, when sixty-five years old. They were the parents of ten children: John, Balthasar, George, Frank, Henry, Mary, Helen, Margaret, Albert and Peter.

Father Biegel was baptized at St. John's Church, the mother church of what now forms the Schererville district of the diocese of Fort Wayne. He received his first Holy Communion at St. Martin's Church, Hanover Centre, Indiana, October 3, 1880, and was encouraged by Rev. William Berg, one time pastor of his native village, to study for the priesthood. Preparatory to his course in college, he was given private

lessons in Latin and Greek by Father Berg and feels himself bound by undying gratitude to this, his first zealous and model pastor. He later entered St. Lawrence College, Mt. Calvary, Wisconsin, where he graduated from the classical course in June, 1885. He then made his course in Philosophy and Theology at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and received minor orders, sub-deaconship and deaconship from Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, and was ordained priest by Bishop Dwenger at the Cathedral of Fort Wayne, on June 15, 1889, with fourteen months' dispensation, the required age being twenty-four years. He celebrated his first Holy Mass on the feast of Corpus Christi, June 20, 1889, at St. John's Church, the church of his baptism. Immediately after his ordination he was appointed first resident pastor of Elwood, with Noblesville, Cicero, Mullin's Settlement and Alexandria as missions.

In Elwood, Father Bigel's influence, always for the good, is felt in every nook and corner. The respect which he inspired in the little village on his arrival has not abated as the place has grown into a prosperous city, but is increased as time goes on. To the talents of a pastor is added the learning of a scholar and literateur, which, united with a rare business tact and ability to govern, has made him already a conspicuous figure in the church and the state, and has gained him the confidence, the good will and the love of all classes, denominations and nationalities.

GEORGE F. THURSTON. A man of enterprise, intelligence, and excellent business capacity, George F. Thurston, living two miles east of Summitville, stands high among the wide-awake, progressive farmers of this section of Madison county. A native of Boone township, Madison county, Indiana, he was born January 16, 1864, a son of John F. and Margaret (Morris) Thurston, of whom a more extended notice may be found elsewhere in this work, in connection with the sketch of R. O. P. Thurston.

Educated in his native township Mr. Thurston attended the Dead Dog school as a boy and youth, in the meantime obtaining on the home farm practical experience in farming. Finding the occupation most congenial, he rented the farm where he now lives a year before attaining his majority, and began the battle of life for himself, taking up his residence in the old log house standing upon the place. This farm was entered from the government during the administration of President Jackson by Robert Spear, who erected the first frame blacksmith's shop put up in this section of the state. At the end of two years of successful farming Mr. Thurston received a sum of money from the parental estate, and immediately invested it in land, buying the farm which he had been renting. He has now one hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land, on which he has made improvements of great value, including the erection of his fine residence and other necessary farm buildings. He is carrying on general farming with satisfactory results, making a specialty of raising Duroc-Jersey hogs, a branch of industry which he has found pleasant and profitable. He is one of the largest breeders of that grade of hogs in the county, from his estate, which is known as the Duroc-Jersey farm, having shipped in two years \$7,000 worth of that breed.

Mr. Thurston married, in 1884, Sarah Etta Ellsworth, daughter of Walker and Martha (Harris) Ellsworth, and they have one child,

Alva W. Thurston, who married Bessie Rutherford. Politically Mr. Thurston is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

LEVI P. BROWN. Especially worthy of note among the active and progressive men who have contributed so largely towards the development and advancement of the agricultural prosperity of Madison county is Levi P. Brown, a well-known farmer of Van Buren township. A son of the late John G. Brown, he was born on the farm where he now resides, his birth having occurred on October 31, 1857. Born in Rush county, John G. Brown obtained the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native district, and completed his studies in the rural schools of Madison county. Subsequently purchasing a tract of land in Van Buren township, he began the improvement of a farm, and was there busily engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, at a comparatively early age, in 1871. To him and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Allen, seven children were born, as follows: Catherine J.; Levi P.; Mary E., deceased; Nancy Ellen; Sam'l R.; George W.; and John H.

Brought up on the parental homestead, Levi P. Brown first attended the Allen school, later continuing his studies in the township school. While yet a boy he became familiar with the various branches of agriculture, and after the death of his father assisted his mother in the management of the home place, which he now owns and occupies, he having purchased the interests of the remaining heirs in the estate. He was for many years very active and successful in the management of his fine farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres, but having accumulated a competency he has relegated the care of the estate to his son-in-law, and is now living retired, enjoying a well-deserved leisure from business affairs.

Mr. Brown married, September 22, 1880, Emma Florence Allen, a daughter of Amos G. and Salina (Runyan) Allen. Their union has been blessed by the birth of four children, namely: A child that died in infancy; Adah Mae, wife of Robert Broyles; Garry, who lived on the Brown farm, and had charge of its management; and Lulu F., wedded A. E. Tomlinson and resides with her parents. Garry Brown, the only son, married, September 22, 1910, Edna Trader, a daughter of Harvey and Eldy (Woolen) Trader, and they have one child, Dorothy Florence.

Religiously Mr. Brown is an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as steward. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and is prominent in public affairs, taking an intelligent interest in everything pertaining to the improvement of the community in which he is living.

CHARLES H. ALLMAN. An enterprising and highly successful farmer of Van Buren township, Charles Allman is a fine representative of the native-born citizens of Madison county, his birth having occurred, September 16, 1883, on a farm lying two miles west of his present place of residence, which is located four miles southeast of Summitville. His father, John Allman, for many years a prominent agriculturist of Madison county, was born and reared in Tipton county, Indiana, 1838. He married Leaner Perry, who bore him ten children, as follows: Ashbury, Phoebe J., Maggie, Edna, William, John, Cora, Lorenzo, Charles, and Myrtle.

Brought up in his native township, Charles H. Allman acquired his education in the Allen school, and on the home farm was well drilled in the agricultural arts. Choosing the independent occupation which his father so successfully followed, and satisfied that no better region for general farming could be found in Indiana than that in which he lived, Mr. Allman bought eighty acres of land that are now included in his present estate of three hundred and twenty acres, and began its improvement. Successful in his undertakings, he has given his undivided attention to its management, and each year in the gathering of his bountiful crops is rewarded for his toil and trouble.

On December 21, 1904, Mr. Allman was united in marriage with Miss Bertha M. Thurston, who is one of the six living children of the late Joseph and Mary E. (Welch) Thurston, who were the parents of seven children. Mrs. Allman was reared in county of Madison and educated in common schools with one term in the Summitville high school. She is vice president of her Sunday school class, No. 2, at Summitville, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Allman have two children, namely: Estelle Lucile and Paul T. Politically Mr. Allman is a Democrat, and religiously both he and his wife are active and valued members of the Christian church at Summitville.

JOSEPH E. BRADLEY. Industrious engaged in the prosecution of a calling upon which the wealth and prosperity of our nation largely depend, Joseph E. Bradley, a well-known farmer of Madison county, has owned and occupied his present farm since 1900, and in its management has met with signal success. He was born August 19, 1851, in Brown county, Ohio, a son of William Bradley, Jr. He is of English ancestry on the paternal side, his grandfather, William Bradley, Sr., having immigrated from London, England, to the United States, settling in Ohio.

William Bradley, Jr., was born and reared in Brown county, Ohio. Early in life he migrated to Missouri, taking his family with him, hoping there to find a more favorable opportunity for advancing his financial condition. Not satisfied with the change, he subsequently returned East, locating in Indiana, where both he and his faithful wife spent the closing years of their lives. He married Susan Sells, and to them eleven children were born, as follows: Harvey, deceased; Joseph E., the subject of this brief sketch; Susan, deceased; Harzella; William; John; Addie; Samuel; Martha; Lincoln; and Cora, deceased.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the district schools of Ohio, Joseph E. Bradley subsequently attended school in Missouri for awhile, later completing his studies in Indiana. In March, 1901, he took up his residence in Madison county, and has since been numbered among its citizens of worth. A farmer from choice, he rented land a number of years, but in 1900 bought from William Davis his present farm of eighty acres, located just at the edge of the city of Summitville, on the Bradley Gravel road, and as an agriculturist is meeting with gratifying results, each year reaping abundant harvests of the crops common to this part of the state.

Mr. Bradley married, in 1882, Martha Wilson, who died in 1909, her body being buried in Eden Cemetery, in Hancock county, Indiana. Three children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley: William E., who was graduated from the Summitville High School, and

was just at the point of entering the law school when his untimely death occurred July 11, 1902.

The following excerpt is taken from the eulogy dedicated to his son at the time of his demise: "Into the peace and happiness of a bright and sunny day burst the gathering storm. It passes quickly, but ere 'tis gone it scatters sorrow and gloom to its unhappy victims. Young Mr. Bradley departed this life at his home, aged nineteen years, just in the flower of young manhood with all the promises of tender and mature manhood. He graduated from the common schools of Center township in Madison county in 1898 and at the Marion High School, also at the Summitville High School in 1902. He would have entered Indiana University in the fall of 1902 had he lived. He united with the United Brethren church in 1898. In his school work he was ever faithful and was loved by both teachers and pupils. He spent most of his life in Madison county. He came of the best of parentage and his young life was a model for other young men to pattern after. His loss is sadly felt in the community of Summitville, Indiana, and had he lived, no doubt he would have written his name high in the scroll of honor."

Margaret, wife of Dr. A. L. Thurston; and Minnie, living with her father, are the living children of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley. Fraternally Mr. Bradley is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, No. 691, and of the Knights of Pythias, Gas Belt Lodge, No. 361. Religiously he belongs to the United Brethren Church, while his daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. BROWN. A prominent and successful agriculturist and stock-raiser of Madison county, George W. Brown is the owner of a well-appointed and well-managed farm in Van Buren township, his native place, where he holds a position of note among the substantial farmers of his community, his farms being on the G. W. Brown road, about four miles from Summitville.

His father, the late John G. Brown, was born in Rush county, but as a boy came with his parents to Madison county, where he grew to man's estate. Subsequently purchasing land in Van Buren township, he carried on farming until his death, in 1871. He married Sarah Allen, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: Catherine J.; Levi P., of whom a brief biographical sketch may be found on another page of this volume; Mary E., deceased; Nancy E.; Samuel B.; George W., the special subject of this sketch; and John H.

Completing his early education in the public schools of his native township, George W. Brown turned his attention to agriculture, and at the age of twenty years rented his mother's place, and began farming on his own account. Fortune smiled on his earnest efforts, and as his means increased he bought adjoining land, and is now the owner of a productive farm of one hundred and forty-eight acres, his estate in its appointments and improvements comparing favorably with any in the vicinity. A man of ability and integrity, Mr. Brown takes an intelligent interest in political affairs, and is a trustworthy member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Brown married, April 13, 1889, Eda J. Painter, daughter of Silas P. Painter, who owns and occupies a fine farm on the S. P. Painter road, about four miles southeast of Summitville.

Mr. Painter was born December 4, 1835, in Henry county, Indiana, of Virginia ancestry. His parents, George W. and Ira (Marsh) Painter,

came from Virginia, their native state, to Henry county, Indiana, in pioneer days, and having bought a tract of wild land cleared and improved a homestead, on which they spent their remaining years. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Samuel D., deceased; Silas P., father of Mrs. Brown; George A.; William B. and James A., deceased; Martin A.; Lewis; Mrs. Rosanna Kelley and Sarah Almarine, deceased; Noah; Peoria; and Mrs. Janie Rumberg.

Silas P. Painter attended first the district schools of Henry county, completing his early studies in Madison county. As a young man he rented the farm where he now lives, and managed it so ably that he was enabled after a few years to buy the entire property, which he has placed under a good state of cultivation, having cleared the greater part of it from its primitive wildness. Energetic and enterprising as a young man, Mr. Painter not only carried on general farming with excellent pecuniary results, but for some time operated a saw mill, and for one year owned and operated a threshing machine. Among the valuable improvements he has made on his place is the building of his house, which is situated on the north side of the Silas P. Painter road, which is the main thoroughfare to Gaston, Indiana.

Mr. Painter married, January 19, 1863, Dorcas Heritage, and of their union nine children were born, as follows: Mary, Elizabeth, Lucinda, Eda J., George David Lot Leonidas, Perry, and three children that died in infancy. Mary, wife of Thomas Hunt, has had three children, Frank; a child that died in infancy and Talmage. Elizabeth married first Robert Atkinson, by whom she had three children, Lester; Birdie; and Lottie, deceased. Elizabeth married for her second husband Al Shields, and of that union three children have been born; a child that died in infancy; Ina; and Silas H. Lucinda Frances, who died in Madison county, married C. E. Brandon. Lot L. married Della Webster, a daughter of Geo. W. and Olive (Vinson) Webster, and they have one child, Pauline Josephine.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are striving to give their children good educations, fitting them for the higher walks of life. Their eldest child, Cletis R., graduated from the public schools at the age of fourteen and also graduated from the Fairmount High School. He then took the normal course at Marion, Indiana, and afterward successfully taught school one year in Madison county. He is now in his third year in Franklin College and will graduate with the class of 1914. Agnes J. is also a graduate from the public schools and the Fairmount Academy, and is now a student in Franklin College. She has also taken musical instructions. The other two children are Dorcas and George P. Mrs. Brown is a lady of cordiality and gentle manner, and her happy home is her paradise. She received a good common school education and has always been her husband's counselor at all times. Mr. Brown comes from one of the old families of Madison county as does also his wife. He is a Democrat politically and has always upheld the principles of that party. He makes a specialty of "The Chester White swine and the farm is known as "The Chester White Stock Farm."

JAMES C. HULL. On the Hull gravel road about five miles northwest of Summitville, is a farm which represents the sturdy industry and good management of one of the best known farmer citizens of Madison county. Mr. Hull has lived in this county for more than forty years as a farmer and stock raiser, and beginning his career as a renter, and as a young

man completely dependent upon his own resources for advancement he has made a success that might well be envied by his neighbors. At the present time he is the owner of one hundred acres of fine land in Boone township, and has won all his prosperity as a result of his well directed efforts.

James C. Hull was born September 17, 1848, a son of Jesse and Susan (Evans) Hull. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, first moved to Ohio, first locating in Marion county, and afterwards went out to Macon county, Illinois, where his death occurred. The mother also died in Macon county. Their children were: Eliza, Joel, Mary and Rosella, all deceased; James C.

James C. Hull spent a part of his youth in Macon county, Illinois, where he attended the public schools, but finished his education in Boone township of Madison county. When he was twelve years old he began his first practical experience as a farmer. He soon afterwards leased some timber land, and cleared the trees and brush from seventeen acres of it and raised two crops. With this beginning he went on from one step to the next higher, and has steadily prospered. He finally bought eighty acres of land, and after selling that moved out to Missouri, where he spent about two years. Then returning to Madison county, he bought his present farm in Boone township. He has engaged in general farming, and has improved the land so that it is several times more valuable than when it first came into his possession.

On March 5, 1871, Mr. Hull married Elizabeth D. Ross, a daughter of John N. and Caroline (Douge) Ross. Her father was one of the first settlers of Madison county, having moved here from Rush county, Indiana. The five children in the Ross family were: Martha, deceased; James B.; Mrs. Hull, Josephine, deceased, Anna, deceased; and Mrs. Kate Hodson.

The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Hull are described as follows: Arthur V., who married Mabel Bair, and lives in Washington state, has four children, named Mildred, Forrest, Louis and Kenneth; John, who married Ida Clary, and their children are Edith C.; Helen Ferne; Joel H.; and Cecil Harold; J. Carey, at home; Maude M., deceased; Rosa Madge, who married Roy Higgins, and has children, Wayne, Wilma and Violet; Emma D., who resides at home; Harvey E., at home; and F. Ray at home. The family worship in the Church of God. Mr. Hull in politics is a Prohibitionist and a strong advocate of temperance.

BERT MANN. One of the young men of progressive enterprise whose energies are contributed to the welfare of the community as well as to the accumulation of a goodly share of material prosperity for themselves, is Bert Mann, of Boone township. Mr. Mann is owner and occupies a fine place of one hundred and forty acres, located about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Summitville. There he carries on the solid industry which in Indiana brings good crops, and a satisfying degree of prosperity, and is not only providing well for his family, but is regarded as one of the men of influence in his community.

Bert Mann was born in Howard county, Indiana, January 17, 1877, a son of George and Ellen (Traitor) Mann. The father died when Bert was a child, and there were three children in the family, the sister being Lilly Runyon. Tony died aged two years. Bert Mann as a boy attended school in his native county, and when he had completed the course of study in the common schools, took up active work on the home

farm. When he was twenty years old he had the courage to marry the girl of his choice, who was Miss Dora Bell Young, daughter of Ellison and Laura Young. To their marriage have come four children, whose names are: Myrtle N., Tressie E., Georgia E., and Zelfha. By their united efforts Mr. and Mrs. Mann have been steadily prospering in the past fifteen years, and now have much to show for their efforts. Mr. Mann was formerly connected with the Gospel Workers Church, and he and his family now attend the Friends church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. It is always a pleasure to speak laudably of a young man when he has forsaken the haunts of pool rooms, billiard halls, and places where disreputable characters abide. He endeavors to make a place amongst the successful and honorable men, who become the backbone of literature, commercialism, mechanics and agriculture, the latter the basis of the nation's prosperity, and to such a class of young Americans belongs Mr. Mann of this brief review.

He, aided by his estimable wife, has one of the valuable farms in Boone township, Madison county, and they have acquired this competency by their united efforts and they merit the respect and esteem of all their many friends in Madison county.

RICHARD H. BRUNT. A life long resident of Madison county, Richard H. Brunt has in later years somewhat retired from the strenuous activities which brought him a large degree of material prosperity, but still lives upon and enjoys his fine country estate in Boone township. This farm consists of two hundred and forty acres of fine land, which is situated about five and a half miles from Summitville, on what is known as the Brunt gravel road, along the rural free delivery route No. 24 out of Summitville.

Richard H. Brunt was born in Boone township of Madison county about three miles west of Summitville, on the fifth of October, 1856. His parents were Thomas and Sarah Ann (Lee) Brunt, both of whom came from North Carolina. The mother was related to the same family which produced so many eminent men of the south. Thomas Brunt was a young man when he moved from North Carolina, and settled in Madison county, about 1833. The land on which he settled he attained from the government, and his patent was signed by President Andrew Jackson. As a pioneer he contributed his labors to the improvement and clearing of the land, and was a man of sturdy habits and wholesome influence in his community. In business he prospered, and before his death had become one of the large land owners of Madison county. The ten children in his family were as follows: William D.; James A. J.; Elizabeth Noble; Nathan, Mrs. Lydia Swindle and Mrs. Sarah F. Black, deceased; John R.; Samuel F., deceased; Mary F. Hudson, deceased; and Richard H. Brunt.

Richard H. Brunt grew up in Boone township, and as soon as he had reached the proper age he became a pupil in the schoolhouse near the old farm. He finished his education at Osceola, Indiana. Farming and stock raising has been the calling which he has pursued with much diligence and success, and from boyhood to the present time has been familiar with all the details and processes of country life. During his earlier years he was associated with his brother in the management of the home farm. He got his start by renting a piece of land from his father, and gradually got ahead in the world and became independent.

Mr. Brunt was first married to Dora A. Runyan, who is now deceased

and is buried in the Alexander cemetery. The four children of their union are: Samuel E.; John C.; Oscar H., who married Miss Blanch McDermitt, deceased; and A. J. Brunt, Jr., who married Zola Neal and has one child, Hazel Alice. The second marriage of Mr. Brunt united him with Miss Carrie J. Thomas. Their two children are Loessie Hazel, who wedded Wilbur E. Runyan, and Forrest Lee. Mrs. Brunt died August 8, 1912, and was laid to rest in the Alexander cemetery.

Mr. Brunt is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sweetzers Lodge No. 475; with the Improved Order of Red Men, Neoskaleta Tribe No. 149; the Knights of Pythias, Gas Belt Lodge No. 361; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Alexander, No. 274. The family have membership in the Christian church and all the male members of the Brunt household are Democrats. Mr. Brunt has a very attractive and comfortable home with excellent out-buildings and all the equipment necessary for the conduct of a twentieth century farm. The estate of Mr. Brunt is known as "The Cherry Grove Stock Farm."

JOEL M. JONES. In Boone township, located on the rural delivery route No. 22 out of Alexandria, Mr. Jones is one of the prosperous young farmers, and is engaged in the operation of one hundred and twenty-five acres in his home place and owns considerable other land in this township. He started out without much capital, did hard work as his preparation for his successful career, and in later years has come into a plane of quiet prosperity and the esteem of his community.

Joel M. Jones was born March 8, 1872, in Monroe township of Madison county. His parents were John H. and Mary M. (Vinson) Jones. The father was also born in Monroe township, and the Jones family has been identified with this county since pioneer times. The father was a farmer, owned considerable land, and grew up and was educated in Monroe township. He is now deceased and his body was laid to rest in Mt. Pisgah cemetery. There were only two children and the older, William E., died in young manhood. The mother now makes her home in Alexandria.

Joel M. Jones as a boy attended the Mount Pisgah school, and while going to school also worked at home, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the activities of farming. His schooling was completed in Boone township. At the age of twenty-two he had come into possession of a farm of his own, formerly owned by his grandfather, Joel Jones, who had come to Madison county from North Carolina.

Mr. Jones was married February 3, 1893, to Miss Anna Greenlee. They are the parents of four children: Henry, deceased; M. Belle; Altha; and Harry. The family attend church at the Christian denomination and fraternally Mr. Jones is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, Tribe No. 149; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 475; and the Knights of Pythias, Gas Belt Lodge No. 361. He is a Democrat in politics. His progressive industry has wrought many improvements in his rural home, and he and his family have a comfortable home and one of the features about the place is the large new barn.

JAMES M. PARSONS. In the life history of the late James M. Parsons, one of Elwood's honored residents and substantial business men, is found exemplification of the truth that success is the result of labor—and untiring labor. Starting out in life with no advantages save those

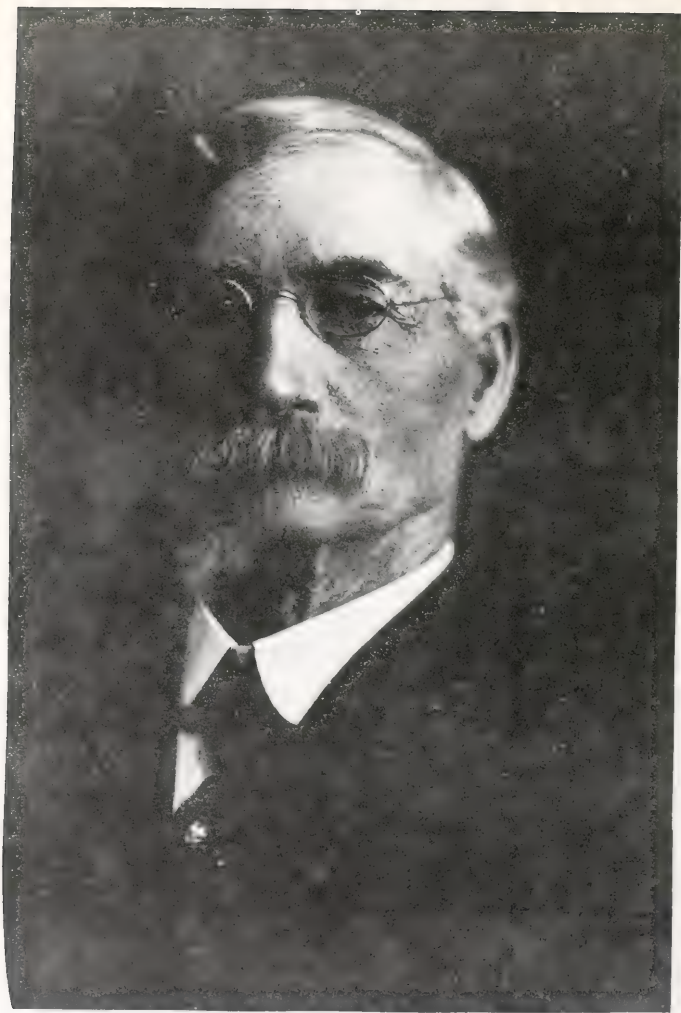
of an energetic nature, an inherent ability and a commendable determination to gain a position for himself in the world, he worked ceaselessly and perseveringly, and became known as one of those belonging to the class which can lay claim to the American title of self-made man. Mr. Parsons was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 26, 1832, a son of James and Sarah Ann (Ward) Parsons.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Parsons, John Parsons, was probably a native of Maryland. He was a ship carpenter by trade, but when he went to Butler county, Ohio, as a pioneer of that section, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life. The name of his wife is not remembered, but it is known that he had two sons, James and William, and four daughters, among whom was Ann. On the maternal side, the grandfather of Mr. Parsons was Joseph Ward, a native of New Jersey, who spent his life in the East. He had children as follows: Calvin, Luther, Amos, Jonathan, Sarah Ann, Phoebe and Malinda.

James Parsons, father of James M. Parsons, was born in Maryland, and there reared to manhood. As a youth he learned the trade of shoemaker, and for three years was a sailor, but eventually accompanied his father to Butler county, Ohio, and settled near the city of Oxford. There he engaged in farming until coming to Madison county, Indiana, in 1835, and here he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1883, when about eighty-three years old, while his wife died in 1860, aged sixty-five years, and was buried at Comersville. They were Methodists in their religious belief. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons had a family of seven children, as follows: Charlotte Ann, who married Stephen Ball and makes her home at Arapahoe, Oklahoma; Jonathan W., who is deceased; Martha, also deceased, who was the wife of J. C. King, and later of John L. Milner; James M., of this review; John Wesley, who met his death in the battle of Murfreesboro, during the Civil war; George W., living at Rigdon, Indiana; and Frances Marion, who died when six years of age.

James M. Parsons was about two years of age when brought to Indiana by his parents, the family settling in Decatur county, where he resided until he was twelve years of age, there attending the public schools. They next located on a farm in Fayette county, and there he made his home until May 3, 1853, when he joined the old circus company of Spalding & Rogers, with which he traveled all over the United States during the next five years, starting as property boy and later becoming a performer. At the end of that time he had accumulated a fund of experience that decided him against circus life, this experience including being bitten on the head by an enraged lion. Accordingly he returned to his home and adopted the vocation of shoemaking, a calling which he followed for the greater part of his life. Mr. Parsons came to Elwood in 1860, and here followed his trade until 1885, at which time he was appointed postmaster, and after the expiration of his four-year term was made deputy sheriff for two years and city marshal for four years. After leaving the latter office he was engaged in shoemaking, and at the time of his death had a modern establishment in the Adams Block, No. 1515 Main street, and was enjoying an excellent trade. He was ever honorable in his methods and painstaking in his work, and his reputation was that of a thoroughly reliable man of business, and one who was to be trusted to live up to his obligations. During his long residence here he formed a wide acquaintance, and in this he numbered scores of personal friends. The pleasant home is situated at No. 1353 South B. street.





D. B. Davis

On April 14, 1860, Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Caroline A. Shafer, daughter of James and Frances (Wardwell) Shafer, and to this union there were born children as follows: Ella, Jonathan C., Charles M., Frank, James Edward, Joseph, William E., Ward, Maude and Bessie. Of these, Ella lives in Indianapolis. She married Charles Mount, by whom she had two children, both now deceased, as is Mr. Mount. For her second husband she married William Clark. Jonathan C., now superintendent of police at Elwood, Indiana, was a painter and paper hanger in Elwood, where he married Lilly Long, and they have one daughter, Beulah. Charles M., who is his father's partner in the shoemaking business, married Metta P. Riley. Frank is a clothing salesman of Walla Walla, Washington, and is the husband of Vessie Mount, by whom he has two children—Elizabeth and Frances. James Edward died when five and one-half years old. Joseph, a traveling salesman living in Tacoma, Washington, married Ida Cheever, and they have one daughter, Karlina. William E., a tailor, who died in 1906, married Caroline Bentley, and they had four children, of whom two are now living—Charline and Thomas. Ward, Maude and Bessie all died in infancy. The first wife of Mr. Parsons, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, died in 1878, aged thirty-four years, in the faith of the Methodist church. Her father passed away in Elwood about 1893, while her mother is still living, aged eighty-seven years.

On May 25, 1881, Mr. Parsons was married to Mrs. Nellie Smith, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, January 29, 1848, a daughter of George and Mary Van Trump, natives of Ohio, who died when Mrs. Parsons was still a child. They had seven children: John, George, Ann, Benjamin, Nellie, Mollie and Lula. Mrs. Parsons married Irvin Smith, who is now deceased. By her marriage with Mr. Parsons there have been four children: Raymond K., who is in the telephone and telegraph business at Phoenix, Arizona, married Mary Steele, and has one daughter, Rosaline; Chase J., a mail clerk in the Elwood postoffice, who married Hazel Creagmile, and has one child, Martha Nell; Leo, who is proprietor of a cigar store, Elwood, married Gladys Yelvington; and one child who died in infancy.

Mrs. Parsons is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Parsons belonged to Quincy Lodge No. 200, I. O. O. F., and to the Knights of Pythias. A Democrat in politics, he was stanch in his support of his party's candidates and policies, and served four years as a member of the city council and one term as a member of the board of township trustees. James M. Parsons passed to his final reward May 19, 1913, aged eighty years, nine months, twenty-three days. He lies buried beside his children in Elwood cemetery.

DOCTOR BALL DAVIS, who resides on a fine farm in Stony Creek township is an honored pioneer of this locality, having been identified with its interests for nearly sixty years. He has, therefore witnessed the many changes which have transformed it from a wild and uncultivated region into fine farms and comfortable homes, with here and there a thriving town in which the various industrial and commercial interests are represented. He is a Civil war veteran and belongs to that class of enterprising energetic men to whom are due the progress and improvement of the Hoosier State, and his finely cultivated farm indicates in a measure the industrious and useful life he has led. Mr. Davis was born on a farm three miles west of Connorsville, in Fayette

county, Indiana, November 13, 1840, and is a son of Thomas J. and Mariah (Ball) Davis, the former of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Davis's parents came to Fayette county as young people and were there married and in November, 1854, came to Madison county, here spending the remainder of their lives. Thomas J. Davis passed to his final reward November 5, 1855, while his widow survived him for many years, her demise occurring February 16, 1894. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living at this time: William of Marion, Grant county, Indiana; James H., who lives at Anderson; D. B.; Sarah, the wife of Guthrie Morris; Elizabeth, single, and residing at Anderson; Rachel A., of Anderson, the widow of John F. Whiting; and John E., also a resident of Anderson.

D. B. Davis accompanied his parents to Madison county in 1854, and as his father died during the next year, when he was a lad of but fifteen years, his early education was somewhat neglected. However, in later years, by study, observation and much reading, he has made up for his lack of early chances, and now has a better education than many who were granted much better opportunities. On settling on the new land, the family found it covered with a dense growth of timber, and it became the duty of the sons to clear, grub and prepare the land for planting, and at this hard, manual labor, Mr. Davis spent his youth and young manhood. He was so engaged at the time of the outbreak of the war between the northern and southern States, and with a number of other patriotic young men of his neighborhood he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Mississippi. Although his service covered more than four years, during which he participated in some of the most bitterly-contested battles of the war, including the siege of Vicksburg, Mr. Davis was never taken prisoner, wounded or sick in the hospital, and when he received his honorable discharge, in November, 1865, he had a record for bravery, faithfulness and devotion to duty that was surpassed by no man of his command. The men of his company admired him for his bravery and his officers respected him for the reason that he could be absolutely depended upon to perform whatever duty devolved upon him. It has been these characteristics, in large measure, which have made him so successful in his subsequent career. His military career entitles him to membership in Major May Post No. 144, Grand Army of the Republic, with which he is now connected, and in which he and his comrades are wont to discuss and live over the incidents and experiences of the days when secession reared its gory head and the youth of the land were called upon to save their country's honor.

On October 6, 1867, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Matilda E. Eads, who was born in Madison county, Indiana, September 12, 1848, and who died February 4, 1909. They became the parents of six children as follows: Brittie M., who became the wife of Josiah Morrison; Arthur C., who married Harriet Werts; Joslin E., who is single, and is engaged as a bookkeeper in Dwiggin's wire factory; Bessie, who is the wife of Wilson Newton and resides with her father; Roscoe C., who married Julia Unger; and Weaver B., who married Nancy Marice. The members of this family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, where they have been active in the work of the Epworth League and large contributors to its various movements. Mr. Davis always was a Republican until the campaign of 1912, at which time he transferred his allegiance to the new Progressive party. He has never been an office seeker, how-

ever, and only takes a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature.

Since returning from the army, Mr. Davis has been almost continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits, and his operations have been attended by the utmost measure of success. At one time he was the owner of 300 acres of land, but much of this has been distributed among his children, and he now has but 160 acres. He was also the builder of the Davis tile factory in Stony Creek township, and continued to conduct that business from 1884 until 1904, when he disposed of his interests. At all times he has manifested a commendable desire to be of benefit to his township and his fellow-citizens, and few men in the township have a wider circle of friends or stand higher in general public esteem.

JOHN GEORGE HINDERER. Since 1889 a resident of Anderson, Mr. Hinderer has contributed in no small measure to the creative industry of this city. Though he has spent many years and is known to many local people chiefly as a market gardener, who supplies tables in hundreds of homes with choicest of vegetables, he has a special genius in mechanics, is an inventor of no mean ability, has manufactured musical instruments in Anderson and elsewhere, and at his plant in the suburbs is now making and distributing over a large territory some of the most practical devices used in poultry and general farming.

John George Hinderer is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Clarion county, April 25, 1858. His father was G. Hinderer, a native of Germany. John Hinderer, a brother of G. Hinderer, came to America and settled at Troy, Ohio. He is deceased. Other relatives of these two brothers came to America, one named Chris, settling at Goshen, Indiana, while Robert settled in Lafayette, Indiana, and Gottlieb was in Kankakee, Illinois, and Frederick in Columbus, Ohio. G. Hinderer was reared and educated in his native land, and while there served an apprenticeship in learning the trade of weaver. When his apprenticeship was finished, he immigrated to America, settled in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and for some time was employed there in an iron ore smelter. After that he bought a farm one mile southeast of Lickingville, and became identified with general farming. He also put in a loom and wove woolens and linen goods for the local trade. Combining those industries until 1870, he then sold his farm and moved to Ohio, buying another farm at Troy, in Miami county. That was his home for five years, at the end of which time he sold out and bought a place three miles north of Greenville, in Darke county, and continued as a substantial farmer until his death on September 3, 1891, at the age of sixty-six years. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Anna Emminger. She was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John George and Maria (Slater) Emminger, and a granddaughter of Chris Emminger, a native of Pennsylvania, but of German parentage. The wife of G. Hinderer died May 5, 1900, at the age of sixty-four. She reared ten children named as follows: John G., Herman B., Lizzie, Jennie, Daniel, Matilda, Jacob S., Henry, Christie, and Minnie.

John George Hinderer while a boy had the advantages of the rural schools of Washington township in Clarion county, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he was enabled to go to Europe, where he entered the Eslingen University, at Eslingen, and took a course of three years in languages and other studies. At the end of that time he returned to America, and hav-

ing a taste for mechanical work of the finer sort he located at Brattleboro, Vermont, where he served an apprenticeship in the Jacob Estey Organ factory. He was there five years, and became an expert workman, in organ manufacture. From there he went to Ohio, and for a time was employed in farming with his father until his marriage. He began domestic life on a farm in Darke county, lived there two years, and selling out began the manufacture and trading in organs and pianos at Greenville, Ohio. That business he continued with fair success until 1899, and then moved to Anderson. On the upper floor of the Hancock and Ellison Building on Ninth Street, he established his organ factory, and continued in the musical business until 1894. He put out a very high grade of organs, and gave an individual touch to instruments such as those made in the immense factory never received. In 1894 Mr. Hinderer rented a tract of land in the southeastern part of the city, and began truck farming. On that place he also set up a little shop and began making a rotary saw and vegetable cutter, a machine which was a great improvement over similar devices then in use. Five years later he was able to buy the tract of land which he had previously leased, and has since continued market gardening. In 1901 Mr. Hinderer began the manufacture of the incubator known as the Excellent Incubator, and since that time has made and distributed thousands of these articles. To breeders and raisers of poultry, the Excellent Incubator is known as one of the best of many on the market. In 1912, Mr. Hinderer has added to his local industry by establishing a mill for the grinding of corn and feed. His machinery is all operated by gasoline power.

On January 19, 1881, Mr. Hinderer married Mary Elizabeth Vornholt. She was born in New Bremen, Auglaize county, Ohio. Her father, John Vornholt, was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, and a son of John Vornholt, who brought his family to America, coming in a sail vessel that was six weeks between Europe and America. Grandfather Vornholt was one of the pioneers of Auglaize county, Ohio, bought a tract of land in the woods, hewed a farm from the wilderness and made it his home until his death. John Vornholt, the father of Mrs. Hinderer, was six years old when the family migrated to America. He was reared in Auglaize county, amid pioneer surroundings, and after attaining manhood secured a tract of eighty acres, three miles from New Bremen. There he built a log house, and that was the home to which he took his bride, and where all his children were born. In the course of years he improved an excellent farm, and continued to live there until his death in 1893. He married Dorothy Bidemier. She was born in Amsterdam, Holland. Her father was a soldier in the Dutch army, and died while in service. After his death his widow and five children started for America, taking passage in a sail vessel which had a long and tedious voyage of nine weeks. The little family settled in Auglaize county, Ohio, and the five Bidemier children were Hettie, William, August, Carrie and Dorothy. The mother of Mrs. Hinderer died in 1903.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hinderer were born four children, named John G., Mary M., Lizzie D., and Martin L., and all are married. Mary M. is the wife of Robert Langley, and has one son Clinton. Lizzie married Samuel Farmer, and their three children are Bonita, Evelyn, and Albert. Martin married Artie Greene, and has three children named Jeanette, Paul, and Vivian. Mr. and Mrs. Hinderer are of the Spiritualist faith, and worship in the Spiritualist church in Anderson. Mr. Hinderer has membership in the Knights of the Orient.

CASSIUS C. JACOBS was born on a farm in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1845. At the age of five years he moved with his parents and older sister to Madison county, Indiana. He is the son of Charles P. and Esther A. Jacobs. The former is a son of Thomas and Sarah Jacobs.

Charles P. Jacobs was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on October 6, 1816, and died on October 6, 1901. He married Esther Ann Fussell, daughter of William and Jane Foulk Fussell in Chester county on October 27, 1842, and they came to Madison county, Indiana, on November 28, 1850, locating near Pendleton, Indiana; taking eight days to make the trip, first by stage over the Allegheny mountains, then by steam boat down the Ohio river, then by train to Indianapolis from there taking farm wagon to Pendleton, Indiana, where they continued to reside through the remainder of their lives. They became the parents of two children: Elmira, born September 17, 1843, and who died on March 27, 1865, unmarried; and Cassius C. Jacobs of this sketch.

Cassius C. Jacobs came to Madison county at an early age and here has passed his life from an early period. He attended the public school lasting from two to three months in the year and working on the farm and in his teens was able to attend the Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. He was twenty-eight years old when in 1873 he married Sarah A. Vernon and settled down to farm life. She is a daughter of Ederd B. and Hannah (Rogers) Vernon, and she was born on January 23, 1850, and educated in the common schools of Madison county, Indiana. Her father, Edward B. Vernon, was born in 1816, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was married in 1843 in Madison county, having come here about 1837. He made this county his home until his death on October 7, 1912. He was the father of twelve children, five of whom are living at the present time.

As a member of the Republican party and an active worker in its ranks, Mr. Jacobs as in past years on many occasions has given valued service to the community in which he has lived. He was a member of the board of supervisors for six years and proved himself a most efficient member of that body. The one instance when Mr. Jacobs was separated from the communal life of this township and from his farming activities was when he located in Anderson and New Castle, Indiana, and had charge of a general agency for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He eventually reverted to his farming interests, however, and has since been thus occupied in sawmilling, buying and selling logs and lumber in connection with his farming, and he has enjoyed much success in the industries. Mr. Jacobs has seen many changes in the life of the township in the years of his association with the community, and of those who lived at Spring Valley and this part of Fall Creek when he first came here, not one is living today in his school district.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have two sons, Arthur, born March 15, 1874, who was married to Anna Williams; they have two children, Eva M. and Edward W. Jacobs; and Charles Jacobs, born October 5, 1875. He married Fannie D. Budgurs, and they have two children, also: Audra M. and Horace Jacobs.

The Jacobs family through their long and praiseworthy identity with the county of Madison, occupy an enviable place in the esteem and regard of the representative citizenship of the communities in which the various members of the family are known, and taken as a whole, may

well be said to be one of the standard type of resident that has borne so worthy a part in the growth and upward development of the county.

REV. ROBERT SELLERS, pastor of the East Main Street Christian Church, at Elwood, Indiana, was born near Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, February 10, 1857, and is a son of Nelson and Sarah T. (Pritchard) Sellers. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Sellers, was a soldier during the War of 1812, and subsequently became a pioneer of Johnson county, Indiana, where he was for many years engaged in farming, and where his death occurred in advanced years, burial being made near Nineveh. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Martin, Cynthia, Pollie, Sallie, Betsey and Nelson. On the maternal side, the grandparents of Rev. Sellers were Lewis and Susan (Martin) Pritchard, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers and farmers of Johnson county, where both passed away. Their children were: Curtis, James, John, Robert, Nancy, Sarah T. and Jane.

Nelson Sellers was born in Indiana, and was reared in Scott county, but subsequently went to Johnson county, where he secured a farm and spent the rest of his life in making a home for his family. A faithful member of the Christian Church, and a loyal and public-spirited citizen, he was widely known, and well merited the esteem in which he was universally held. Born July 8, 1825, his death occurred January 6, 1901, while his wife, also a native of Indiana, was born February 16, 1830, and passed to her final rest November 1, 1905. They were the parents of eight sons and three daughters, as follows: William T., a resident of Indianapolis; Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of H. A. Green, of Jacksonville, Florida; John, who is now deceased; Martin, residing at Franklin, Indiana; Rev. Robert, of this review; Lewis N., living at Franklin; Susan Jane, who became the wife of S. H. Broughton, of Indianapolis; Rev. Elmer, who lives in Logansport, Indiana; Emma, who is the wife of William Pangburn, of Franklin; Dr. Blaine H., a dentist of Indianapolis; and Dr. Samuel N., engaged in the practice of dentistry at Clinton, Indiana.

Robert Sellers was reared on his father's farm in Johnson county, and there received his early education in the district schools. Subsequently he attended Franklin College, and Butler College, at Irvington, Indiana, and graduated from the latter institution in 1884. Following this he read medicine for a short time, but in 1885 began preaching, being first an Evangelist in Johnson county. Tipton became his first pastorate, but two years later he returned to Johnson county, and from there went to South Bend, where he was pastor of the Christian Church for eight years. He subsequently spent two years at Ashtabula, Ohio, and then returned to Irvington, where he became field secretary for Butler College. Rev. Sellers' next charge was Greencastle, Indiana, where he continued for three years, and in 1904 he came to Elwood, where he is now serving his ninth year as pastor of the East Main Street Christian Church, the congregation of which now numbers over a thousand souls. Rev. Sellers is still in the prime of life, is active and alert, and never tires of doing good for his beloved flock. He has endeared himself to all classes, regardless of denomination or nationality, and his influence, always for good, is found in every walk of city life.

On February 24, 1886, Rev. Sellers was married to Miss Lauretta E. Morgan, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, daughter of Madison and Mary Ann (McCaslin) Morgan, natives of the Hoosier

State who are both now deceased. Three children have been born to Rev. and Mrs. Sellers: Paul M., of Elwood, who married Lola Enders, and has three children—Dorothy, Richard and Donald; Lucille, who married J. I. Spingler, and lives in Franklin, and Robert, who is a student in the Elwood High School.

PURL DEAN. In the personnel of the live business men of the thriving town of Summitville, Indiana, Mr. Dean, of the well known firm of Dean & Tomlison, stands for progress, aggressiveness and honesty in the execution of his business interests. He is known in Madison county as possessed of rare business acumen, which is a requisite that is a direct aid in the advancement of any village, town or city.

Mr. Dean is a native of Madison county, Indiana, and was born March 29, 1873, the only child born to his parents, Calvin and Dee (Reed) Dean, both residents of Grant county, Indiana. The father is a native of the Blue Grass state of Kentucky, and his life has been spent as an agriculturist, although much of his time has been devoted to the work of an auctioneer.

Mr. Dean of this review has been reared in Madison and Grant counties and received a good practical education in the public schools, and the town schools. Most of his boyhood days were spent on one of the pretty Indiana farms of North Central Indiana, and he well knows the value of that training which the farmer lad receives, if he wishes to lay the proper foundation stones of life. In business he has been eminently successful. As an agriculturist he has met with success, and in the buying and selling of horses he ranks with any buyer in Madison county. Besides this he has followed in the footsteps of his father as an auctioneer, and his services are constantly in demand. He has a splendid farm in Van Buren township, containing excellent improvements, and for some years has been a member of the firm of Dean & Tomlison, of Summitville, dealers in all the best makes of buggies, wagons, plows and harness. In 1913 the firm erected one of the best business houses in Summitville for the display of their goods, containing light work rooms and offices, and the building is the pride of the town of Summitville. Mr. Dean is an affable, genial, cordial gentleman, and by his cordiality of manner wins many customers. He is always ready to greet the stranger with a word of cheer and good will, which is not thrown away.

He wedded Miss Maude North, September 19, 1881, a most estimable lady, and to this union there has been born one son, Rall, now a student in the graded schools of Summitville. Fraternally Mr. Dean is an honored member of the Modern Woodmen of America; the Improved Order of Red Men, Neoskaleta Tribe, No. 149; the Orioles, Nest No. 8, and the Order of the Eagles, Eyrie No. 1755. Mr. Dean and his family are in sympathy with the teachings and doctrines of the United Brethren church, and politically he is a Democrat. They are citizens who are highly esteemed in the business and social circles of Summitville.

WILLIAM E. THOMPSON. Since the pioneer days of Madison county this section of Indiana has known and has been influenced by four generations of the Thompson family, and representatives of three generations are now living and are active workers in the business enterprises of Anderson. The four generations of the family have alike been distinguished for exceptional business talent, enterprise and large public

spirit, and as individuals they have contributed many important services to the life and activities of the county. William E. Thompson & Son are prominent in Anderson as contractors and builders, and many of the fine business structures and other works are credited to their industry and skill.

William E. Thompson, the head of the firm of William E. Thompson & Son, of Anderson, was born in Madison county, in the village known as Prosperity, five miles north of Anderson, March 19, 1858. His father, James A. Thompson, was born October 12, 1834, at Milton, Wayne county, Indiana. The grandfather was the Rev. William A. Thompson, one of the remarkable characters in the early history of Indiana. His regular occupation was farming, but for many years he was devoted to the ministry of the Baptist church, one of the old-time preachers who performed his work without salary, ministering for the good of the souls and the welfare of his community.

An interesting sketch of Rev. William A. Thompson, the pioneer minister, is found in a work previously published of the history of Madison county, and for its intrinsic value it is reproduced almost verbatim in this sketch. "William A. Thompson was born in the state of Virginia, October 12, 1803. He was married on September 26, 1819, to Mary E. Berger, by which union a family of thirteen children were born, eight sons and five daughters, of whom eleven grew to be men and women and eight were living in 1874. He removed from the state of Virginia to Henry county, Indiana, in the spring of 1832, and lived there until the spring of 1839. He then moved to Madison county, which continued to be his home until 1866. He then went to Sullivan county, on the western border of Indiana, and spent his final years in that vicinity. His early trade was that of shoemaking, but when he came to Madison county he abandoned that vocation and chose farming as his occupation, a vocation more congenial to him and one in which he prospered. In 1828 he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and continued a member until 1830. He then allied himself with the old-school Baptist denomination. On the first Saturday in August, 1830, he preached his first sermon, and continued to preach without intermission until the end of his life. He seldom passed a Saturday or Sunday without delivering a religious discourse. He was always remarkable for his good health and fine physical constitution, and, above all, for his good temper. During his long life he was scarcely ever known to be angry, especially with any member of his family. He stood five feet, eight inches high, was heavy set and had a full, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, black hair. He was a very fluent speaker, and his eloquence was forceful and impressive, as well as fluent. In politics he was a Democrat. His wife died on May 3, 1864, and he later married Mrs. Sarah Richards, widow of John Richards, who had been a Baptist minister in Grant county, Indiana. Rev. Thompson was elected a member of the Indiana legislature in 1856, and in that capacity served one term with great honor to himself and the people. He was one of the committee who voted against the state paying the Wabash & Erie canal bonds. In 1863 he was elected a county commissioner for Madison county, and during his one term in that office was mainly instrumental in having Madison county issue bonds to pay bounties to the soldiers who had volunteered for the cause of the Union."

James A. Thompson, the father of William E., was reared in Madison county from the age of five years, and has had a successful career

as a contractor and builder. He has contributed a brief and somewhat original sketch of himself, which is here reproduced: "I came to Madison county in the spring of 1839, and have lived in the county ever since (written in 1913). Was married February 12, 1857, in this county. I am a house carpenter and have worked at the trade for fifty-three years. I joined the Masonic order November 22, 1860, and have been an active worker ever since. The night has never been too hot, too wet or cold for me to attend a Masonic Lodge, and in late years when the family have prevailed or me to remain at home and not expose myself to the cold and disagreeable weather, I have always answered them that 'No man ever suffered by attending the Masonic Lodge.' I am a Thirty-second degree member at Indianapolis. I belong to no church but attend the service of all denominations.—James A. Thompson." He married Miss Tabitha Mustard, a first cousin of Daniel Mustard, a banker of Anderson. She was born in Madison county, August 30, 1838, and her father, Enos Mustard, was formerly from Ohio.

William E. Thompson, a son of James A. Thompson and wife, acquired his early education in the public schools at Anderson, and after leaving the high school he went to Ottawa, Illinois, where he was employed as a clerk in the retail shoe store of Phipps & Company. He was subsequently put in charge of a shoe store at Streator, Illinois, and from there went to Chicago, where he spent a little more than a year as a clerk in a shoe store. With that experience he returned to Anderson and followed the same line of work for four years. At the end of that time he went to work at the carpenter trade under his father's supervision, and worked with him in the contracting and building business for two years, at the end of which time he took up contracting on his own account. He was later again engaged with his father for three years, and then joined P. B. Millspaugh in the firm of Thompson & Millspaugh, the partnership continuing for three years. During that time the firm built some of the large residences, school houses and churches in Anderson. They erected the city library building here and at Hartford City and Carthage, Indiana. After the dissolution of the above firm William E. Thompson continued alone until 1913, at which time his son was taken into partnership, and the firm is now known as William E. Thompson & Son. During the busy season Mr. Thompson employs quite a force of men, and his services have been utilized in much of the building construction not only in the city and county but elsewhere in the state. His strict rules of business are well known, and he is a contractor whose undertakings are carried out with most scrupulous pains and with the utmost reliability, both as to workmanship and as to time.

On the 18th of January, 1881, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Mary C. Laffan, of Chicago. She died in 1890, leaving the following children: Rome H., Fred E. and Joe F. For his second wife Mr. Thompson married Mrs. Ida Beall McDowell, of Marion, a member of one of the old families of Grant county. Her father, George W. Beall, is a well known citizen. Mr. Thompson is prominent in Masonry, having taken all the degrees in the York Rite, and his affiliations are with Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; Anderson Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery, No. 32, K. T.; and Murat Temple, N. M. S., at Indianapolis. He also has affiliations with the Benevolent

and Protective Order of Elks in Lodge No. 209 at Anderson. The Thompson home in Anderson is at 120 West Seventh street.

GEORGE T. BEEBE. In the fall elections of 1912, when the voters of Madison county elected George T. Beebe to the office of county treasurer, they voiced the expression of their confidence in his integrity, his absolute reliability and his ability to handle the affairs of one of Indiana's leading counties. It is generally found that the people of a community are not slow in recognizing true worth in an individual, and the man selected to handle the financial resources of a section is invariably one who has made a success in his private affairs. In the case of Mr. Beebe there has been no exception to this rule, for his career has been one of earnest effort, concluding in well merited success, a success all the more commendable in that it has been entirely self gained. Mr. Beebe was born at Draw Bridge, Sussex county, Delaware, January 23, 1856. His father, John S. Beebe, was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Delaware, where for many years he was a prosperous farmer. He married Miss Elizabeth Carey, a native of Delaware, and both are now deceased. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to years of maturity.

George Thomas Beebe received his early education in the public schools of his native state, and in 1877 came to Madison county, Indiana, where for a time he was engaged in teaching school. Subsequently he became a student in a private preparatory school at Elwood, and after leaving there taught in the Elwood schools, but gave up his career as a teacher to become a telegraph operator in the employ of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. He continued in that office and as agent for the road for one year, and then became a bookkeeper for George Harting, of Elwood, continuing with that gentleman for a short period. Coming then to Anderson, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Madison county, an office in which he continued to serve for two years. At that time Mr. Beebe purchased his present abstract and title business from E. E. Hendcoe and Albert Small, and has since maintained his office in the Masonic Temple, where he has the most complete set of abstract books since the first settlement of Madison county. For a time Mr. Beebe served in the capacity of president of the Citizens Gas Company. He has interested himself actively and intelligently in whatever has affected his adopted city, and has steadily advanced to a place in public confidence. A Democrat in politics, in 1912 he was the candidate of his party for the office of county treasurer, to which he was elected, and from his past record there is no doubt that he will be able to satisfactorily discharge the duties of his high position when he takes the reins of office on January 1, 1914. With his family he is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member and liberal supporter for the past thirty-five years. His popularity among all classes is general, and among the members of the Knights of Pythias in Anderson he has numerous warm friends.

In January, 1887, Mr. Beebe was married to Miss Florence Wright, born near Frankton, and to this union there have been born two daughters, Helen E. and Rachel E. The elder daughter is a graduate of the Anderson high school and completed her education in the State University at Bloomington, Indiana. The younger daughter is attending the Anderson high school. The pleasant family residence, at No. 830

West Eighth street, is located in one of the most exclusive residence sections of the city.

ELIJAH POSEY McMAHAN. Monroe township in Madison county is noted for its finely improved and productive homesteads, and one of these is occupied by Elijah Posey McMahan, who has lived in this county all his life, and has acquired exceptional energy and good business ability through his farming operations, and is one of the most prosperous country residents of the county. He owns in his home place one hundred and sixty acres and has eighty acres in Boone township. Mr. McMahan has served as county commissioner of Madison county, and has for many years been an influential factor in his community.

Elijah Posey McMahan was born September 7, 1855, in Boone township of Madison county, a son of Jesse and Lilly (Williamson) McMahan. The paternal grandparents came from North Carolina in the early days, and in their family was Jesse McMahan, then a small boy. The latter was reared and spent all his active life in Madison county, and is well remembered among the old residents of this vicinity. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Elijah P.; Enoch W.; Mrs. Louisa Moore; James; Mrs. Martha Bear, who died leaving ten children; Carolina, deceased; and Sam'l who died in infancy.

Mr. Elijah P. McMahan was born on the McMahan farm. He grew up there, in the environments of Madison county, during the decade of the war, and as a boy was educated first in the Brunt schools, and later at the Union school. When twenty-one years of age he began his independent career as a renter, and subsequently bought his present farm. He has been successful from the start and has never lacked in means to provide for himself and family. Mr. McMahan married Sarah A. Montgomery daughter of Samuel and Mary (Thurston) Montgomery. Their nine children are mentioned as follows: Orville, who married Sarah Kirkpatrick and has two children, Wayne and Mildred; Myrtle, who married Hayes Webster, and their children are Cecil, Irene, Robert, Mabel and Jane; Lula, is the wife of J. C. Frazier, and their children are Lester, Jesse, Ruby, Victor, Opal, Fred and Grace; Emma, married James Crouse, and is the mother of Leo, William, Donald and Howard; Winnie, is the wife of Ran Allman; John, married Miss Olive Gwinn and has a daughter Isabelle; Grover is manager of the home farm; and the two youngest children were Marjorie, and Jessie, but the last named is now deceased.

As a farmer Mr. McMahan raises a large quantity of stock and also maintains a dairy, selling a great deal of milk to the dealers. For three terms he was elected county commissioner and during that time was instrumental in forwarding many improvements for the county. Mr. McMahan is a member of the Methodist church and his wife worships with the Baptist denomination.

WILLIAM L. SAVAGE. The manager of a well-improved farm of 120 acres, lying in Monroe township, William Savage is an able and worthy representative of the agricultural interests of Madison county, where he has spent his entire career. A member of the younger generation of farmers, he has the hard-headed practicality inherited from a long line of agricultural ancestors, with which he combines the enthusiasm of youth and the use of modern scientific methods and machinery. Mr. Savage was born on the old family homestead in Pipe Creek town-

ship, Madison county, Indiana, August 13, 1890, and is a son of Columbus and Maggie (Peck) Savage.

The Savage family is known as one of the old and honored ones of Madison county, having been founded here by the great-grandparents of William Savage, who came to Indiana from Vermont, the Green Mountain State, and here took up land from the government. Scipia Savage, the grandfather of William Savage, was born in the Green Mountain State, and was a child when brought to the newly opened section of Indiana. Here he married Nancy Beason, and settled down to agricultural pursuits, in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life. Columbus Savage was born in Pipe Creek township, Madison county, and followed in the foot-steps of his father and grandfather, adopting the tilling of the soil as a vocation. He has continued to follow this occupation throughout his career, and is now a well-known and substantial farmer of Boone township, where he owns a large tract of land. Columbus Savage was twice married, first to Miss Maggie Peck, and they were the parents of two children. The daughter, Nora—the elder, is deceased, and William L. is the subject of this review. The second marriage was with Miss Josina Benedict, and there were four children born of this union: Herman, Mary, Bernice, Vernice, but the youngest is deceased.

The early education of William Savage was secured in the public schools of Elwood, following which he became a pupil in the Duck Creek township schools, but subsequently returned to Elwood, where he completed his training. During this time he had been engaged in assisting his father in the work of the home place, and received a thorough training in all matters of an agricultural nature. At the time of his marriage, he embarked upon a career of his own, locating on a property on Alexandria Rural Free Delivery Route No. 1, in Monroe township, and here he has continued to carry on general farming and stock raising operations with uniform success. He has kept fully abreast of the various changes and advancements made in his vocation, and has never been backward in adopting measures which have shown themselves to be of a beneficial nature. His intelligent management of his affairs has gained him prosperity, and a position of leadership among the younger farmers of his community.

On February 15, 1913, Mr. Savage was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Merrill, daughter of High and Mary Merrill. High Merrill was a machinist of Dayton, Ohio, who subsequently moved to Troy, Ohio, and thence to Hartford City, Indiana, where the last years of his life were passed. He was the father of three children: Blanche, Bessie and one who is now deceased.

Mr. Savage is a Republican in his political belief, but his connection with matters of a public nature has been somewhat limited, as he has been too busy with his agricultural operations to actively enter the political arena. However, good men and measures receive his hearty support, and he shows an active and intelligent interest in all that affects the welfare of his community. Fraternally, he is connected with the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he has many friends. With his wife, he attends the Christian church.

WELDON B. GORDEN. Since 1894, Weldon B. Gordon has been a resident of section 3, Monroe township, where he is the owner of an excellent property of two hundred acres, lying on the Gordon Grove road,

about five miles north of Alexandria. During this time he has been connected with various enterprises of an agricultural nature, and has fairly earned the leading position which he occupies among the farmers of his locality. Mr. Gorden was born half a mile east of his present farm, October 18, 1859, and is a son of James and Susan (LaRue) Gorden.

Anderson Gorden, the paternal grandfather of Weldon B. Gorden, was born in North Carolina, from whence he removed to Wayne county, thence came to Putnam county and subsequently came to Madison county, where he became the first settler in section 10, Monroe township. Settling in the woods, he took up land from the government, cleared and developed a farm, and eventually became one of the substantial men of his community. James Gorden was also born in Wayne county and accompanied his parents to Madison county, here assisting his father in clearing his land, and, like him, becoming well known as a farmer and public-spirited citizen. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: Mary A., who is now Mrs. Leslie; Lydia E., who is deceased; Norman; Louis; Harriet, who is now Mrs. Osborn; Albert and Columbus, who are deceased; Weldon; and Catherine, who is now Mrs. Morris.

Weldon B. Gorden attended the public schools of Monroe township and Danville, and during the greater part of his boyhood and youth assisted his father in cultivating the homestead place. As a young man he went to Jefferson county, Nebraska, where he pursued a course of study in a German school for some time, and there embarked in business as the proprietor of a general store. In 1885 Mr. Gorden was engaged in a partnership in the conducting and editing of *The Casey Banner*, a weekly edition, of Casey, Illinois, and sold out in 1886 and went to Jetmore, Kansas, where he was engaged in the drug business, but in 1887, moved the stock of goods to Rocky Ford, Colorado. In 1894 he returned to Monroe township and resumed operations on the old home place, on which he has resided to the present time, his property being one of the best to be found in this section. The greater part of his attention has been devoted to general farming, but he has also met with success in stock raising ventures, and through honorable dealing has gained the reputation of being a man of the highest principles and strictest integrity. His connection with large enterprises has placed him upon a substantial footing in the commercial world, he having the distinction of being (as far as is known) the only man in Indiana who has ever purchased an entire town. During the survey of the Cleveland & St. Louis Railroad, there sprang into being the town of Osceola, which grew rapidly as prosperity was promised by the advent of the railroad, until five hundred people were living at that point. Substantial buildings and residences were erected, and a postoffice located, this later being known by several other names, one of which was Mercury. The town was not considered of enough importance by the railroad, however, land values decreased, and the population diminished as rapidly as it had grown. Mr. Gorden, realizing his opportunity for an advantageous transaction, succeeded in buying the entire town. He converted the land into valuable farming property, while the lumber of the structures here has been sold in small lots from time to time, and he is still the owner of a number of houses, which he is disposing of to neighboring farmers to be used as outbuildings.

On March 1, 1894, Mr. Gorden was married to Miss Lena Pickering, daughter of Corbly and Anna (Dyer) Pickering, and to this union

there have been born two sons: Irl W. and Kenneth P. Politically Mr. Gorden is a Republican and has always supported the policies of the party. Fraternally he is a member of the Linton Lodge of the K. of P., No. 146, located at Steele City, Nebraska.

PAUL ARMSTRONG, M. D. Among the members of the medical profession in Madison county who have won merited distinction in their calling, Dr. Paul Armstrong, of Gilman, holds a prominent position. During his career he has been engaged in varied occupations in different parts of this and other countries, being known in Chicago, in California and in the gold fields of Alaska, and since his advent in Gilman has identified himself actively with the various interests of this prosperous and growing community. Dr. Armstrong was born in 1876, in Butler county, Ohio, and is a son of Dr. Alfonzo and Sarah (Anderson) Armstrong.

Dr. Alonzo Armstrong was born in Indiana, and for forty years was engaged in the practice of medicine, until failing health caused his removal to California. Subsequently he came to Kewanna, Fulton county, Indiana, and here the remainder of his active career was passed. He and his wife were the parents of two children: Max, a graduate of the graded and high schools, who also took a course in the University of Chicago, and is now a practicing chemist of Gary, Indiana; and Paul. Dr. Armstrong first attended the public schools of his native state, following which he was engaged as an office boy with a large New York concern for three years, and at the end of that period accompanied his parents to California, where he completed his common school education. Returning to the middle West, he located in Chicago, where for three years he was engaged in the bicycle business, and then again went to California. During the gold rush that accompanied the discovery of that metal in Alaska, he became one of the courageous adventurers who fought their way over obstacles in search of fortune, and after one year returned to this country, having succeeded in accumulating the means with which to pursue his medical studies. He had no doubt inherited his inclination for this profession from his father, and from boyhood it had been his ambition to become a physician, but circumstances had been such that he was unable to realize his desire. After one year spent in the Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College, he became a student at Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated with his degree from that institution with the class of 1904. Following this, for a short period he was engaged in practice with his father at Kewanna, Indiana, and then came to Gilman, which place has since been the scene of his professional labors. He has been successful in building up a large and lucrative practice, his inherent skill, close application and sympathetic nature having drawn to him a representative professional business from all over this section. A careful student, he has kept abreast of the advancements of his honored calling by subscription to the leading medical journals of the day, by membership in the various organizations of his vocation, and by extensive personal research.

In 1903 occurred the marriage of Dr. Paul Armstrong and Miss Nettie Comer, the latter a native of Jasper county, Indiana. One child has been born to this union: John R., a bright and interesting lad now in his school period. Doctor and Mrs. Armstrong are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a progressive,





MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM FOUNTAIN

but his connection with matters of a public nature has been confined to supporting those men and measures that he has believed have stood for the best interests of his community.

WILLIAM FOUNTAIN. In a history of the prominent and influential citizens of Madison county, William Fountain is eminently deserving of extended mention, for his well spent life, his agricultural ability, his loyalty to public duty and his fidelity in private life have all gained him a place among the leading residents of the community. Although he has passed the seventy-fifth milestone in life's journey, an age when most men would consider it their privilege to retire from activities, he still continues to discharge the daily routine of duties and to show a commendable interest in all that affects his township or its people. Mr. Fountain was born March 3, 1838, near old Moss Island, just west of Anderson, Indiana, and is a son of George E. and Mary (Dodds) Fountain. His parents, natives of Queen Anne county, Maryland, came to Madison county and entered land in 1835, and here spent the remainder of their lives in making a home. They were the parents of eight children: Hester, Elizabeth and Edward, who are deceased; William; James; Washington and Matthew, who are deceased; and John, who was a Union Soldier in an Indiana volunteer infantry regiment and lost his life at Vicksburg during the Civil war.

William Fountain acquired his educational training in the schools of Anderson, dividing his boyhood between the school room and the home farm. He continued to assist his father until he attained his majority, at which time he embarked upon a career of his own, and in 1875 bought 140 acres of land in Anderson township, to which he has since added, now being the owner of 164 acres. He has made this one of the most valuable farms in the township, has erected substantial buildings, and is justly considered one of the representative men of his community.

On October 3, 1862, Mr. Fountain was married to Miss Susan Thompson, daughter of Lorenzo Thompson, and she died December 19, 1886, and was laid to rest at the Mooresville Cemetery. Five children were born to this union, as follows: Alonzo, educated in the old Pence school-house, and formerly engaged in farming, but for the past twenty years engaged in bridge contracting, lives in Petersburg, Ill.; Florence, who married Ira Ball, a Nebraska farmer, and has three children—Ora, Lottie and Fairy; Sylvia, deceased, who was the wife of Mellin Harrison, and had one child; Lutha, who married Fred Noble and has one child, Nancy V.; Omie, who became the wife of Dolph Fuller, and has three children—Laura, Helena and Gordon; Walter, who was educated in Anderson township, and here married March 20, 1901, Nancy Odessie Noble, daughter of Andrew J. and Adeline (Nelise) Noble, and has three children—Leslie, Ethel and Effie.

With his family, Mr. Fountain attends the Christian church, in the work of which he has ever taken a prominent part. A life-long Democrat, he has served as supervisor of his township, and continues to manifest an interest in the success of his party. His life has been a long and useful one, and no citizen of his township stands higher in public esteem and confidence.

RUFUS ALBERT HOOVER, M. D. A rising young physician of Madison county, Rufus Albert Hoover, M. D., is busily engaged in the practice of his profession in Orestes, where he is also serving most accept-

ably as principal of the public school. He was born in North Carolina, but was brought up in Indiana, coming with his parents, to this state when he was a small child.

The Doctor's father, Thomas Hoover, was born, reared and married in North Carolina. Coming with his family to Indiana, he settled in Hamilton county, where he spent his closing years of life, passing away in June, 1904. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Briles, died several years before he did, her death occurring in 1874. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Nancy Bolander; Mrs. Rachael Hoover; Andrew S.; Mrs. Margaret Halderman, who died December 15, 1901; Joseph L.; and Rufus A., with whom this brief sketch is chiefly concerned.

After his graduation from the high school in Sheridan, Hamilton county, Rufus A. Hoover taught school for awhile, and later continued his studies at the Indiana University, in Bloomington. Having then decided to enter the medical profession, he went to Chicago, where he took up the study of medicine and surgery at the Loyola University, also known as Bennett's Medical College, and was there graduated with the class of 1911. Dr. Hoover subsequently spent a year in a Chicago hospital, where he gained practical knowledge and experience in his profession. In 1912 he located in Orestes, where he has since been actively engaged in his chosen work, and has likewise had charge of the Orestes School. He has been successful from the start, and deserves great credit for the position he has won as a teacher, a physician, a man, and a citizen.

Dr. Hoover married July 14, 1911, Josephine Rambo, a native of Lapel, Indiana, and they have one child, Frances. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat; fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Sheridan, Indiana; and religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ROBERT W. THURSTON. One of Madison county's youngest stockmen, Robert W. Thurston has grown up in this county, and from his boyhood days was familiar with the town and the stock industry. He believes in farming as one of the greatest industries to which man can apply his energies, and his success is almost a matter of course, since he was trained to the business in the same way that other young men are trained to enter professions or commercial lines. Mr. Thurston has the management of his father's large farm of three hundred and sixty seven acres in Monroe township.

Robert Thurston was born July 27, 1892, near Summitville, in Van Buren township, a son of Joseph Elmer and Anna (Whitely) Thurston. Mr. J. E. Thurston, the father, is one of the best known citizens of Madison county, has lived here practically all his life, and has been a farmer, a road contractor and stock buyer. He and his wife are the parents of three children, namely: Robert, Marie and Walter.

Robert Thurston was born and reared in Madison county, attended the Summitville schools, and took a preparatory course in Alexandria, and then finished in the Fairmount Academy. On July 30, 1912, he married Miss Eva Davis. They have one child, Lois. Mr. Thurston is a member of the Christian church and his wife belongs to the Quaker denomination. Her parents were Joseph and Ellen (Dougherty) Davis.

WILLIAM H. GOSSETT. One of the best known dealers in live stock in Madison county is William H. Gossett, who has his home in Boone township, where he is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres. He has spent practically all his career in Madison county, has been known as a hard worker and good business man, and while accumulating a goodly share of material prosperity has likewise enjoyed and increased the esteem of the community for his excellent qualities of character and personalities.

William H. Gossett was born in 1853 in Highland county, Ohio, a son of William E. and Hannah Gossett. His father was also born in Highland county, was educated in the common schools, was a mechanic and carpenter, and in 1854 established his home in Madison county, Indiana. In this county, he worked at his trade of carpenter for a number of years, and lived both in Anderson and Alexandria. In later years he moved out to Missouri, and died at Odessa, in that state. His wife was born in West Virginia, and her death occurred in Odessa, Missouri. Their ten children are mentioned as follows: William H.; Eliza; David; Liddie; Emma; Alice; Charles; Marion; Oscar; Dora.

William H. Gossett was about one year of age when the family came to Madison county, and he was therefore reared and trained for his life work in this county. As a boy he attended the Smith Chapel School in Boone township, and finished his education in Alexandria, in the meantime having gone to school for one term in the Anderson city schools. When a boy he took up under his father's direction work as painter and carpenter, and up to the time he was eighteen years old was working as a contracting painter. He soon afterwards gave up his trade and began raising stock of all kinds, a vocation which he has made the basis of his active career. He has exceptional ability in this line, and is regarded as one of the best judges of live stock in Madison county. He conducts his fine farm in Boone township for the purpose of raising feed and providing quarters for his stock.

In 1877 Mr. Gossett married Emma Jones, a daughter of Elliott M. Jones. Their three children are: Walter, who married Gay Fox; Harry, who married Della Purdue, and their three children are Arthur, Donald and Fred; Blanch, who married Herman Markle, and has one child—Lola. Mr. Gossett is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men and the family worship in the Methodist church.

GEORGE W. JUDD. Left an orphan at the age of fourteen years, the boyhood and youth of George W. Judd, now a substantial farmer of Monroe township and the owner of 160 acres of land on the Elwood and Alexandria road, about three miles west of Alexandria, were anything but periods of inactivity. From the beginning of his career he has known the necessity of hard, industrious toil, and although he is now in comfortable circumstances because of this persevering toil, he continues to be one of the active and energetic men of his locality, alert not only in his personal affairs but in those of his community as well. George W. Judd was born on a farm in Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, March 18, 1852, and is a son of James and Margaret (Young) Judd. His father was a native of North Carolina and came to Madison county as a young man, locating first in Adams township, where he owned a property. Here he continued to till the soil during the remainder of his career, and passed away when still in the prime of life. He married Margaret Young and they became the par-

ents of two children: Emma, who became the wife of William G. Fesler, of Monroe township and she is now deceased; and George W. The Young family originated in Scotland, and was founded in Madison county by the father of Mrs. Judd, who located first in Ohio, later removed to Fayette county, Indiana, and came from there to Madison county, locating on a Monroe township property, where he died. Mr. Young married Jane McLucas, and they became the parents of ten children, as follows: Malinda, Nancy, Mary, one who is deceased, Robert, John, George, William, Leroy and Margaret.

George W. Judd was three years of age when brought to Monroe township, and here received his education in the Orestes and Davis schools. He was fourteen years of age when his mother died, and at that time he went to live at the home of an uncle, on whose farm he worked until becoming of age. He then engaged in farming with an uncle renting a small property until he had saved the means to purchase a forty-acre tract of land in Boone township, but two years later disposed of his interests there and returned to Monroe township, where he located on his present farm, formerly a part of the Nathan Lowry property. Here from time to time he has made valuable and substantial improvements to his land, machinery and buildings, and his residence is a fine and modern one, having been erected but a few years ago. The excellent condition of his land testifies eloquently to his ability as an agriculturist, and he has met success also in his stock raising ventures, his cattle commanding good prices. As a business man he is known to be possessed of the strictest integrity, and his connection with various large transactions has given him a firmly-established reputation in the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

On February 8, 1880, Mr. Judd was married (first) to Miss Ella Black, who died February 10, 1882, and was buried in the Lily Creek cemetery. On July 9, 1892, occurred Mr. Judd's second marriage, when he was united with Miss Etta M. Moyer. To this union there have been born two children: Everett and Mary, both graduates of the Orestes High school and now living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Judd are faithful members of the Disciples of Christ, and have been liberal in their support of movements inaugurated by the Christian church. Mr. Judd holds membership in the Madison County Horse Thief Association.

HOMER E. HOWARD. A substantial and prosperous citizen of Madison county, Homer E. Howard, now engaged in farming in Van Buren township, was for many years identified with the mercantile interests of this part of the county, having been one of the leading druggists of Summitville. He was born September 16, 1872, in Ross county, Ohio, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Robert C. Howard.

At the age of twenty-five years Robert C. Howard migrated from his Ohio home to Indiana, locating first in Delaware county, where for five years he was engaged in business as a general merchant. Coming to Madison county in 1879, he changed his occupation, and for several years was a large and successful stock buyer and lumber dealer. He now owns one half of the farm on which his son, Homer, is living, but has nothing to do with its management. He married while a resident of Ohio Ernestine Thomas and into the household thus established two children were born, namely: Homer E., the subject of this sketch; and Edward R., who married Nora Duff, and has two children, Duff and Vaughn. Mr. Howard's mother, Mrs. Ernestine (Thomas) Howard,

died July 2, 1876, and the father wedded Miss Dora E. Paden and to that marriage were born five children of whom three are living at present: Emmett L., a resident of Brownsville, Texas; Ralph P., residing in the same city; and Charles W., a resident of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Howard, the mother of these children, died January 10, 1914, and we herewith quote from a local publication concerning her life and noble deeds:

"A brief bit of history concerning the life of Sister Howard, quite inadequate, to be sure. Time and space will not permit but a few brief words but eternity will reveal it all, and in a more perfect way.

"The one thing we know—she has been a great sufferer, but bore it all patiently, and gave evidence, time after time, that her trust and confidence was in God.

"Dora E. Howard, daughter of Elijah and Catherine Paden, was born near Hillsborough, Illinois, Montgomery county, on the 8th day of February, 1851, and went home on the 10th day of January at 4:30 in the afternoon, 1914. She was married to Robert C. Howard at the age of 27, and came to Indiana, and has made this home since that time. To Brother and Sister Howard God gave five children, two went home before their mother. Three sons and two step-sons are left to think of and grieve for mother. She leaves one brother, who lives at Hillsborough, Illinois, and a sister, Mrs. Alfred Swindell, who lives at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, but is now here with her husband.

"Sister Howard was converted when a child and united with the Presbyterian church. After coming to Indiana she united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a charter member of the Walnut Street M. E. church, of Summitville. She was a faithful member and worker in the church for many years, and until her health was so impaired that she could not. Her heart was in the work—she loved the church. To sum it all up: She has lived a life, her battles are fought, her victories are won, a character finished, a judgment awarded, a conflict ended. She is gone. She has left a tender, kind-hearted, loving, sympathetic husband, one who did all a husband could do for a sick wife, and whose tender hands were administering to her when she slipped away. Her memory will stay close, and her spirit will administer until we join her in the paradise of God."

Acquiring his elementary education in the Zion School, of Delaware county, Indiana, Homer E. Howard completed his studies at Summitville, Indiana. In 1895, in partnership with his brother, Edward R., Mr. Howard established himself in the drug business in Summitville, and continued it successfully for a period of sixteen years. While there he took an active interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, and had the distinction of putting in the Summitville Electric Light and Water Works, and of installing the first telephone line in that place. About five years ago Mr. Howard assumed possession of the 185-acre farm owned by his father and himself, and has since carried on general farming in a most satisfactory manner.

On April 26, 1905, Mr. Howard was united in marriage with Mary Paulin, daughter of Jesse J. and Frederica (Brunni) Paulin. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Paul E., Frederick B. and Robert, deceased. Politically Mr. Howard is a Democrat; fraternally he belonged to the Knights of Pythias, Gas Belt No. 361. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN C. YULE. A resident of Alexandria since 1899, when he came to this city to enter the employ of the Alexandria Paper Company, John C. Yule has been closely identified with the business interests of this flourishing commercial center during the past fifteen years and has fairly won the right to be named among those who have aided in this locality's advancement. As sales manager for these mills, Mr. Yule has greatly extended the scope of the company's business and as a citizen his adopted community has found in him one who has had its best interests at heart. He was born at Holland Landing, Province of Ontario, Canada, on May 4, 1872, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Watson) Yule. His father, who still resides in Canada, is an employe of the English government and a well-known official of his community. Five children were borne to Andrew and Mary (Watson) Yule, namely: Watson, John C., Edwin Watson, E. B. and Walter S.

The early education of Mr. Yule was secured in the public and high schools of Aurora, and subsequently this was supplemented by a course in a commercial college in the city of Toronto. Following his graduation therefrom, he adopted the profession of educator, and for several years was engaged in teaching school in Canada, but in January, 1893, migrated to the United States, and for three years was engaged in railroading in Wisconsin. He next identified himself with the National Bank of Neenah, Wisconsin, but after four years went to Dallas, Texas, and was there connected with a publishing house until 1899, when he came to Alexandria, Indiana, to enter the employ of the Alexandria Paper Company, of which his brother, Edwin Watson Yule, is secretary and treasurer. He at once joined the selling force of this venture and his success in popularizing the company's products gained him steady advancement until now he is capably filling the responsible position of sales manager, being at the head of an able, well-trained corps of salesmen, who under his direction have made this one of the leading concerns of its kind in the State. He is possessed of marked executive ability and to this has been added a progressive spirit and modern methods of attracting business that have caused him to be recognized as one of the leading men of his calling in the Middle West.

Mr. Yule was married (first) December 15, 1897, to Miss Dora Rynerson, who died February 2, 1899, leaving one child, Byron. His second marriage occurred May 14, 1903, when he was united with Miss Grace J. Crouse, of Alexandria, daughter of Jacob S. Crouse. Three children have been born to this union: George E., Mary E. and John C., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Yule are consistent members of the Christian church, and have been liberal in their support of religious and charitable movements. He enjoys the privileges of membership in the local lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

EDWIN WATSON YULE. One of the important factors in the business life of Alexandria, and an enterprise which has added materially to the prestige of this city as a manufacturing center, is that of the Alexandria Paper Company, which was founded here in July, 1900. Much of the success of this enterprise may be accredited to the efforts of its capable and popular secretary and treasurer, Edwin Watson Yule, whose location here occurred simultaneously with that of the business and who has become widely known in manufacturing circles. Mr. Yule is a Canadian, having been born in the Province of Ontario.

in 1874, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Watson) Yule, the former still a resident of the Dominion and an employe of the British government. There were five children in the family: Watson, John C., Edwin Watson, E. B. and Walter S.

Edwin Watson Yule received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Ontario, following which he took a course in a commercial college in the city of Toronto. Being well trained in stenography, he secured a position with a manufacturing concern at Aurora, Ontario, in the employ of which he remained four years, and succeeding this he spent one year with a like business at Mount Forrest, Ontario. Mr. Yule came to the United States to enter the services of a paper manufacturing concern of Menasha, Wisconsin, in connection with which, two years later, he came to Alexandria, and assisted in the establishment of the Alexandria Paper Company. He has continued to be identified with this business to the present time and through marked ability has risen to his present position, that of secretary and treasurer of this important enterprise. In the management of the affairs of this business, Mr. Yule has displayed the possession of those qualities which make for success in any of the walks of life—shrewdness, versatility, perseverance and close application, and among his associates he is recognized as one to whom they may look for advice and leadership. He is essentially a business man and has never cared for the activities of the public arena, but has found diversion in fraternal circles as a valued member of the local lodge of Elks.

On July 17, 1902, Mr. Yule was married to Miss Georgina Lemon, who was also born in Canada, a daughter of George and Sophia (Meek) Lemon. They have no children. Mr. Yule is a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Yule of the Episcopal church, and they have numerous friends in their congregations. The family home is located at Alexandria.

JOSEPH DRAPER. In the eighty-fifth year of his life, Joseph Draper, whose home is in what is known as Scotts addition, and who is the owner of a section of land in Monroe township, is one of the venerable old men of Madison county, has been a farmer, has grown many thousands of bushels of corn and wheat and other grain crops during his career, and his record is one of which his family and fellow citizens may well be proud. Joseph Draper was born December 17, 1828, in South Hampton, Virginia, the old Dominion state, a son of Thomas and Mary (Turner) Draper. Thomas Draper was also born in that section of Virginia, but his father, Ephraim Draper, came from England in colonial days, and located in Virginia. Thomas Draper, after all his children had been born in Virginia, moved out to Ohio, settling near Canton, and later moved to Rush county, Indiana, which was his home until his death. His ten children are mentioned as follows: Loren E., Ephraim W., John E., Thomas J., deceased; Joseph; Martha, Edna, Mary and Marcella, deceased; and Margaret, who lives in Hancock county, Indiana.

Joseph Draper when a boy came to Indiana, and had his education in the common schools during the days before the modern free school system was adopted in Indiana. He worked on the farm and remained with his father up to the age of thirty-one. He then farmed his father's place for a while, was a renter and worked at wages, beginning at the

lowest rung of the ladder of life, and finally got the start which enabled him in later years to acquire a generous prosperity.

In 1855 he married Nancy Ewing, now deceased and buried in Knightstown, Indiana. He came from Kentucky and lived in Rush county up to the time of his marriage. In 1858 Mr. Draper married Elizabeth Stephens, who was born in Rush county and is buried in the Baptist cemetery of that vicinity. She was the mother of one child, Isaac S. Draper, who died at the age of fourteen. On June 15, 1862, Joseph Draper married for his third wife Annie Siler, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Reddick) Siler, and her parents were among the early settlers of Indiana. The four children of Joseph Draper and his third wife, are as follows: Mary E., who married Grant Stephenson, and has four children whose names are Effie, the wife of Roy Ladd; Lela, wife of Walter Jackson; Edith; and Mattie. Mrs. Effie Ladd has a child, Anna Kathlene, who is a great-grandchild of Joseph Draper. Martha, the second of the children, married William Blake, and is the mother of six children, Estel, Earl, Ernest, Anna, Minnie and "Little Joe." Peter T. married Elizabeth Thurston, and their two children are Arthur and Joe. John Wesley married Minnie Fuller, and they have one child, Zoe. Mr. Draper and family worship in the Christian church. "Uncle Joe" and his dear old wife live in a comfortable residence in East Alexandria, enjoying the association of legions of friends. They are a peaceful and happy couple and are honored by all who know them.

ANDREW BERG. One of the prosperous farmers of Monroe township, a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes, and from a beginning without capital has become the possessor of a good home, Mr. Berg has spent most of the years of his active life in Madison county, and is one of the highly respected citizens of his home township.

Andrew Berg was born November 1, 1860, in Hamilton county, Indiana, a son of David and Elizabeth (Kauffman) Berg. The father came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, locating in Wayne county, Indiana, where he spent his life as a farmer. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Berg are as follows: Christian; Mary, deceased; John; Levi; Samuel; David; Benjamin, deceased; and Elizabeth, also deceased.

Mr. Andrew Berg attended school in Hamilton county, and while going to school worked on the home farm, and was well equipped for his life work by the time he had completed his education and attained his majority. At the age of twenty-one he began as a renter and continued in that way until he bought the forty-acre farm on which he now lives in Monroe township of Madison county. He raises good crops, and is especially interested in hogs, and he has some of the best examples of the Duroc swine in Madison county. Mr. Berg is also a carpenter by trade and has built several houses and barns in Madison county, and has erected his own buildings.

June 26, 1882, he married Miss Maggie Stephenson, a daughter of William R. and Lucinda Stephenson. They are the parents of four children, namely: Eva, deceased; Grace, who married Bert Bertram, and has one daughter, Geneva; Alvie, who married Jessie Hammond; and Raymond, at home. All the children have been through school, and Mr. and Mrs. Berg have taken pains to educate them and fit them as well as possible for their individual careers. The family worship

in the Methodist church. The pretty homestead of Mr. and Mrs. Berg is known as "Cottage Lawn Farm."

WILLIAM F. WILSON. One of the largest land owners in Monroe township, William F. Wilson, has accumulated his vast holdings by steady industry and hard, unremitting labor, and his career furnishes an excellent example of the self-made manhood which has proved such an important factor in the development of this prosperous section of the Hoosier State. His farm at present consists of 426 acres, lying on the Muncie and Alexandria pike, about two and one-half miles east of Alexandria, and this he devotes mainly to the raising of stock, with the dairy business as a side line. Mr. Wilson was born on his father's farm in Monroe township, Madison county, Indiana, July 5, 1868, and is a son of James L. and Margaret (Busby) Wilson.

After attending the public schools of Monroe township, Mr. Wilson took a course in an Iowa college, in which his brother, a well-known educator, was at that time one of the tutors. As a lad he began his agricultural training, and during his entire school period spent his vacations and other spare time in working on the homestead, and when he had reached his majority became his father's partner in farming ventures, continuing with the elder man for fourteen years. In company with him he purchased forty acres in the vicinity in which he now lives, and Mr. Wilson subsequently bought his father's interest in this property, and following that was engaged in various land transactions, constantly adding to his property. As his finances permitted, he erected buildings of a substantial character and bought new machinery, and his stock raising operations assumed large proportions. Untiring industry and close application to every detail of his vocation have been the price paid by Mr. Wilson for his success, and in the meantime he has firmly established himself in the confidence of the community as a man of strict integrity and honorable dealing.

On March 16, 1893, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Vienna Carver, daughter of William Carver, whose family came to Madison county from Fayette county, Indiana. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: An infant, deceased; Everett, Orval, Morris, Angeline and Cassie. The children have all been given good educational advantages and have wide social connections in Alexandria. With his wife and family, Mr. Wilson attends the Christian church, and has been liberal in his support of its movements. Essentially a farmer, with wide and varied interests, he has never found time to enter actively into public affairs, although he endeavors to support good men and movements and to advance the cause of education and good citizenship. Republican candidates and principles have always received his vote.

HOMER B. JONES. On the Anderson road, just outside the village of Florida, in Lafayette township, there is situated a fine rural homestead of Homer B. Jones. This is a place of two hundred acres, of fine land, and with such improvements as are familiarly associated with modern high-class agriculture. The owner is a progressive young farmer citizen of Madison county, and a representative of the second generation of a family which had been identified with this county for many years.

Homer B. Jones was born on the farm which he now occupies on

November 6, 1882, a son of John L. and Sallie (Lowman) Jones. His father, John L. Jones, was a large land owner and an extensive farmer of this county. His family of four children were as follows: Minnie Ragan; Bertha, deceased; Homer B.; and Dale. The father moved from his farm to Anderson about seven years ago and died about three years ago. Since then the mother has returned to the country and now resides with her son Dale at Florida. Her son, Dale, who is also a student of Purdue University, has a little place of ten acres, adjoining Florida, and operates that as a small farm.

Homer B. Jones attended the country schools and was engaged in the activities of the farm throughout his school period. He was married November 21, 1905, to Nell Thorberg, of Anderson, a daughter of Richard and Arabelle (Thomas) Thornberg. Their two children are Richard L., age about six years, and Ralph, age about three. Mr. Jones is a public spirited citizen so far as local affairs are concerned, but otherwise takes little interest in politics. He and his wife are both young people and find their society in the city of Anderson. Both are members of the Methodist church, and actively interested in church work.

ROBERT OLIVER PERRY THURSTON. The wise and vigorous application of practical industry never fails of success. It is the medium through which an individual is carried onward and upward, developing his personal character and acting as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The exercise of the ordinary qualities of perseverance and common sense may form the means through which the greatest results in life are attained, the every-day life, with its necessities, cares and duties, affording ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind, and its most beaten paths providing a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self-improvement. In the field of daily activity in his chosen vocation, Robert Oliver Perry Thurston has won success, an enviable reputation and a place among the representative agriculturists of Madison county, where he is the owner of a well-cultivated farm of eighty acres on the township road between Monroe and Richland. Mr. Thurston is a native of Madison county, having been born near the town of Summitville, March 19, 1861, a son of John F. and Margaret (Morris) Thurston. His father, a successful farmer, was the owner of several valuable farms, and spent his entire life in the cultivation of the soil. He was county commissioner of the county for two terms. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Mary E., who became the wife of James Woolen; Enoch P.; Nannie B., who is now Mrs. Joseph Howard, deceased; Robert Oliver Perry; George F. and Ora W.

Robert O. P. Thurston received his education in Boone township, where he attended what was known as the Dead Dog school during the winter terms, and, like other farmers' sons of his days and locality, spent the rest of the year in working on the homestead farm. His father gave him a thorough and comprehensive training in the various subjects desirable for the successful farmer to know, and by the time he had reached his majority he was prepared to enter upon a career of his own. Accordingly, he left the parental roof and rented a small property in Boone township, and there, in addition to carrying on general farming he engaged in trading in stock of all kinds, thus accumulating the means with which to buy his present farm in Monroe township. Here he has erected buildings of a modern and substantial character and has made numerous other improvements, his property being one of the

most valuable of its size in this section. He is a firm believer in modern methods and machinery and keeps fully abreast of the inventions and discoveries of his calling, giving each innovation a thorough trial before its acceptance or dismissal. As one of his community's energetic and public-spirited citizens, he has joined others in their efforts to advance their locality's interests. Personally, Mr. Thurston is popular with his neighbors and acquaintances and has a wide circle of friends.

On March 8, 1884, Mr. Thurston was married to Miss Mary L. Stanley, daughter of Isaac E. and Elizabeth (Fear) Stanley, and seven children have been born to this union, as follows: Chester H., of Monroe township, who married Miss Mary Ferguson; Edgar F., also of this township, who married Miss May Stevenson; Samuel S.; Clifford H.; Cletis and Earl, all residing at home with their parents; and Nellie, who became the wife of Samuel Washburn. Mr. Thurston's parents were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. Thurston is a member of the Christian church. In his political views, Mr. Thurston supports Democratic candidates and policies.

JOHN H. SIGLER. As a farmer and stock raiser, Mr. Sigler is one of the most prominent in Boone township of Madison county, and is a successful representative of a family which has been identified with similar interests in this county since the era of early settlement. In Pipe Creek township, and other sections of the county, the Siglers have been noted as skillful managers of the resources of the soil and have maintained high standards in the local society and citizenship. John H. Sigler operates and is owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Shiloh road, about six and a half miles northeast of Elwood, and his daily mail facilities lie along that road from Elwood, his rural route being No. 28.

John H. Sigler was born in 1869 in Pipe Creek township near Frankton, a son of Andrew Jackson and Mina (Pierce) Sigler. Andrew Jackson Sigler, who is still living, was born in Pipe Creek township, and is one of the oldest living native sons of that township. The two children in his family are: John H. and a daughter, Josie, who married Mr. Waymire. Mr. and Mrs. Waymire have five children named Vernice, Howard, Vesta, Mina and Louis.

John H. Sigler as a boy was reared in Pipe Creek township, attended the Salem schools, and other local educational institutions. While a school boy he was also learning his practical lessons as a practical agriculturist, and when his school days were over he applied himself to the work of the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. He then began his independent career by renting his uncle's farm. Later he moved to Boone township, where he bought his present estate. Mr. Sigler raises most of the crops which can be profitably grown in this county, and concentrates his attention on hogs and horses, being most successful as a stock raiser. On October 20, 1892, Mr. Sigler married Miss Nelie Kimmerling, a daughter of Abe and Mary (Legg) Kimmerling. Mr. and Mrs. Sigler are the parents of six children, namely: Russell, Lester, Roliff, Kenneth, Vernon and Mildred. The two oldest sons have both finished their high school courses in Elwood, while the others are still attending the various grades of school. The family worship in the Christian church, and Mr. Sigler is a Democrat in politics, as has been his family throughout their residence in Madison county.

WILLIAM EMMETT CARTWRIGHT. Young men of character and ability are bound to be recognized in their community and to such a class William E. Cartwright belongs. Mr. Cartwright comes from sterling parentage and ancestry in the county of Madison, as well as of the nation, for he dates his ancestry back to grandfather of the famous Peter Cartwright, well known in the history of our country. Mr. Cartwright is the choice of the citizens of Summitville and vicinity as the coming postmaster of the thriving village, and his honesty of character has been a factor that entered largely into his appointment to this office under the Wilson administration.

William E. Cartwright, more generally known as Emmett, has been a resident of Madison county, Indiana, all his life, for he was born here September 17, 1884, and he is a son of T. E. and Lily M. (Kaufman) Cartwright. The Kaufman family emigrated from Mason county, West Virginia, to Madison county, Indiana, in 1853, and here maintained their residence to the end of their days. Mr. Cartwright's father, T. E. Cartwright, is one of the leading citizens and business men of Summitville, and is a gentleman of more than average intellect. He is one of the best posted men in the county in the matter of Indian lore and in the history of pioneer days in Indiana.

Mr. Cartwright was reared in his native county and had his education in the graded and high schools, after which he pursued a course in the Indiana Business College. On the home farm he had an especially good training under the tutelage of his father, and he not only was taught the business of farming, but he had inculcated in him principles of integrity and honor that fitted him for the worthy career of his life.

He was in the employ of the Indiana Union Traction Co. for two years and was with the Muncie & Portland Traction Co. for one year, besides which he spent about one year as a commercial salesman in Indiana and Ohio. He has always been a great admirer of William J. Bryan, or since he was a boy of twelve, and he is an advocate of Democratic policies.

Fraternally he is an honored member of the B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 478, at Alexandria. He has taken great pleasure in the profound study of modern psychology, and his library includes the works of the most erudite writer on the subject. Mr. Cartwright is among the social leaders in Summitville, and he enjoys the high regard of all.

ROBERT McLAIN. The record of Robert McLain, of Summitville, is one distinguished by progressive rise from small things to ever increasing responsibilities and success. A native son of Madison county, where he was reared, and where he has been known throughout his career, Mr. McLain has gone from one position to another, always forward, and formerly a teacher he graduated from that work into merchandising, has been a factor in local financial circles, and is well known in politics and in the law, being a member of the Madison county bar.

Robert McLain was born on a farm in Madison county March 26, 1869. His parents were Harrison and Emeline (Thurston) McLain. His father, who was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1837, came to Madison county in 1865 at the close of the Civil war, and bought the old Peter Eaton farm, which for upwards of half a century has been known as the McLain homestead. Of the six children in the family, three are deceased—William, Charles and Ellen, and the three still living are: Mrs. Clara Swaim; Walter, a resident of Missouri; and Robert.

In the country schools of Madison county, Robert McLain received his first preparation for practical life, and finally qualified himself for school teaching, a profession which he followed four years. This gave him a start in the world, and in 1893, with a limited capital of one hundred and fifty dollars, he bought a stock of hardware and eventually built up an excellent business in Summitville. Mr. McLain takes special pride in having assisted at the merging of the Summitville bank, the Farmers and Merchants bank and the Summitville Realty Company into one institution. The new establishment is styled the Summitville Bank and Trust Company, and Mr. McLain was placed in charge of the trust department. A few years ago he was made a member of the Madison County Bar Association, and this qualification particularly fitted him for this line of work in the Bank and Trust company.

On April 15, 1896, Mr. McLain married Miss Mary Hannon, a daughter of James Hannon. They are the parents of two children, Harry and Wilber. Mr. McLain has not only been successful in business but has taken an active part in public affairs. For four years he held the office of township trustee of Van Buren township, was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1908, and in the campaign of that year had the honor of leading his party to a decisive victory after years of defeat. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. McLain has ever stood an advocate of improvement and advancement, always aligning himself with those working for a better moral community, and he has had much influence in educational work and in the establishment of a better citizenship.

WALTER W. VESTAL. On a finely improved estate of two hundred acres in Adams township, Walter W. Vestal is most successfully engaged in diversified agriculture and the raising of high grade stock. He was born on a farm adjoining his present estate, has lived here during the entire period of his life, and he commands the confidence and esteem of all who have known him from earliest youth. Mr. Vestal is in fact a man of self-achievements. He began his career without capital, married when he was still a young man and has not only established and maintained a good home, but has gained his share of prosperity which makes him an enviable figure in the local citizenship.

Walter W. Vestal was born in Adams township February 18, 1868, a son of L. C. and Sophia (Poke) Vestal. Both parents were natives of North Carolina, where they were reared, educated and married, and came to Indiana in 1866, locating in Adams township of Madison county. During the Civil war the father spent four years in the Confederate army. It was not from belief in the principles for which the South fought that he entered the army, since he was personally opposed to Secession, and his service was the result of a draft. He had one brother who fought on the Union side, so that the matter was equalized to a large degree. Mr. L. C. Vestal is now retired from farming, and makes his home in Anderson. In politics he is a Republican and supported that party from its early organization up to the campaign of 1912, at which time he voted with the Progressives. The six children in the family are named as follows: Walter W.; Edgar N. and I. L., both residents of Anderson township; Forest, on the old home farm in Adams township; Esther, who is unmarried and makes her home in Anderson, and

Myrtle, wife of John Clark. All the children own farms of their own and all have prospered during their individual careers.

Walter W. Vestal was reared on the home farm and in the meantime attended the district school in that neighborhood. When he was twenty-three he began life for himself, and his valued possessions at that time were a horse and buggy. On February 24, 1891, he married Miss Maggie Stanley, who was born in Anderson township of this county, and a daughter of Meridith Stanley. She attained her education in the district schools. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Vestal spent five years as renters and with the thrifty accumulations from their hard labor as tenant farmers, they got their first substantial start. Buying land and paying for it afterwards and then adding bit by bit in quantity and constantly improving the estate, they now have one of the finest homesteads in Adams township, two hundred acres, and with numerous handsome improvements. In 1908 they built a modern residence, which is heated with a hot water plant and there is also an individual light plant which furnishes lighting for both the house and the outbuildings. The most profitable part of Mr. Vestal's farming enterprise has been in the raising of hogs and cattle, and his successful management in this branch of husbandry has been responsible for his steady increase in prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Vestal have one daughter, Elsie, who is a graduate of the Anderson high school, and is now the wife of Forest Ryan. Mr. Ryan is also a graduate of the Anderson high school, and he and his wife now live on the estate of Mr. Vestal. They have one child, Mary Ryan, age one year. The family worship in the Christian church at Ovid, in Adams township. In politics Mr. Vestal is a Progressive, but during all the years previous to 1912 was a Republican.

JAMES M. DONNELLY. Prominent among those who have wielded much influence in connection with the improving and advancing of the live stock industry in Madison county stands Mr. Donnelly, who is one of the largest importers and breeders of high grade stock in this part of the state and who is known as a progressive, liberal and public spirited citizen, as well as one who is entitled to the unqualified popular esteem in which he is held in the community.

Mr. Donnelly takes just pride in tracing his lineage back to staunch old Irish origin and also in claiming the fine old Bluegrass state as the place of his nativity. He was born at Maysville, Kentucky, the judicial center of Mason county, on the 15th of September, 1860, a son of John and Julia (Karney) Donnelly, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized. Upon his immigration to America John Donnelly settled near Maysville, Kentucky, in which state he continued to reside until 1864, when he came to Madison county, Indiana, and numbered himself among its energetic and loyal pioneers. He purchased a tract of land in Fall Creek township, whence he later removed to Richland township, where he became the owner of a fine farm, and where he was a citizen known and honored for his sterling attributes of character. He continued to reside on his old homestead, comprising seventy-five acres, until his death, and his cherished and devoted wife survived him several years. Of their two children, the younger, John, died at the age of thirty-five years.

On the home farm James M. Donnelly early learned the lessons of practical industry, and after duly availing himself of the advantages

of the local schools he supplemented this discipline by a course of study in the State Normal School at Terre Haute. He applied himself earnestly and with marked ambition, the result being that he admirably qualified himself for the responsibilities and duties of the pedagogic profession. After devoting eight years to successful teaching in the public schools Mr. Donnelly went to the city of Muncie, this state, where he read law under effective preceptorship and where he was finally admitted to the bar. But such was the condition of his health that after engaging for a short period in the practice of his chosen profession he found it expedient to seek occupation that would enable him to lead a less sedentary life. He accordingly turned his attention to farming and stock growing, his independent operations in this line having been instituted on a farm of forty acres in Monroe township, Madison county. With characteristic circumspection and energy he brought to bear his powers in a most effective way, with the result that his success became cumulative and placed him among the representative agriculturists and stock growers of this favored section of the Hoosier state. Concrete evidence of the prosperity that has attended his well ordered endeavors is afforded in the fact that he is now the owner of a finely improved landed estate of about five hundred and fifty acres, situated principally in Union township. He has made excellent improvements on his homestead, and has stood as a man of most liberal and progressive policies in connection with his private business affairs and also those of public or general order. For a number of years past Mr. Donnelly has given his attention principally to the breeding and raising of the best grades of live stock, and has been an extensive importer as well as one of the leading exponents of this important line of industry in Madison county. He is one of the largest dealers and importers in central Indiana of Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares. He has seventy-five head of horses, has two barns, three hundred by forty-two feet, and carries one of the best stocks in the country. He is an authority in regard to live stock, and has shown the deepest interest in the furtherance of the industry. His homestead farm is situated five miles from Anderson and one mile north of the village of Chesterfield, and is one of the valuable properties of the county. Mr. Donnelly platted the Madison county fair grounds, and for several years was engaged in the real estate business in Anderson. He is a member of the directorate of the Anderson Trust Company at Anderson, where he is likewise a director of the Anderson Building & Loan Association, another of the important corporations of Madison county. He is a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities, but has manifested no predilection for the honors or emoluments of public office. He and his family hold membership in the Christian church at Anderson, where he is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations.

On the 25th of February, 1882, Mr. Donnelly was married to Miss Lulu Pence, a daughter of John and Rhoda (Colvin) Pence, of Madison county, and the five children of this union are Wade, Ward, Walter, Fred and Dale. Wade, who wedded Miss Lillian McClintock, resides in Anderson. Ward, who wedded Miss Florence Bassett, resides in Chesterfield. The three younger sons remain at the parental home. The family have long been one of prominence and popularity in the social activities of the community.

CHARLES W. DAWSON. Among the business men of Madison county who have from small beginnings made substantial places for themselves among the prosperous citizens of this place, a notable example is to be found in the person of Charles W. Dawson, proprietor of the Dawson Machine Works, at 16th and B Streets in Elwood. His success in the business world is well merited, in that it has come through the medium of well directed industry, while as a citizen he has ever shown a commendable inclination to assist in all movements pertaining to the public welfare.

Mr. Dawson is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born at Greenfield, February 12, 1871, and is a son of Henry L. and Mary (Vandlingham) Dawson. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Dawson, George and Rebecca Dawson, were early pioneers of Indiana, where both died in advanced years and were the parents of three children, Henry, Jesse and one other.

Henry L. Dawson was born in Indiana, and has spent his entire life in this state, with the exception of two and a half years, when he served as a private in the Union Army during the Civil war. For a number of years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but subsequently turned his attention to contracting, and is now one of the well known business men of Indianapolis. He first married Mary Vandlingham of Indiana, who died in the faith of the Methodist church in 1877, aged about twenty-six years, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Charles W., of Elwood, Indiana; Jesse G., whose home is in Cleveland, Ohio; John C., who resides at Franklin Park, Illinois; Luna, who became the wife of J. R. Leab, of Marion, Indiana, and one child that died in infancy. Mr. Dawson married for his second wife Miss Rhoda McFadden, and they became the parents of two children: Cora and Fred.

Charles W. Dawson was reared in Central Indiana, spending his boyhood and youth in Greenfield and Indianapolis, in which cities he attended the public schools. In 1885 he first came to Elwood, where he completed his education and subsequently accompanied his father to Kokomo, where he learned the trade of machinist, which vocation he has made his life work. While a resident of this place he met Miss Myrtle L. Lewis, daughter of Francis and Almira (Tolbert) Lewis, who afterward became his wife, June 3, 1894. Soon after his marriage he embarked upon his business career as the proprietor of an establishment at Alexandria. It was here their son Donald Verne was born May 26, 1895. One year later Mr. Dawson with his family returned to Elwood and has since made this place his home. The son attended the public schools here graduating with the class of 1913. The following year he entered Purdue University. Immediately on his return to Elwood Mr. Dawson opened a machine shop which he has continued to the present time. In 1908 he began the handling of automobiles, fitting up a well equipped garage, and has principally dealt in Buick cars, since that time. He has built up an excellent business, handling a full line of accessories and parts, and having every facility for the repair of all makes of motor cars. His excellent workmanship has gained him much patronage, and much of his success is due to that fact that he personally inspects all work before it is turned out of his establishment. As one who has the interest of his community at heart, he has withheld his support from no movement of a progressive nature, while personally he has gained and retained many friends in the city

of his adoption. He is a Republican in political matters, but has taken only a good citizen's interest in affairs of a public nature. His fraternal connection is with the local lodges of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Foresters. The pleasant family home is located at 1023 South Anderson Street.

R. F. ETCHISON. A homestead of about sixty-five acres located in the vicinity of Frankton is the residence and the scene of the business activities of Mr. R. T. Etchison, one of the well known citizens of Madison county, and representing an old and honored family in this part of the state.

Mr. R. F. Etchison was born April 20, 1871, a son of Stephen and Charity Jane Etchison, both now deceased. Stephen Etchison was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and moved to Madison county, where he was a farmer and honored resident for many years. There were fourteen children in the family, and the four boys now living are William and Walter C., both of Oklahoma, and Albert, a resident of Saskatchewan, Canada, and R. F. Etchison.

As a boy Mr. R. F. Etchison attended the common schools and his home throughout his career has been on the farm of his present residence. After completing his education, he took up regular duties of farming, and on the death of his father he assumed entire management of the estate. He and Albert subsequently bought out the interest of the other heirs in the farm, and Mr. R. F. Etchison has since then acquired individual ownership of the excellent farm, which is his present home. He married Miss Eldora Leeman. Their two children are Chandos Leone and Meredith. In politics Mr. Etchison is a Democrat. On his farm he raises stock and the usual agricultural crop of this section, and by his thrift and industry is winning a substantial place for himself and family.

OLIVER H. STOKER. Situated on the Stoker Road about two and a half miles from Elwood is the well improved and prosperous rural home of Oliver H. Stoker, who has made an excellent account of his time and energy as a Madison county farmer, and has one of the best improved farm estates in Pipe Creek township. The farm, most of which belonged to his father, and has been in the possession of the Stoker family for a great many years, consists of one hundred and sixty acres of excellent soil, and Mr. Stoker devotes it to mixed farming, raising first class stock, and the various agricultural crops of this county.

Oliver H. Stoker was born on this same farm, February 18, 1870, a son of William R. and Mary (Canaday) Stoker. The late William R. Stoker, well remembered among the sterling citizenship of Madison county for many years, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, and was a boy when brought to Madison county. He had some schooling in his native state and finished in Indiana. He came to Madison county in company with his parents, James and Rebecca Stoker. James Stoker, the grandfather of the Pipe Creek farmer first named, was thus the founder of the family fortunes in this part of Indiana. William R. Stoker and wife were the parents of three children. Oliver H., Martha, married Richard McClure, and their two children were named Edna and Howard. The third was William Franklin Stoker, now deceased. Up to the time of his death he owned and occupied the farm adjoining his

brother's Oliver H. William F. Stoker married Catherine Higbee, and they were the parents of two children.

Oliver H. Stoker as a boy attended the old Canaday school, which was a familiar institution of the neighborhood in which he was reared, and completed his education in the Frankton public school. While going to school he had his share of the farm duties, and after the death of his father he and his brother joined in the management and conduct of the home estate, which was a place of two hundred acres but increased to three hundred and twenty acres. When his brother died the farm was divided and Mr. Oliver H. Stoker now owns one hundred and sixty acres, and is giving it his best efforts and is prospering probably as well as any farmer in this section of the county.

On September 19, 1901, Mr. Stoker married Miss Jennie Antle, daughter of George W. and Wilhelmina (Euble) Antle. Her father was a farmer, and owned a good homestead near Elwood. Mr. and Mrs. Stoker were the parents of four children. Their names are: Mildred Naomi, Thelma Hortense, Halden A. and Benjamin Franklin. Fraternally Mr. Stoker is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a Republican voter.

J. L. WEBSTER PECK, M. D. Practicing medicine at Frankton since 1895, Dr. Peck has one of the best country practices in Madison county, and by his success and individual character and ability is a credit to the present medical fraternity of this county. He came here soon after leaving medical college, and after proving his skill and gaining the confidence of the community has always enjoyed a liberal share of its patronage and stands high both as a doctor and citizen.

J. L. Webster Peck was born in Howard county, Indiana, a son of William and Sarah (Foland) Peck. The father and mother were both natives of Hamilton county, and William Peck gave his life to the ministry of the Methodist church. The five children in their family were named Maggie A.; Jennie, deceased; Ethleen, deceased; Halsie, deceased; and Dr. Peck.

Owing to the fact that his father's ministry required frequent removal of residence, Dr. Peck spent his boyhood in a number of different localities in Indiana, and tended various schools in the course of his educational career. He was a student in the high school at Hagerstown, spent two years in the DePauw University, and was graduated in medicine at Indianapolis. In 1895 he located at Frankton, and has since had his office in this town.

On January 10, 1900, Dr. Peck married Mary A. Prosser, daughter of Emanuel and Susan Prosser. The four children born to their marriage are Earl P., William L., Alice Beatrice and Mary Vivian. The doctor belongs to the Madison county and the State Medical Societies, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family worship in the Methodist church.

THE HOOSIER POET (By J. L. F.). JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, born in Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana, where he was reared, educated, and spent his boyhood days, is entitled to a place in the history of Madison county.

Mr. Riley for several years made his home in Anderson, where he was connected with the local press as reporter on the *Anderson Demo-*



JAMES W. RILEY

crat. This was while Todysman and Croan were its publishers, 1876-80. During this period Mr. Riley began to develop as a local poet.

His first production that gave him "a name" was "Leonainie," a supposed unpublished poem by Edgar Allen Poe, which had for years been lost, and found among his papers. Mr. Riley had this poem published in the *Kokomo Dispatch*. The editor of the *Anderson Herald*, who had on many occasions belittled Riley's pretensions as a poet, gave large space to its publication, and great praise to its sentiment, oblivious to the fact that it was from Riley's pen. When the secret was out and the world gave praise to the author, his old-time critic joined in the procession and helped to make Riley a real poet.

Mr. Riley's genial disposition and plebian ways made him a favorite in Anderson. The "devil" in the printing office was as close to him as the editor. The man on the street was treated as cordially as the "nabob" of the city. A man possessed of such qualities could not be other than a favorite. His verses demonstrate that his heart-throbs are with the common folk.

Madison county does not claim Riley as a native son, but glorifies in the fact that he once lived within its bounds. Mr. Riley has sung the songs that reach the heart. But few men live to hear and see what esteem is placed upon them by their fellowmen. This distinction Riley has enjoyed. The writer believes that a flower placed in the hands of the living, or a good word spoken to a friend, is worth more than a mountain of bouquets placed upon his bier, and therefore gives place in this work to Mr. Riley's face and one of his dearest compositions.

OUT TO OLD AUNT MARY'S

Wasn't it pleasant, O brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores were through,
And the "Sunday's wood" in the kitchen, too,
And we went visiting, "me and you,"
Out to old Aunt Mary's?

"Me and you"—and the morning fair,
With the dewdrops twinkling everywhere;
The scent of the cherry-blossoms blown
After us, in the roadway lone,
Our capering shadows onward thrown—
Out to old Aunt Mary's!

It all comes back so clear today!
Though I am as bald as you are gray,—
Out by the barn-lot, and down the lane
We patter along in the dust again,
As light as the tips of the drops of the rain,
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

The few last houses of the town;
Then on, up the high creek-bluffs and down;
Past the squat toll-gate, with its well-sweep pole;
The bridge, and the old "baptizin'-hole,"
Loitering, awed, over pool and shoal,
Out to Old Aunt Mary's.

We cross the pasture, and through the wood,
Where the old gray snag of the poplar stood
Where the hammering "red-heads" hopped awry,
And the buzzard "raised" in the "clearing" sky
And lolled and circled, as we went by
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

Or, stayed by the glint of a redbird's wings,
Or the glitter of song that the bluebird sings,
All hushed we feign to strike strange trails,
As the "big braves" do in the Indian tales,
Till again our real quest lags and fails—
Out to old Aunt Mary's.—

And the woodland echoes with yells of mirth
That make old war-whoops of minor worth,—
Where such heroes of war as we?—
With bows and arrows of fantasy,
Chasing each other from tree to tree
Out to old Aunt Mary's!

And then in the dust of the road again;
And the teams we met, and the countrymen;
And the long highway, with sunshine spread
As thick as butter on country bread,
Our cares behind, and our hearts ahead
Out to old Aunt Mary's.—

For only, now, at the road's next bend
To the right we could make out the gable-end
Of the fine old Huston homestead—not
Half a mile from the sacred spot
Where dwelt our Saint in her simple cot—
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

Why, I see her now in the open door
Where the little gourds grew up the sides and o'er
The clapboard roof!—and her face—ah, me!
Wasn't it good for a boy to see—
And wasn't it good for a boy to be
Out to old Aunt Mary's?—

The jelly—the jam and the marmalade.
And the cherry—and quince—"preserves" she made!
And the sweet-sour pickles of peach and pear,
With cinnamon in 'em, an all things rare!—
And the more we ate was the more to spare,
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

Was there, ever, so kind a face
And gentle as hers, or such a grace
Of welcoming, as she cut the cake
Or the juicy pies that she joyed to make
Just for the visiting children's sake—
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

The honey, too, in its amber comb
One only finds in an old farm-home;
And the coffee, fragrant and sweet, and ho!
So hot that we gloried to drink it so,
With spangles of tears in our eyes, you know—
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

And the romps we took, in our glad unrest!—
Was it the lawn that we loved the best,
With its swooping swing in the locust trees,
Or was it the grove, with its leafy breeze,
Or the dim hay-mow, with its fragrances—
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

Far fields, bottom-lands, creek-banks—all
We ranged at will—where the waterfall
Laughed all day as it slowly poured
Over the dam by the old mill-ford,
While the tail-race writhed and the mill-wheel roared—
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

But home, with Aunty in nearer call,
That was the best place, after all!—
The talks on the back-porch, in the low
Slanting sun and the evening glow,
With the voice of counsel that touched us so,
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

And then, in the garden—near the side
Where the bee-hives were and the path was wide,—
The apple-house—like a fairy cell—
With the little square door we knew so well,
And the wealth inside but *our* tongues could tell—
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

And the old spring-house, in the cool green gloom
Of the willow trees—and the cooler room
Where the swinging shelves and the crocks were kept,
Where the cream in a golden languor slept,
While the waters gurgled and laughed and wept—
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

And as many a time have you and I—
Barefoot boys in the days gone by—
Knelt, and in tremulous ecstasies
Dipped our lips into sweets like these,—
Memory now is on her knees
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

For, O my brother so far away,
This is to tell you—she waits *to-day*
To welcome us:—Aunt Mary fell
Asleep this morning, whispering—"Tell
The boys to come." . . . And all is well
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

JAMES O. LEE. As cashier of the Frankton Bank since 1902, Mr. Lee has had the executive direction of an institution that plays a very important part in the local business activities of this section of Madison county, possessing much influence both as a citizen and as a man of business. Mr. Lee has earned his place as a result of high ability and through steady attention to business since leaving college, and has accomplished a great deal of worthy work since he entered upon his active career.

James O. Lee was born in 1870, on the nineteenth day of September, in Hamilton county, Indiana, near Perkinsville. His parents were Luther and Ella (Dewitt) Lee. The father, also a native of Hamilton county, was a merchant by occupation and was also engaged in the canning business at Perkinsville. The three children in his family comprised James O., Frank and Claude. James O. Lee first attended the schools in Perkinsville, was then in the Normal College at Danville, spent the years 1890-91 at DePauw University, and was graduated with honors at Lexington, Kentucky. During eleven years of his active life, both during and subsequent to his college days, he was engaged in teaching school. Another honor that came to him in early life was that of appointment as chief journal clerk in the Indianapolis Legislature, a position which he held for one year. He became identified with the milling business at Frankton and was connected with the establishment until the plant was destroyed by fire. He entered the Frankton Bank in October, 1902, since which time he has been cashier, and practically the manager of the affairs of the bank.

On December 27, 1893, Mr. Lee was married to Miss Luella Wise, daughter of William H. Wise of Perkinsville. They have two children, Mabel and Wilbur, both of whom are now attending school in Frankton.

Fraternally Mr. Lee is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was recently a candidate for the office of county clerk on the Republican ticket, and is known for one of the young leaders of that party in Madison county. He is a Methodist in his religious affiliation, and he and his family worship in that church.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BAKER. Since 1880 a resident of Madison county, Mr. Baker has resided on his present farm for the past 13 years, and is one of the capable men whose industry and energies are each year adding to the substantial wealth and prosperity of Madison county. Mr. Baker's homestead is situated six miles northeast of Elwood in Pipe Creek township.

George W. Baker was born in 1854 on the tenth of March, in Dearborn county, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, a son of John and Senor (Moore) Baker. The father was born in southern Indiana, and his death occurred in Ripley county, where he was buried. The children in the family were as follows: George W.; Rachael; Harvey, also a resident of Madison county; James; and Ida, who is now the widow of Chas. Baxter.

George Washington Baker as a boy attended school in Ohio and Ripley counties, Indiana, completing his education in the latter county. While going to school he worked on a farm and has always known and experienced the value of industry and good honest work. In 1880 he moved to Madison county, and in 1892 had progressed so far as an independent farmer and business man that he bought his present estate.

On November 21, 1878, Mr. Baker married Miss Sarah Rigor, a daughter of Andrew and Harriet (Humphrey) Rigor. Her father was born in Kentucky and came to Decatur county, Indiana, when a young man, and brought up his family on a farm. There were eight children in the Rigor family, namely: Hannah, deceased; Sarah, Mrs. Baker; Joshua; Wesley; Permela; Lula; Amy, deceased; and Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of four children, who are named as follows: Clifford, who is married and a resident of Canada, and has three children, George, Ruth and Lois; Floy, the wife of William Hoop; John, in high school at Elwood; and Vere, who graduated from the grade schools. Mr. Baker has given all his attention to general farming and stock raising and has each year put back a large share of his profits in improvements which in the course of time have made his estate one of the best and most valuable in this locality. He has a large and commodious barn for the shelter of his grain and stock, and all his implements and facilities are in keeping with modern agriculture. Mr. Baker is not only a progressive farmer, but also a progressive in politics, having adopted the new principles and policies first formulated in a campaign platform in 1912. He and his family are members of the Friends church located in Pipe Creek township.

ASBURY M. MOORE. A retired farmer now making his home at 2020 E. Main street in Elwood, Mr. Moore is one of the estimable members of Madison county citizenship. He has had a career of industrious and profitable farming and early in life adopted the vocation of cultivating the soil as the most important labor of man. While not actively engaged in producing the crops of the soil he still owns a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres, situated on the county line road about three and a half miles south of Elwood.

Mr. Moore is known among his friends and associates as a gentleman of high standing. He was born in Tipton county, Indiana, April 21, 1860, a son of Joseph and Angeline (Armfield) Moore. The father was a native of Wayne county, Indiana. He moved to Madison county in 1836 and was one of the old families which located in that section of the county. There were only two sons and the other is Azro F. Moore, now a druggist in Tipton. Mr. Moore as a boy attended the Darrow schools, and finished his education in the Tipton high school.

He began his career by working as a farm laborer, at monthly wages, and also worked for his father for several years. He finally bought out the interest of his brother in the home farm, and during the succeeding years gradually acquired an excellent property which has proved a competence. Besides his fine farm above mentioned he is the owner of considerable town property. Mr. Moore was married September 28, 1881, to Miss Eva Richardson, now deceased. She was the mother of two children, Fern, deceased, and Bertha L. now the wife of Jesse Rice. For his second wife Mr. Moore married Miss Clara B. Hughe October 2, 1892, and their two children are Marie and Clarice.

Mrs. Moore is a native of old Madison county, born April 13, 1864, and was reared and educated in her native county. She is a member of the Eastern Star of Tipton, Indiana, and she and husband are members of the Presbyterian church at Tipton.

Fraternally Mr. Moore is an honored member of the Masonic Lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabees. He is a great friend of Indiana's excellent school system and while a resident of

Tipton, was a member of the board of education of the city schools. He is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife, take the good of their means, and spend part of it in travel. They spent six months on the Pacific slope, most of the time at Seattle, Washington.

WILLIAM H. WISE. An example of first class stock and general farming enterprise is found in Pipe Creek township, along the Dundee and Frankton Roads, on the ninety acre homestead of Mr. Wm. H. Wise, a progressive farmer who has spent nearly all his life in this section of Indiana, and while getting his share of the world's goods, he has also exercised the qualities of good citizenship, and is a man thoroughly esteemed throughout his township.

Mr. Wise was born in Jackson township of Madison county, near Perkinsville, on January 5, 1861. His father is Alexander Wise, one of the old and honored residents of Madison county, a sketch of whom and his family will be found on other pages of this work. William H. Wise was reared in the home established by his father in Madison county, and was given unusual advantages both in education and in opportunities for getting properly started in life. As a boy he attended the country schools of the township, and also became familiar with the duties of the home farm. His education was finished in the De Pauw University at Greencastle, and after leaving college he taught school for some time in Madison county. From the school room he turned his attention to farming, and having given much of his energies to this occupation and having made it a real business, he has accomplished probably more than most of his contemporaries in the same line of activities. Mr. Wise is a broad-minded man, and performs his share of community public spirit and is highly honored in his home locality. As a young man, in addition to the other school advantages just mentioned he attended for one term at the Danville Central Normal School.

On September 19, 1886, he married Florence Kimmerling Dipboy. Mrs. Wise was reared in the family of her grandmother, and took the latter's name. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Wise are Bessie, Blanche, and Carol. The family worship in the Methodist church.

HON. J. M. FARLOW. A former state senator from Madison county, one of the most influential men in the Democratic party of this locality, Mr. Farlow has been a member of the bar for the last quarter of a century and has his home and office at Frankton, from which vicinity he has a large clientage. The residents in that locality repose a great deal of confidence in Mr. Farlow's judgment and ability as a lawyer, and he is usually retained in connection with most of the litigation from this portion of the county.

J. M. Farlow was born on the twenty-first of July, 1839, in Tipton county, a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (O'Dell) Farlow. The grandparents moved from the old homestead of North Carolina to Tipton county, in the early years of the last century, and about 1833 located in Pipe Creek township of Madison county. Reuben Farlow was a young man when the family came to Indiana, and made a very successful farmer in Madison county. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, and the three now living are Lafayette, Lucinda, and Senator Farlow. Hon. J. M. Farlow attained his early schooling in Tipton county and his last school days were spent in the old Picker-

ing schools. He early applied himself to farming as an occupation, has occupied himself with various enterprises and taught school for ten terms. In the meantime he took up the study of law at leisure intervals and under such instruction as he could obtain, and was finally admitted to the bar and engaged in practice, which he has now continued successfully for twenty-five years or more.

In 1861 he married Miss Malinda Haskett. Six children were born of that marriage. One of these is Viola, wife of John Foland, and their three children are Earl, J. M. and Ellen. A younger daughter than Viola is Kate, wife of Charles Whitehead, and their four children are Cecil S., Virgil, Grant and Ione. On March 12, 1904, Mr. Farlow married Miss Margaret Peck, a daughter of William and Sarah (Foland) Peck, and a sister of Dr. Peck of Frankton. There are no children by the second marriage.

Mr. Farlow was honored by his fellow citizens in Madison county by election for two terms to the House of Representatives, and later was sent to the State Senate for two years. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Blue Lodge at Frankton and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Improved Order of Red Men. His family are members of the Methodist church.

MARTIN GAVIN. As manager of his father's farm of one hundred and forty acres, located on the Elwood Pike about five miles north of Elwood, Mart Gavin, as he is familiarly known, is one of the progressive young farmers of Madison county, and has laid a substantial foundation for a successful career.

Mart Gavin was born where he now resides, July 1, 1891, a son of Martin and Elizabeth (McManaman) Gavin. His father was born in Ireland, was twelve years old when he came to America, and after landing in New York City, the family came west and finally located in Rex county, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood. He later came to Madison county, and from modest beginnings has acquired a generous estate and prosperity, and is one of the influential men of this section. The eight children in the family are named as follows: Mame, Michael, Nora, Nellie, Mart, Maggie, Ruth and John.

Martin Gavin as a boy attended the country schools and finished his education in the Catholic school at Elwood. All his early associations were with farm life, and when he arrived at manhood he was well prepared to take up the management of the old estate, which he now conducts in a progressive and up-to-date manner, and is one of the men who are proving the profitableness of agriculture in Madison county. He is well known socially in Elwood and vicinity, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic church. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM ETCHISON. A resident of Madison county during the greater part of his life, and an honored and respected farmer of Pipe Creek township, where he is the owner of one hundred and seven acres, Mr. Etchison has applied business methods to his work, has won a good material degree of prosperity, and has provided well for his family.

William Etchison was born in Jackson township, Madison county, September 18, 1855, a son of Jackson and Mary (Wise) Etchison. The father was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and the paternal grand-

parents came to Indiana, originally from North Carolina. Among the children of Jackson Etchison were William, Mrs. Nancy Worley, John W., Margaret A., and Mary Olive.

William Etchison as a boy spent part of his time in Hamilton, and part in Madison county. He grew up on the farm, became conversant with all its duties, and activities, and principally during the winter term attended the school of his neighborhood.

Mr. Etchison wedded Miss Margaret J. Worley, March 2, 1876, and to this marriage have been born the following children: Cyrus Jackson, Raymond and Nellie Alice, all deceased. The living children are, Cora M., wife of Minor McClead and they have three children, Guy, Forest and Margaret; Ora Austin wedded Miss Bertha Duncan and they have four children, Edna E., Ernest L., John M., and Glen D.; Mary K. is wife of Irvine Robbins and they have six children, Nellie B., Kenneth, Harry W., William H., Leonard R. and Mabel M.; Willard C., married Miss Jessie Waymire and they have one child, Orville D.; Virgil A., married Miss Mary Major; Lenna Fay is the youngest and resides at home.

Mrs. Etchison, wife of the subject is a native of Madison county, Indiana, and was born March 27, 1853, the second child in a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, born to Elijah and Rachel K. (Fifer) Worley. There are nine of this family living at present, 1914.

Father Worley was a native of Virginia and was an agriculturist. Politically he was a strong advocate of the Republican principles. He died in Pipe Creek township. Mother Worley was also a native of Virginia. Both of Mrs. Etchison's parents are deceased. She was reared and educated in Madison county, Indiana, and has nobly done her part as wife and mother.

When Mr. and Mrs. Worley began their married life they had little cash capital, but by dint of hard toil, frugality and being honest, they have reared a large family and have one of the best farms of one hundred and seven acres in Pipe Creek township. A beautiful frame residence, pretty grounds and fine outbuildings further enhance its value, and their farm is called "The Maple Grove Stock Farm."

WILLIAM A. RYBOLT. Now occupying and engaged in the improvement of a nice farm of eighty acres of land lying on the Elwood Pike near Leisure postoffice, about six and a half miles north of Elwood, in Duck Creek township, William A. Rybolt is best known and has made his most successful record not as a farmer, but as a driller of wells in the oil and gas regions, and has been connected with the oil and gas fields in Indiana and elsewhere for a number of years.

William A. Rybolt was born September 24, 1867, in Highland county, Ohio, a son of William and Emma C. (Brown) Rybolt. William Rybolt, the father, came to Indiana, when his son William was one year old, and settled in Grant county. There were only two children in the family, and the sister is Glycera.

William A. Rybolt has the early training and experience of the farmer boy, and attended the public schools of Duck Creek township. He was made thoroughly familiar with the activities of a farm, and was well trained in habits of industry and thrift, but when he took up farming independently he encountered difficulties which were discouraging and which caused him to abandon the occupation for a time. After-

wards he started a second time, but was again unsuccessful through bad luck and sickness. These two somewhat disastrous experiments caused him to leave farming and go to the gas and oil fields, where he operated as a skillful driller for a number of years. In that work he has been unusually successful, and has made a good deal of money. At his mother's death the home farm of eighty acres was left to his management, and Mr. Rybolt is now engaged in building it up and improving it into a model estate. He purposes as soon as he has his land in a satisfactory condition to return to the gas and oil business.

On December 15, 1897, Mr. Rybolt married Miss Cora Steele, a daughter of H. S. Steele, of Elwood, a retired farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt are members of the Christian church, and in politics he is a Republican, and largely interested in public affairs.

HARVEY A. WAYMIRE. As a breeder and raiser of fine Percheron horses, Mr. Waymire has a reputation throughout Madison county. The "Shade Land" stock farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of fine land in Duck Creek township, and on the rural free delivery route No. 28, out of Elwood, is a model place of its kind, and its improvements and adaptations to the uses of modern stock raising are the results of an exceptional degree of enterprise on the part of Mr. Waymire. He began his career in this county some years ago, with a small amount of capital and by thrifty management has become one of the most popular citizens of this community.

Harvey A. Waymire was born on the farm which he now occupies in Duck Creek township, a son of Jacob and Julia (Greenlee) Waymire. His father was born in Warren county, near Independence, Indiana, in 1853. His parents were Henry and Hulda Waymire. Jacob Waymire attended the common schools, worked on the home farm during his school period, and was reared and has spent his career in Madison county, to which county he came with his parents when he was a boy. As a farmer he was successful and was long known as one of the substantial men of the vicinity. The children of Jacob and Julia Waymire were: Oris H., William C., Harvey A., and Lula M., the wife of E. L. Wiggins, M. D.

Harvey A. Waymire as a boy first attended what was known as the Old Waymire school, and finished his schooling in the new Waymire school in Duck Creek township. While spending five days in the week at school he worked in the morning and evening on the home place, and most of his Saturdays and summer vacations were spent in the activities of the home farm. When he got his independent start in life, it was on eighty acres of land, and since then he has prospered and added to his land holdings, until he now has one of the best improved and most profitable estates in Duck Creek township.

On August 14, 1896, Mr. Waymire married Miss Pearl M. Fox, a daughter of John and Mary (Ring) Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Waymire are the parents of three children: Jacob L., Mary F., and John H., all of whom are attending the local schools. Fraternally Mr. Waymire is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is an elder in the Christian church, and votes the Democratic ticket.

I. W. CARR. A resident of Madison county since 1884, Mr. Carr is a prosperous farmer of Duck Creek township, residing on rural free delivery route No. 31, and getting his daily mail from Elwood. His

neighbors regard him as one of the prosperous and substantial men of the township, and he is owner and operator of a fine estate of one hundred and fifteen acres. He began life without money, worked hard to get his start, and all his success may be credited to his individual efforts and enterprise.

I. W. Carr was born December 27, 1858, in Rush county, Indiana, and belongs to a family which became identified with Rush county during the pioneer days. His parents were James R. and Sarah J. (Miller) Carr. The father was born in Rush county, and Grandfather Isaac Carr settled there from the state of Kentucky. James Carr and wife were the parents of four children, of whom I. W. was the oldest. The others are Roy, Charles V., and Ora, the last named being deceased.

I. W. Carr as a boy attended the common schools in Rush county, and not only learned the lessons taught in books, but also acquired the more valuable instruction of honest industry and thrift as inculcated at home. He worked diligently on the home farm, and when about twenty-two years of age started out for himself by renting a tract of land in Rush county. Later he bought a small farm and has steadily prospered from early manhood to the present time.

On March 31, 1881, Mr. Carr married Sarah A. Lines, a daughter of Aaron N. Lines and Jennie (Wain) Lines. Both her parents are now deceased. The one child born to Mr. Carr and wife is Omer, who married Ora Haines and has one child, Gladys. Mr. Carr is a Democrat in politics and has served as trustee of Duck Creek township. Mr. and Mrs. Carr's pretty country home is known as "Locust Grove Stock Farm."

THOMAS E. PALMER. The business interests of Elwood, Indiana, have grown so rapidly within the last decade that today it is known as one of the leading manufacturing centers of Indiana, and its present industrial importance may be accredited to a class of progressive, enterprising and energetic men of business, whose modern methods and earnest efforts have made the name of the city known all over the country. As manager of the Ames Shovel & Tool Company, Thomas E. Palmer holds an acknowledged position of prestige among Elwood's leading business citizens. He has resided here only since 1902, but during this time has shown himself capable of discharging every trust given him, and at the same time has manifested a commendable public-spiritedness that has made him a leader in movements for the general welfare of his adopted community. He was born in Trenton, New Jersey, December 8, 1862, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Reid) Palmer.

George Palmer, the paternal grandfather of Thomas E. Palmer, was born in England, was there married, and subsequently removed to Scotland, where he passed away at the age of eighty years, his wife dying when eighty-six years old. They had only one child, Thomas. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Palmer was William Reid, who was married in his native Scotland to Elizabeth Heron, and some time thereafter emigrated to the United States and settled at Trenton, New Jersey, where he died at the age of seventy years, after spending his life in inventing and at the carpenter's trade. His widow subsequently moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where she passed away at the age of eighty-six years. But two of their children grew to maturity: Margaret; and Jane, who became the wife of James Horton, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas Palmer was born in England, and as a child was taken by his parents to Scotland, where he was educated and grew to manhood in the city of Glasgow, there learning the iron industry in all of its branches. He came to the United States about the year 1850, and located first at Troy, New York, and later became superintendent of the Trenton Iron Works, at Trenton, New Jersey. Some years later he removed to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he became connected with the Cleveland Rolling Mills, and was identified therewith until his death in 1908, aged eighty years and some months. He was a thorough iron master, as were also his father and grandfather before him, the latter having built the first rolling mills in Scotland, and during the Civil war Thomas Palmer was engaged extensively in the manufacture of gun-barrel steel. His wife died two years after her husband, aged about eighty years, and in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which he was also a member. They were the parents of seven children: George, who resides at Joliet, Illinois; Elizabeth, who is the wife of William R. Fairlie, of Glasgow, Scotland; William R., residing at Bridgeport, Connecticut; Thomas E.; Maria, who became the wife of W. E. Wright, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Sarah, who is deceased.

Thomas E. Palmer was but a child when taken to Cleveland, Ohio, by his parents, and in that city he grew to manhood, attending the public and high schools. It was not unnatural that he adopt the iron business as his life work, and as a young man he showed he had inherited the inclinations and tendencies of his forefathers by entering the employ of the Cleveland Roller Mill Company. As the years passed his abilities won him steady promotion, and at different times he was employed with the Carnegie Steel Company, and the American Steel and Wire Company, at Beaver Falls and Braddock, Pennsylvania. In 1902 he came to Elwood as local manager for the Ames Shovel and Tool Company, the other officers of the concern being as follows: Hobart Ames, president; Oliver W. Mink, treasurer; Charles H. Myers, W. J. Alford and Julius C. Birge, vice-presidents; William H. Ames, secretary; and H. P. Cormerais, assistant secretary. The original plant of this company was established at North Easton, Massachusetts, in 1774, and the company was not incorporated until more than one hundred years later, in 1875, but the concern now owns a number of plants, the production of that at Elwood being shovel plate, which is shipped to the factories in other cities and manufactured into shovels. It is the largest shovel producing company in the world, and has factories at the following points: North Easton, Massachusetts; T. Rowland's Sons, Incorporated, at Cheltenham, Pennsylvania; George Griffiths Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the H. M. Myers Company, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; the Wright Shovel Company, at Anderson, Indiana; the St. Louis Shovel Company, at St. Louis, Missouri; and handle plants in New England and the Southwest. The Elwood plant employs about 150 people, the production being 700 tons of shovel plate per month, and the building being a steel structure, the heaviest constructed building in the state. The pay-roll is between \$8,000 and \$10,000 per month, and the plant is operated continuously, twenty-four hours per day, with three shifts of men, the product meeting with a ready sale in the leading markets all over the world.

Mr. Palmer has gained the full confidence of his business associates, who have come to rely upon his sound judgment, his keen perception and

his business acumen. He is a member of Beaver Valley Lodge No. 478, F. & A. M., and Harmony Chapter No. 256, R. A. M., both of Beaver Falls. His support is given to Republican candidates and principles, but he is not a politician, his large business interests occupying his entire attention, and he has had no inclination to hold public office. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Palmer is also a member.

On October 4, 1894, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Lillian May Dean, who was born at Harlansburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of Enoch and Sarah (Hall) Dean, both of whom died at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. There were four children in the Dean family: Minnie, Lillian May, Edith Clare and Helen. To Mr. and Mrs. Palmer there have been born three children: Dorothy Dean and Margaret Reid, both of whom died in early childhood; and Thomas Dean.

PATRICK SHAY. From 1853 until his death in 1907, Patrick Shay was one of the sterling citizens and hard-working and substantial men of Duck Creek township in Madison county. Coming to America when a young man, he began life in a strange country, and among a strange people and by exercise of the qualities inherent in his character, and by a steadfast industry and devotion to the principles of honest living, he gained independence, provided liberally for his family, and left an honored name, which is cherished by his descendants.

Patrick Shay was born in Ireland, 1816, a son of Kenneth Shay. Kenneth Shay never left his native land, and was a shoemaker by trade in the old country. He had three children, two sons, Michael and Patrick, and a daughter. The daughter died in the old country, and Patrick and Michael both immigrated to America, and spent most of their years in Madison county, where they died.

Patrick Shay was a young man when he came to America, and spent the first five years of his residence in Boston, Massachusetts, the old "Bay State." From there he moved to Rush county, Indiana, and in 1853 came to Madison county, where he settled on a farm. He lived quietly but industriously, and gained for himself a place in community affairs.

The children in his family were named as follows: Thomas; Michael; John; Kenneth; Matthew; Mrs. Mary White; Mrs. Emma Smith; and Julia and Andrew, deceased. The sons Thomas and Michael with their mother, Bridget (Scanlan) Shay, now manage the home farm of one hundred and forty acres on the Windfall Pike, about five and one-half miles northwest of Elwood and also eighteen acres lying east of the homestead. The sons are prosperous farmers and stockmen, and are worthy successors of their honored father. The father during his lifetime built the comfortable residence in which the family now live, and the Shay place is regarded as one of the best improved farms in Duck Creek township. The family worship in Elwood at St. Joseph's church, and all are active members of that congregation.

RICHARD A. MCCLURE. Madison county is noted for its fine farmsteads, many of which have been under cultivation since pioneer days. In Duck Creek township, about four miles northeast of Elwood, is located one of the most attractive and valuable, the home place of Richard A. McClure. Its chief industry is cattle raising, and Mr. McClure aims to develop a high grade of stock and to make his place

profitable from every point of view. The farm contains two hundred acres, is worth considerably more than one hundred dollars an acre, and its fields give evidence of a high state of improvement. Like many other prosperous men of the present time Mr. McClure began without any capital to speak of, and in less than twenty-five years had accumulated a fine estate entirely through his own initiative and industry.

Richard A. McClure was born February 20, 1857, in Brookville, Indiana, a son of James and Anna (McCaw) McClure. His father was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and came to America with his parents, James and Katherine McClure, who moved to Indiana, and located at Brookville, where they became farmers and stock raisers. James McClure followed farming as his regular occupation, and he and his wife were the parents of nine children, namely: John F.; Katherine, deceased; Richard A.; Eliza J.; James Coburn, deceased; Margaret A.; Henry F.; Scott, deceased; and one that died in infancy.

Richard A. McClure as a boy attended the country schools near Brookville, Indiana, and finished his education in the Brookville high school. He learned the lessons of thrift and industry at an early age and remained on the home farm, contributing his labors to the family until he was thirty years old. In 1887 he came to Madison county, where he began his independent career, as a tenant. As a tenant he farmed the very estate which he now occupies as owner, receiving a part by inheritance and paying for the remainder from the proceeds of his hardy toil and successful management. At this writing Mr. McClure has just finished one of the most attractive rural residences to be found anywhere in Madison county. The house contains fourteen rooms and is built on modern lines, and with the facilities and conveniences which make country life attractive, and in comparison place a residence in the city at a low discount. The McClure homestead stands off the road, about twenty yards, and with its attractive surroundings of trees and outbuildings, easily ranks as one of the finest places in the county. All the out buildings are also new, and since coming to this place Mr. McClure has increased its value by many thousand dollars.

On February 7, 1894, Mr. McClure married Martha E. Stoker. Their two children are Edna A., and Howard S., both attending school. Fraternally Mr. McClure is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he and his family worship in the Christian church, and in politics he is a Republican.

MICHAEL MEYER. One of the attractive and valuable farms of Duck Creek township, located on the township lines between Boone and Duck Creek townships, is the Michael Meyer place. Its proprietor, Mr. Meyer, bought the land a number of years ago when it was almost entirely a landscape of trees and stumps. He went in debt to acquire possession of this first property and toiled both early and late in order to make his regular payment and finally to reach independence. Since early life he has been accustomed to hard work, has learned the lessons of successful agriculture, and has made his farm a homestead which measures well up to the best standards of Madison county rural homes. His farm has been largely shaped out by his own labors and plans, and represents both a comfortable home and a gratifying success. He raises most of the crops familiar to Madison county, and makes a specialty of live stock.

Michael Meyer was born June 5, 1858, in Franklin county, Indiana, a son of Martin and Maggie (Fierston) Meyer. Both the parents were natives of Germany, where they were married and then came to America, first locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. The father had a career in which hard work and progressive industry finally brought him to a comfortable prosperity. In Cincinnati he worked at any honorable occupation which he could find and finally moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he began as a farmer, later he raised truck, and was a huckster for some twenty years. After that he lived a retired life enjoying the fruits of many well spent years. His last days were spent in Elwood, where he died at the age of eighty-two years. The children in his family are mentioned as follows: Barbara, deceased; Kate; Joseph, deceased; Michael; Mary; Lizzie, deceased, and Margaret.

Michael Meyer was reared on a farm, assisted his father in growing the vegetable and fruit crop which were their specialty on the home place, and in the intervals of this occupation he attended the common schools. When ready to begin life on his own account, he rented a small farm in Franklin county, and was afterwards employed at monthly wages for four years. Finally his capital reached a point where he possessed a couple of cows and two horses. He then borrowed four hundred dollars and coming to Madison county rented a portion of the old Roberts farm for seven years. During this time he was gradually getting ahead in the world, and finally was able to purchase the land, which comprises his present place. Most of that land was in timber, and he had already contracted to clear off the woods and sell the timber before concluding his purchase of the land. With the proceeds of his timber he made his first payment, and from that time to the present has steadily prospered until he is now owner of the one hundred and sixty acres comprising the original farm. Since then he has also added one hundred and twenty acres and is now owner of two hundred and eighty acres in Madison county. His success has been most honorably won and he deserves to stand in the front ranks of Madison county farmers.

In March, 1878, Mr. Meyer married Miss Mary Senefeld. They have become the parents of ten children, namely: Joseph, who is married and has two children, Sylvanus and Marie; Mary, who married Martin Goans and has five children named Blanch, Cecil, Mervel, William, and Helen; William M., at home; George, August, Carrie, Anna, Michael, Jr., Tillie, and Claire.

Mr. Meyer is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Rigdon, Indiana, and the family are church members and take an active part in the Catholic church at Elwood, Indiana, and in benevolent affairs. In politics he is a Democrat. As a farmer he devotes much of his time and has made a great success in the raising of Hampshire hogs and Belgian horses. His stock raising is really his diversion, as well as his vocation, and he finds both profit and pleasure in managing the farm estate, which he has won as a result of his own hard work and intelligent management.

WARD K. CANADAY. Born in the township of his present residence and on the farm which he now occupies and cultivates, Ward Canaday is one of the progressive young agriculturists of Madison county, and at an early age has established himself solidly in the industrious and

business enterprise of the country, and is a man of influence in his community.

Mr. Ward K. Canaday was born on July 20, 1886, on the farm of eighty acres, located on the south Douglas road, about three and a half miles southeast of Elwood. On this same place was born his father, the late Nathan Canaday. Nathan Canaday, who was one of Madison county's prominent farmers, until his death a few years ago, married Anna Connor, and their two children are Jessie and Ward. Nathan Canaday was first married to Elizabeth Ferguson, and the two children by that marriage were Vernon and Rowena, the latter the wife of Otis Heck and the mother of one child, Maurice.

Ward Canaday was reared on the home farm, and as a boy attended the Canaday school in this vicinity. That school having taken its name from the family and representing the local prominence of the family in this vicinity. After leaving the common school he finished his education at Elwood, and then for about six terms was engaged in teaching in this county. He then turned his energies to farming, and on the death of his father took the management of the home estate. On August 14, 1907, he married Miss Dovie Waymire, daughter of David and Cynthia (Ring) Waymire. Her father David Waymire came from Wayne county, Indiana, and was a son of John S. Waymire, who was the founder of that family in Madison county. David Waymire spent his active career as a farmer, and was the father of four children, whose names follow: John E., who married Carrie Jones and had one son named Harland; Ernest, who married Lottie Bagley, and their children are Okla and Arnold; Maud, the wife of Ed. Adair, and the mother of Lowell and Russell, and Mrs. Canaday. Mr. and Mrs. Canaday are the parents of two children, Helena and Loral. The family worship in the Christian church, and Mr. Canaday is in politics a Democrat.

JOSEPH R. CANADAY. Madison county has many fine farms and they are owned to a large extent by members of old families of this section, in a number of cases the land having been acquired by heritage. A wide stretch of 457 acres of fertile soil in one body lying about two miles from Anderson, is owned by Joseph R. Canaday and his father, Harrison Canaday. The latter also owns 400 acres in Lafayette township. Joseph R. Canaday, although now retired from active life, continues to be one of the influential citizens of his community and a man whose good management, natural ability and persevering industry have placed him in the front rank of this section's substantial residents. Mr. Canaday has resided in this section since his sixth year, and during his long residence here has formed a wide acquaintance in agricultural circles, fairly earning the regard and esteem in which he is universally held. He was born August 24, 1859, between Richmond and Milton, in Wayne county, Indiana, and is a son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Howard) Canaday. A review of his father's life appears on another page of this work.

Joseph R. Canaday accompanied his parents to Madison county in 1865, and his boyhood home was a small frame house situated not far from Anderson, although in later years the family acquired a more commodious and comfortable residence. As a lad he attended the old Dillon schoolhouse, and later supplemented this by attendance at the school at College Corners, and in the meantime, like other farmers' sons of his day and locality, spent the spring, summer and fall months in the work of the homestead. He was thoroughly trained in all matters con-

sidered necessary for the successful agriculturist to know, proved an industrious workman and apt scholar, and when twenty-one years of age his father rewarded his persevering efforts by giving him charge of the homestead, where he embarked upon a career of his own. He is now the only representative of the family here, his one sister, Mrs. George Quick, being at present a resident of Indianapolis. Mr. Canaday has been successful in his general farming and stock raising operations, having brought his property to a high state of cultivation and always finding a ready market and top-notch prices for his cattle. He has been a firm believer in the use of modern machinery and methods, combining the practicality and sturdy industry of former years with the use of improved equipment and scientific treatment of this time, with exceedingly satisfactory results. His career has been one of steady advancement, marked by the strictest integrity, and as a reliable man of affairs his reputation is firmly established among his neighbors and business associates.

Mr. Canaday was first married to Miss Lavina Coburn, daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Stover) Coburn, and to this union there were born two children: Cora, who married Richard Powell, and is a resident of Anderson; and Lovina, who married Claude Roney, and has one son,—Joseph. Mr. Canaday's second marriage occurred October 3, 1895, when he was united with Miss Dora Belle Cooper, daughter of Isaac and Mary E. (Hoel) Cooper, early settlers of Madison county, and well known agriculturists of Adams township. There were seven children in the Cooper family: Harry, who is deceased; Dora Belle, who married Mr. Canaday; Cora, now Mrs. Walker; Fannie, who married Mr. Fattick; Walter; Ruby, now Mrs. Mitchell; and Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Canaday have one son: George Harrison, a bright and interesting lad who is attending the public schools of Anderson.

In addition to his farming operations, Mr. Canaday has been interested in breeding Shetland ponies and has built up a large trade in this line. He has taken an active interest in political matters, although not as an aspirant for public honors. With his family, he attends the Christian church, and at all times has given his support to its movements.

EDWARD OSBORN. A member of the present Indiana legislature from Madison county, Mr. Edward Osborn represents the progressive farming element and the substantial rural citizenship of his section of Indiana. He is himself a practical and successful farmer, has a large acquaintance and is very popular in his home county, and by experience and native ability is well fitted to represent the interest of his constituency in the legislature.

Edward Osborn makes his home on 80 acres of fine land on the range line road in Pipe Creek township. He was born in Franklin county, Indiana, May 6, 1859, a son of Thomas and Mary (Claypool) Osborn. Both parents are deceased and buried at Elwood, and the family has long been prominently known in this state. Mr. Osborn's grandfather, Redin Osborn was a pioneer of this state and one of the early members of the legislature. Mr. Osborn's father was a California forty-niner, and came back home with a greater degree of wealth won on the gold coast than most of the adventurers who went out from this state during those days. Thomas Osborn, the father, was born at Brookville, Indiana, and with the exception of his California experience devoted practically all his

life to blacksmithing. There were three children in the family, and the other two are Charles Osborn at Elwood, and Mrs. Cora Brier.

Edward Osborn as a boy was reared in his native county, where he attended the common schools, and he also attended Old Smithson College in Cass county. On leaving school he skilled himself in the blacksmith trade, and worked at that for some years during his youth. When about twenty-four years old he took up farming as his regular vocation, and by application of energy and good management has made a creditable record in this line. On May 31, 1884, he married Miss Emma Greenlee, daughter of John and Angelina (Bartlow) Greenlee. Her father was originally from Pennsylvania, and first settled in Franklin county, Indiana, where Mr. Osborn was born. Mrs. Osborn was one in a family of eight children, the others being Leora, Clara, Cassius M., Mollie, Flora, Mattie, and Ida. Mrs. Osborn is a Methodist.

Fraternally Mr. Osborn is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Elwood, Indiana. One daughter was born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Osborn—Bessie, who wedded Clarence Legg, and they reside in Madison county. The pretty estate of Mr. and Mrs. Osborn is one of the beautiful homes in Pipe Creek township, and they are citizens who take much pleasure in the entertainment of their many friends. Mr. Osborn is a popular man amongst his colleagues in the halls of legislature, and reflects credit on his home county of Madison.

C. R. WRIGHT, M. D. For more than twenty years an active physician of Madison county, possessing the ability and skill which bring success in this profession, Dr. Wright has a splendid practice at Frankton and vicinity and is known among hundreds of families throughout this community, as both a kindly and able doctor and a friend and good counsellor. Dr. Wright began his career without wealth or influence, earned his way through medical college, and since beginning practice has enjoyed all the features of success.

C. R. Wright was born November 18, 1862, in Burlington, Iowa, where his parents William T. and Ellen (Sumpter) Wright were residents for a few years. The father was a prosperous farmer, a native of Fayette county, Indiana, and spent about two years in the west, after which he returned to Union county, and then came to Madison county, locating in Jackson township. He owed a valuable farm, and was recognized as a substantial and honorable citizen in all his relations with the community. There were three children in the family, Dr. C. R., Flora, and James H. Wright. Dr. Wright attended the common schools, and then attained a certificate and taught school in the districts of Jackson and Monroe township of Madison county, and by this means he had earned enough money to see him through school, and took a preparatory course in the Central Normal College at Danville, and then entered the Indianapolis Medical school, where he was graduated M. D. in 1888. The first year of his practice was at Windfall, Indiana, in Tipton county, where he attended his first regular patient. The following year was spent at Linwood, and from there he moved to Frankton, and established an office which he has maintained now for more than twenty years.

Dr. Wright was married in February, 1891, to Miss Anna Morningstar, whose father was a farmer originally from Morgan county. The two children of the doctor and wife are Mary and Julius. The family belong to the Presbyterian church, and take a very prominent part in

all church affairs. The doctor is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masonry, and is connected with various medical organizations. Mrs. Wright passed away in January, 1906, and is buried in Maplewood cemetery near Anderson.

THOMAS J. KING. One of the successful farmers and a citizen always held in high esteem was the late Thomas J. King, who died at his home in Pipe Creek township, March 10, 1912. The late Mr. King was a man of thorough industry, knew how to apply his energies to the complicated tasks of farming, with the best results, and in all his relations he stood honorably toward his community.

The late Thomas J. King was born in a log cabin on the home farm which he occupied at the time of his death, on January 30, 1858. He was a son of Washington and Elizabeth (Howard) King. The Howard family came to Indiana from North Carolina. Washington King, the father, was a son of William King, who came to Indiana from the state of Ohio. The parents had the following children: William, Joseph, Rinda, Catherine, Barry, and Frank, (who were twins), Thomas J., Margaret, Jonathan, Daniel, and Ozro.

Born in the old log house which before the war was the home of the King family in Pipe Creek township, Thomas J. King grew up in this locality, and for his education attended what was known as the King school house. His attendance at school was alternated with work on the farm, and he was a farmer all his life. On the day he was married he moved his residence to a portion of the old homestead farm, renting land, and thus beginning his career.

Mr. King married March 8, 1883, Miss Eliza J. Johnson, a daughter of Penn and Eliza (Wilborn) Johnson. The father came from North Carolina, and for many years was a farmer near Elwood. The seven children in the Johnson family included Mrs. King, the oldest; William, Lewis, Harley, Rindy, Catherine and Eliza. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. King are mentioned as follows: Rose, who wedded W. R. Johnson, is the mother of four children, Hessel, Russell, Lucia and Helen, the last named being deceased; Floy, who is single and lives at home; Willard; and Arthur, who is a school boy. The son, Willard, manages the home farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres, and has his home in a house located a short distance below that of his mother. He rents the place and is a very progressive and industrious agriculturist. Willard King wedded Miss Flossie Little April 5, 1913. She comes from one of the good families of Madison county and received a good education, both in the public and high school. The King family is one which commands the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of their friendship. Their home is in a pretty cottage and is the abode of hospitality. The late Mr. King was affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and the family all worship in the Methodist church.

JAMES W. CARLTON. The owner of eighty acres of fine land on what is known as the East Coon Valley Road, and on rural route No. 33 out of Elwood, James W. Carlton is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Pipe Creek township, and has spent practically all his life in Madison county.

He was born on a farm in this county September 14, 1862, a son of Robert and Lavonia (Atwell) Carlton, he being the only child of the

parents. He received his education in the Coon Valley school, and from early boyhood worked on a farm and learned its duties.

Mr. Carlton has been twice married, first to Miss Dora Etchison, daughter of Richard and Amanda (Carter) Etchison and to this marriage were born two children—Mayne and Mayme L. Mr. Carlton's second marriage was to Mrs. Alice (Cunningham) Jeffries, a daughter of Samuel and Dorcas E. (Nance) Cunningham. By her first marriage to Mr. Jeffries, there was born a daughter, Levada, and she is living in Pipe Creek township. Mrs. Carlton's father was a native of North Carolina and was one of the prosperous agriculturists of Monroe township. They also had one son, by name Andrew J., the brother of Mrs. Carlton. Mr. Carlton is a member of the United Brethren church, but his father was in sympathy with the Christian church. Politically he is a Progressive Republican and in a fraternal sense is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Carlton was a Pythian Sister. She is an affable lady and is an able factor in making her home one of the pleasant and peaceful abodes. Mr. and Mrs. Carlton have the good will and esteem of the people of Pipe Creek township.

ABRAHAM R. PROCTER. Among the successful Madison county farmers of the present day, probably none has won his prosperity by more thorough reliance upon his individual efforts and by a more complete process of industry, self-denial, and thrifty management than Abraham R. Procter. Mr. Procter is now regarded as one of the most substantial stock men and farmers in the northern part of the county and is owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Pipe Creek and Duck Creek townships.

Mr. Procter was born April 3, 1863, in Franklin county, Indiana, a son of John and Elizabeth (Shockley) Procter. The paternal grandfather came to Indiana from New Jersey, locating in Franklin county, where John Procter was born. The children of John Procter and wife numbered eight, the following four being now living: India, Thomas, Harvey and Abraham R.

Mr. Procter enjoyed his early schooling in Franklin county and was a worker on the home farm all the time he attended school. When he started out on his own account it was as a renter, and on a very small scale at that, but with every year since his beginning his resources have increased, and he can say that every dollar he owns was made by his honest efforts. Mr. Procter moved to Madison county on March 4, 1896, and rented a portion of his present farm. He later bought a part of the land, and has gradually increased it until he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres and has placed practically all the modern improvements upon the estate.

On February 9, 1888, Mr. Procter married Miss Anna Dare of Franklin county, and a daughter of James and Ruthana (DuBois) Dare. The four children born to their marriage are as follows: Roscoe, now bookkeeper for the Washburn-Crosby Company at Cleveland, Ohio; Blanch, the wife of Ed McCord; Harry and Elzie, both at home. Mr. Procter is independent in politics, and he and his family are attendants of the Methodist church.

WILFRED SELLERS, secretary, treasurer and manager of the kitchen cabinet manufacturing company of G. I. Sellers & Sons, at Thirteenth

and North Carolina streets, Elwood, belongs to that type of successful business men who have risen to the top through hard work and conscientious application to the duties given them to perform. The ability to rise, meet and master situations spells success, and thus Mr. Sellers has steadily fought his way to the front rank, overcoming obstacles by the sheer force of his own resource and capacity. He is a native of the Hoosier State, and was born at Kokomo, May 10, 1884, a son of George I. and Rebecca (Kellar) Sellers.

Alfred P. Sellers, the paternal grandfather of Wilfred Sellers, was a carpenter by trade and an early settler of Howard county, being the builder of the barracks at Kokomo. There he passed away advanced in years, as did also his wife, who had borne the maiden name of Mary Cole. They were the parents of the following children: Lewis, John, William, George Ira, Alice, Flora, Cora, Elizabeth and Mattie. Mr. Sellers' maternal grandfather was William H. Kellar, a native of Kentucky and an early settler of Howard county, Indiana, where he conducted a sawmill and was also engaged in farming. He died at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife, who had been formerly Miss Garr, of Kentucky, survived him a long time and passed to her final rest when eighty-six years old. They had children as follows: Mary, Lewis, Hite, Edward, Kate, Charles, and Rebecca.

George Ira Sellers was born in Howard county, Indiana, and there received his education, following which he learned the trade of carpenter with his father. He later turned his attention to specializing in stair-building, and while thus engaged formed the idea of manufacturing kitchen cabinets. This business he started in a small way at Kokomo, in 1888, and the excellence of the product soon gained it a wide sale, the working force of the plant growing rapidly from twenty-five to one hundred and thirty skilled mechanics. In 1905 the Kokomo plant was destroyed by fire, and in December of that year Mr. Sellers came to Elwood and purchased the plant of the Elwood Furniture Company, which he remodeled to suit his own business, and here he continued to be actively engaged until his death, September 19, 1909, when his widow succeeded him as president of the concern. A business man of the old school, who believed that strict honesty and integrity were the surest mediums through which to attain success, and proved it, Mr. Sellers had the fullest confidence and respect of his business associates. He was possessed of a mind fertile in resources; means and expedients, and was never at a loss for a course to pursue. The Christian Church knew him as a liberal supporter, his adopted town as a public-spirited citizen, his acquaintances as a loyal friend, and his family as a kind husband and indulgent father, while the business world lost in his death one who had been steadfast in maintaining high principles. He and his wife, who was also born in Howard county, Indiana, were the parents of six children, as follows: Ellena G., who is the widow of James Parsons, of Elwood; Ida B., who is the wife of Harry Hale, of Fairfield, Indiana; Wilfred; Mary E., who is the wife of Henry Striker, of Elwood; Charles E., residing at Fort Wayne, Indiana; and George L., of Kokomo.

On completing his studies in the public schools of Kokomo, Wilfred Sellers entered his father's factory, thoroughly learning every detail of the extensive business, from the bottom rung of the ladder to the top. When the Elwood business was founded, he was admitted to partnership with his father, and became secretary, treasurer and manager of

the firm, positions he has continued to occupy to the present time. He has inherited much of his father's mechanical genius and business ability, and is known as one of the leading business men of the younger generation here, having shown himself eminently capable to handle the large interests of the manufacturing plant. In addition, he is the inventor of an ant-proof castor and is now acting in the capacity of manager of the Sanitary Castor Company, at Elwood. These have met with a large sale, while the famous Sellers kitchen cabinets have established a market in almost every large city in the United States and Canada.

On October 21, 1909, Mr. Sellers was married to Miss Marjorie F. Shoemaker, daughter of William and Mary E. (Young) Shoemaker, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Mary Rebecca. Mrs. Sellers is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is popular in religious and social circles of Elwood. Mr. Sellers is a Democrat in political matters, but has not sought public office. His fraternal connections are with Quincy Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M., the Elks and the Knights of Pythias, in all of which he has numerous friends.

ALEXANDER WISE. A large farm of four hundred acres partly in Lafayette and partly in Pipe Creek township represents the business enterprise of Alexander Wise, one of the oldest native citizens of Madison county, and one who has spent practically a lifetime of efforts in the cultivation of the soil. As a farmer he has won material prosperity, and at the same time has lived with honor in all his relations with his community and fellow citizens.

Alexander Wise was born August 2, 1838, in Madison county, and was a son of John and Harriet (McClintock) Wise. His father, John Wise, was originally from the state of Virginia, and was only a boy himself when he accompanied his father, Martin Wise, grandfather of Alexander, to the middle West. John Wise grew up and took up the occupation of farmer, acquired a large estate, and finally passed away, enjoying the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. The children in his family are mentioned as follows: Martin, deceased; Mary, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Alexander, Jennie, William, Samantha, wife of Noah Rine, and Margaret, wife of George Schuyler.

Alexander Wise as a boy attended the public schools in Perkinsville, and throughout the period of his school attendance he was also engaged in the experiences and duties of the home farm. In 1859, on the 24th of November, he married Hannah Moore, a daughter of John Moore. The eight children of Mr. Wise and wife are: William H., who is married and has two children; Jennie, wife of Joseph Love; Sarah, who is the wife of J. Swain, and has three children; Rose, wife of Albert Wilburn, and the mother of three children; Grace; Myrtle, who is married and has four children; John, who is married and has three children; and Martin, who is married and has three children. Mr. Wise is one of the old members of the Methodist church in Pipe Creek township. On his farm he is engaged in the raising of stock, and has built up an estate which is an honor and credit to his township.

Mr. Wise is one of Indiana's grand old men and he has a double record—a record as an honest, and successful citizen and a soldier's record. He enlisted in the 142nd I. V. I. and served his county as a soldier under the grand old general, "Pap" Thomas, whom the "boys in blue" would follow into the jaws of death. His term of service lasted

nine months, when he received his honorable discharge and returned to his home, to again don the civilian's garb. Mr. Wise is quoted in his locality, among his many friends as one of the "Prince of the Pioneers" of old Madison county.

WALTER R. WERKING has been connected with the Nicholson File Company for the past twenty years and during this time has worked his way steadily up from the position of shipping clerk to that of office manager of this progressive Anderson concern. Such a record is ample evidence of his steady perseverance and close application to the details of the business, and his able management of this line of the business stamps him as one of the alert and energetic business men of the city. Mr. Werking is a native son of Madison county, having been born in the village of Pendleton, March 13, 1873, the only living son of James H. and Elizabeth K. (Jackson) Werking.

James H. Werking was born in 1842, in Indiana, and was reared and educated in this state. At the outbreak of the Civil war he answered his country's call for volunteers by enlisting in Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully and valiantly with that organization during four years and six months, receiving his honorable discharge with an excellent record. At the close of his military career, he entered business life at Pendleton, and subsequently came to Anderson, and is still a resident of this city, although he is now living a retired life. Mr. Werking married Miss Elizabeth K. Jackson, who was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, and she died in 1901.

Walter R. Werking was a small lad when brought to Anderson by his parents, and his education was secured in the public and high schools of this city. On graduating from the latter he secured employment with the Nicholson File Company, in 1893, in the capacity of shipping clerk, and has continued to remain with this company to the present time, repeated promotions having advanced him to the position of office manager. He is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, and his good judgment, sagacity and executive ability have done much to extend the trade of his firm.

On October 10, 1900, Mr. Werking was united in marriage with Miss Dinnie E. Palmer, of Anderson, a daughter of Clarkson Palmer, an old and highly esteemed resident of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Werking have one child. They have a neat modern residence at No. 1826 Meridian street. Mr. Werking is a prominent Mason, belonging to Fellowship Lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M., to Anderson Royal Arch Chapter, to Anderson Commandery, and to Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Indianapolis, and is also a Scottish Rite Mason. He is also well known to the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Anderson Lodge, No. 131, and Star Encampment, No. 84. During his long residence in Anderson he has ever shown himself willing to co-operate with earnest public-spirited citizens in forwarding movements for the benefit of the city and its people, although his participation in politics has been confined to that of any good citizen interested in his community's growth and development. He has a wide acquaintance among business men and many warm friends throughout the city.

FRED T. BARBER. It is to a large degree to the self-made men of Madison county that this section owes its present prosperity; to those men who, starting life without financial assistance or influential friends, have worked their own way to the front, placing themselves by the sheer force of their energy and perseverance among the successful men of their communities. An example of self-made manhood is found in the career of Fred T. Barber, president and general manager of the Barber Manufacturing Company, at Anderson. Embarking upon his struggle with life when a lad of sixteen years, he has steadily fought his way upward, overcoming such obstacles as have presented themselves, always with a well-defined course in view, until today he is recognized as one of the substantial and influential business men of his adopted city and a force to be reckoned with in matters of a commercial nature. While he has been busily engrossed with the duties pertaining to the management of a rapidly-growing enterprise, Mr. Barber has found time also to discharge the responsibilities which every large community places upon its influential men, and in positions of public trust has ably and conscientiously served his fellow-citizens, thus materially advancing the public welfare.

Fred T. Barber was born upon a farm in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, October 1, 1859, and is a son of George H. and Jane (VanCamp) Barber. His father died when Fred T. was but eighteen months of age, but the mother managed to keep her family together and to give her children good common school advantages. Fred T. Barber spent a part of his boyhood in working on the farm, in the meantime attending the public schools, and when sixteen years of age found employment as a clerk in a general store located on the banks of the Delaware river. There he continued four years, thus earning the means whereby he could pursue a supplementary course in the Capitol City Commercial College, Trenton, New Jersey, and so thoroughly did he master the details of the curriculum that after two years he was employed as a teacher in that institution. Following this, he re-entered business life as an employe of a wholesale grocery concern at Trenton, where he remained four years, and resigned to take a position with the Trenton Spring Mattress Co., as manager in their New York office, and from there was transferred to Chicago to take charge of their branch factory located there, where he gained experience that proved of great value to him in later years. In 1894 Mr. Barber made his advent in Anderson, where he became the organizer and promoter of a concern known as the Barber Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated under the same name during the following year, with Mr. Barber as president and general manager. This company manufactures bed, davenport, chair and carriage springs, and all kinds of springs used in seats of any kind. The output of the factory is shipped to all points in the United States, and meets with a large sale in Australia, under special order. Mr. Barber has been the directing head of this large enterprise since its inception, and his management of its affairs places him in an acknowledged position among his adopted city's most able business men. He has so directed its policies that the concern has the highest commercial standing, while his own known integrity has added to its prestige.

In 1895 Mr. Barber was married to Miss Ida Wilson, of Trenton, New Jersey, a daughter of Capt. John A. Wilson, who has been a Delaware river captain for the past thirty-six years. One son has been born

to this union: Wilson, a student of the Anderson High school, aged sixteen years. Mr. Barber has ever shown a commendable interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Anderson, and has not hesitated to perform the duties of citizenship. At different times a member of the Democratic Central Committee, he has been active in the success of his party in this city, and is now representing the Second Ward in the city council, of which body he is president, and is a member of the board of public works. His influence has always been on the side of progress and improvement, and his services to his city have been untiring. Fraternally, he is connected with Anderson Lodge, No. 209, B. P. O. E., of which he is exalted ruler.

CHESTER H. ANDERSON. One of the young citizens of Madison county who are exponents of the modern science of farming, and who have applied business methods and science to their industry is Chester H. Anderson of Fall Creek township. He is a young man of less than thirty years, but in his ability and in the quality of his work ranks among the leaders of agriculture and live stock producers in his section of the county. Chester H. Anderson was born on a farm in Fall Creek township on November 25, 1885, and is a son of A. C. and Caroline J. (Heacock) Anderson. There were two children in the family; his sister Stella is the wife of E. D. Allen, a resident of Pendleton. Mr. Anderson spent his boyhood on a farm, and graduated first from the district schools, and then from the Pendleton High School with the class of 1904, being then eighteen years of age. He became a student at Purdue University, where he was in the Agricultural Department, and thus well equipped, returned to his home county to begin his practical career as a farmer. On December 19, 1906, he married Lulu B. Clark, who was born in Pendleton, October 20, 1886, a daughter of Albert and Mary (McKee) Clark, who received her education in the common schools, being a graduate from the high school in the same class with Mr. Anderson. After their marriage he moved to a farm one mile west of Pendleton and with the aid of his thrifty and ambitious young wife he began his practical career. Two children have been born to their marriage, Mary E., on May 4, 1910, and Paul C., on July 22, 1913. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Friends church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist denomination. He is affiliated with Pendleton Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., and in politics is an Independent. Mr. Anderson in his farming operations makes a specialty of Registered Duroc Jersey hogs and Jersey cattle and raises them for the market and also for breeding purposes. He also has some Percheron horses. He uses good judgment in all his work, and has made profit where many farmers have succeeded only in making a living. Mr. Anderson is one of the young energetic farmers of Madison county whose impress will be left behind him in the agricultural world.

EDWIN LUKENS. Beginning his career as a farmer, Edwin Lukens spent ten years as a prosperous street contractor in Anderson, from which he eventually reverted to the farm and has since continued in the successful operation of one of the attractive places in Anderson township. His place today shows the care and cultivation of a man who understands the business of farming in its every detail, and is undeniably one of the fine farm spots of the community. Three generations of Lukenses have farmed in Madison county, the first of the family

to establish his home hereabout being William Lukens, the father of Benjamin Lukens and the grandfather of Edwin Lukens. The name is thus in no wise an unfamiliar one to the old residents of the county, and is one that has long been honored and esteemed among the best citizenship of the district.

Edwin Lukens was born on October 15, 1864, on the old Shaul farm near the town of Pendleton, and he is the son of Benjamin and Susan (Haines) Lukens. The father was a native son of Madison county and was here reared and passed his life. Edwin Lukens was his first born child, the others being as follows: William A., a resident of Fall Creek township; Mrs. Mattie Darlington, and Benjamin N. Lukens, of Indianapolis.

As a boy in his home community Edwin Lukens attended the district school in Stony Creek township, as well as the Boot Jack school, so called because of its unfortunate location in a swamp of so exceedingly hungry a nature that when the boys plunged into it upon whatever pretext the suction was great enough to pull their boots from their feet in their efforts to disentangle themselves. School conditions there were in common with those existing in other parts of the country in the early years following the war, and it may readily be understood that his education was not of the highest order. However, Mr. Lukens as a boy was well versed in the matter of farm work, and was continuously employed upon the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he established himself upon a forty acre tract in Fall Creek township. He spent three years there, and in 1892 came to Anderson where he became interested in the business of street contracting, cement work at that time just beginning to come into use. For ten years he continued successfully, but at the end of that time he decided to return to the farm. He accordingly bought his present place, consisting of one hundred acres of fertile soil on the Muncie road, about one mile distant from the limits of Anderson. Here Mr. Lukens has occupied himself with farming, and his place has reached a high degree of productiveness with the passing years. The place is one that is well kept up, with suitable buildings of every kind, and a first class silo attests the progressive ideas of the proprietor at the same time. A practical farmer in the main, Mr. Lukens is one who is ever willing to embrace a new idea in farming, when the same is supported by reasonable arguments, and he is deeply interested in the Farmers' Institute. As a stock man, he is one who is quoted widely in Madison county, and his success in that branch is worthy of commendation.

On February 23, 1886, Mr. Lukens married Mary Rogers, the daughter of Levi and Emily (Dobson) Rogers. Levi Rogers, it may be said at this point, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer and carpenter. After he settled in Pendleton, Indiana, he devoted himself for the most part to the building business, and there ended his days. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rogers,—Mary, the wife of Mr. Lukens; Fannie Boorman and Edwin, who is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Lukens became the parents of four children. Alice, the first born, married Frank Rodecap; Myron, the second, is unmarried; Herman married Eva Ray; and Hortense married Ellsworth Rodecap.

The family were at one time members of the Friends church, but

have in later years been identified with the Christian church, in whose activities they have borne praiseworthy parts.

WASHINGTON B. KNOPP. It is the province of biography to treat with those busy toilers in the affairs of life who form the true strength of communities and of nations, for it is the men who are successful and enterprising in agriculture and commerce that bring advancement and prosperity to their country. A large proportion of this class of men appreciate the value of their success the more in that it has been gained by their own efforts. In Madison county are found many citizens who have been the architects of their own fortunes, but it is doubtful if there can be discovered many instances where this has been so strikingly true as in the career of Washington B. Knopp, who is now the owner of a valuable tract of 162 acres on the Wesley Chapel Road, about eight miles from Anderson in Richland township. A brief review of his career will show that he has at all times been industrious and persevering, and that true success may be gained without the initial advantages of wealth or influential friends.

Washington B. Knopp was born in 1862, in Roan county, West Virginia, a son of Jesse and May J. (Wiblin) Knopp. He was but a child when his father brought the family to Madison county, and here the elder man continued to carry on operations near Perkinsville, on a valuable farm, during the remainder of his career. He had a family of thirteen children, of whom eight are still living, as follows: Victoria, Josie, Matilda, William, Washington, Gideon, Jesse, and Charles. Washington B. Knopp secured his education in the district schools of Madison county, and during his entire school period assisted his father in the work of the home farm, as he did also after completing his studies. On attaining manhood, he started to work on neighboring farms for a salary of fifteen dollars per month, but after about six months entered a grocery store as clerk, a position which he filled but a short time. He also had some experience in railroad work, but eventually returned to the occupation of his forefathers, the tilling of the soil, satisfied that in that line lay his best opportunity for success. During all this time he had thriftily saved his earnings, and in 1885, with some money borrowed from his father, he bought a tract of eighty acres of land in Boone township. This property was in poor condition, but Mr. Knopp improved it in various ways, put it in a good state of cultivation, and eventually traded it for the property formerly owned by James Forkner. Here he has added to his property from time to time, until he at present is the owner of one of the best properties in the township, boasting of modern improvements of every kind and buildings of handsome architectural design and substantial character. In one piece he has put in 1,540 rods of tiling, in itself a task of no mean size, and his fine new two-story home is a credit to his industry and to the community in which he lives. His general farming and stock raising operations have been successful, but that has been no more than was expected, for he has labored faithfully and assiduously and his labors have been intelligently directed. Among his neighbors and business associates, he is known as a man who is to be relied upon in business matters, who is loyal as a friend, and who is at all times ready to assist his fellow-citizens in movements tending to advance his community. It is such men that form the bone and sinew of a township or a state and who are representative of the best type of American agriculturist.

On August 26, 1886, Mr. Knopp was married to Miss Angeline Dyson, daughter of Richard and Martha (Gaither) Dyson, natives of North Carolina, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Knopp have had eight children: Estella, who married Orcliffe Hunt, and has two children,—Lester and Otis; Frank, educated in Richland and Boone townships, and now manager of the home farm, who married Rose Hirschel and has one son,—Marvin; John, who is deceased; and Walter, Mattie, William, Edna and Ruth, all of whom reside at home with their parents. The family attends the Church of God.

OLIVER BROADBENT, M. D. In the death of Dr. Oliver Broadbent, which occurred at his home, six and one-half miles northeast of the city of Anderson, Indiana, June 3, 1910, the Anderson township medical fraternity lost one of its pioneer members, a man who for forty-five years had been a worthy representative of all that was best in his noble calling. His was a life full of usefulness to his fellow-men, a career which covered more than four decades of administering to the ills of mankind, and although his labors have ceased the memory of his deeds remains, for numerous residents of his former scene of endeavor have ample reason to keep him in grateful remembrance. Dr. Broadbent was born in Union county, Indiana, July 23, 1841, a son of Robert and Lucy (Preston) Broadbent. His father came to the United States from England as a boy and was for years engaged in the woolen mill business. There were seven children in the family: Robert, Stephen, Elizabeth, John, Cyrus, Charles and Oliver, all now being deceased. Of these Stephen Broadbent was the operator of a wool factory at Broadbent's ford about a quarter of a century ago.

Oliver Broadbent received his early education in the common schools, and early manifested a desire to enter the medical profession. As a means to this end he became an employe in his father's woolen mill, and after carefully saving his earnings for several years was able to enter Miami University, at Oxford, where he was duly graduated. Following this he studied medicine for some time at Cincinnati, and then entered upon the practice of his profession at Marion, Indiana, later removing to Chesterfield, where for some years he was engaged in practice in partnership with Dr. Dunham. About the year 1865, Doctor Broadbent located in Richland township, and in connection with his medical practice commenced farming, adding to his land from time to time until he had accumulated two hundred acres of valuable property and developed one of the finest country homes in this section.

Doctor Broadbent was married to Miss Sarah I. Nelson, daughter of I. and Leah (Wigner) Nelson, prominent people of Madison county, and to this union there were born seven children: Clara, who is deceased, also one who died in infancy; Hattie, who married Will Vermillion; Merta, who became the wife of Homer Eshelman; Effie, who is the wife of John Walters; Mary, who married Gideon Johns; and Chester, who married Miss Wheelchel, and resides on his farm in Richland township. Mrs. Broadbent survives her husband and resides on the homestead, on Anderson Rural Route No. 1.

Doctor Broadbent was a Republican in his political views, but his interest therein was only that taken by every good citizen. With his family, he attended the Methodist Episcopal church, while his fraternal connections were limited to the organizations of his profession, in the

work of which he took an active and intelligent interest. Until stricken by the illness that eventually brought about his death, Doctor Broadbent was ever ready to answer the call of suffering mankind. No hour was too late or too early; no weather was too inclement; all thought of self or personal interests was at once thrust aside when his services were needed. Doubtless the strain incurred by this abandon of self hastened his final sickness. As a business man he was as successful as in his profession. He evidenced his versatility by becoming as prosperous in agriculture as in medicine, while as a citizen none had the welfare of the community more thoroughly at heart. He left to his children not only material wealth, but the priceless heritage of an honorable and honored name.

The following extract is copied from an Anderson newspaper issued the day following his death: "Dr. Oliver Broadbent, one of the pioneer physicians of this county, and a resident of Richland township for the past forty-five years, died yesterday afternoon at two o'clock at his home, six and one-half miles northeast of this city. Death was due to heart disease, from which he has been a sufferer for the past four or five years. He was sitting in his chair yesterday when he received a severe and final attack. He was found in the chair in a sort of stupor by Mrs. Broadbent some minutes later, the wife having just returned from a trip to this city. Dr. Lee Hunt was summoned but before he had arrived Dr. Broadbent had breathed his last. He had been practically bedfast for the past year but his death came as a surprise to his family and relatives. The funeral will be held Monday at ten o'clock, with services in the Bethany church. Burial will occur in the Nelson cemetery."

GEORGE HARTZELL. Madison county is largely agricultural, but its thriving towns, its numerous manufactories, its schools and churches, prove that a vigorous life underlies any activity, although here, as elsewhere, dependence is necessarily placed upon the products of the land and the labors of those who develop it. No matter how men may toil or how much they may achieve in any direction, they must all be fed, and it is the farmer, in the background, who turns the wheels, who sails the seas, who fights the battles, and who provides for the survival typified in "the passing of the torch." Happily, there are in Madison county contented owners of land who intelligently and willingly carry on the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and, although they do not seek such a term of approbation, are, nevertheless, benefactors of mankind. They are often men of wide information on many subjects, usually are men qualified for offices of public service, for the proper cultivation of the soil and a realization of its utmost yield, require knowledge on many subjects. It is in this class of public-spirited and intelligent citizens that is found George Hartzell, of Anderson township, the owner of a finely-cultivated tract of sixty acres located on the Main street road, about two miles from the city of Anderson, and a resident of Madison county for upwards of sixty years. Mr. Hartzell was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1846, and is the oldest of the children of Joseph and Harriet (Wertz) Hartzell.

Joseph Hartzell was born, reared, educated and married in Ohio, and there followed farming until 1852, in which year he brought his family to Madison county, locating in Anderson township, near the city, where he passed the remaining years of his active career in the pur-

suits of agriculture. George Hartzell was a child of but six years when he accompanied his parents to Anderson township, and here he received his education in the district schools during the winter terms, which were usually about three months in duration, and with the commencement of spring again took up his duties on the home farm, which he continued until the following winter. Thus he passed his whole school period, and on completing his studies he took up the work of an agriculturist, which he has followed to the present time, with the exception of twelve years when he was engaged in conducting a tile factory. He now has a finely cultivated property, with excellent buildings and modern improvements of all kinds, and his farm shows what honest, persistent effort can accomplish, for it is due to his own industry and good management that his operations have met with such success.

In 1871 Mr. Hartzell was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Brown, and to this union there have been born four children, namely: Laura, Joseph, Carrie, who married a Mr. Huetzinger, and Sarah, who became the wife of Mr. Jarrett. Mr. Hartzell's second marriage occurred March 12, 1881, when he was united with Miss Eliza A. Perkins, and they have two sons: Hurston and Howard. Mr. Hartzell is a Democrat in his political views, although he has never cared for public office. He has taken some interest in fraternal work, and at this time is a popular member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Wise Guys and the Haymakers. With the members of his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at Anderson, the movements of which he has liberally supported.

JOHN LUTHER HANCOCK. Another of the well-to-do retired farmers of Madison county whose accomplishments justly entitle them to mention in this historical and biographical work is John Luther Hancock, now residing on an eleven acre tract near the city of Anderson. Here he built him a fine seven room house, suited in every detail to the demands of his family, and he is passing his remaining years caring for his property interests and enjoying the fruits of his years of toil. Success attended Mr. Hancock in his efforts, and he today owns a number of farms in Madison county, all of which combine to yield him a sufficient income and place him among the ranks of the independent farming men of the county.

Born in Delaware county, on December 3, 1854, John Luther Hancock is the son of Joseph T. and Hester (Fountain) Hancock. The father was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1831, and as a young man taught school in Delaware county, in the schools of Mount Pleasant township. He was the son of John Hancock, who came from Virginia. He was the father of six children, of whom more complete mention is made in the sketch of W. W. Hancock, to be found on other pages of this work.

The boyhood days of John Luther Hancock were passed much in common with those of the other youth of that period. He attended the Delaware county schools and diversified his school work with a diligent training upon the farm, received at the hands of his industrious father. When he was twenty years old Mr. Hancock came to Madison county and settled in Richland township on the old Hancock farm, as it was long called. Two years later, or in 1876, he married Mary E. Lawler, and soon after rented a farm from his father-in-law, where he settled down and began to apply himself with all consistency to the acquiring

of a place of his own and a position among the more prominent men of the community. So well did he succeed that today he owns a number of productive farms and has been able to retire from the industry himself and live comfortably and quietly upon the labors of former years. Before he retired he had reached a place of no inconsiderable prominence in agricultural circles of the county, and was known for the success of his farming ventures and the extent of his operations.

His marriage to Mary Lawler occurred on December 7, 1876. She was born on August 28, 1859, in Richland township on the old James Lawler place, and is the daughter of James and Lydia (Chambers) Lawler. James Lawler was a native Virginian and came to Indiana when a boy, in company with his parents, James and Nancy (Curtis) Lawler. It was the father of Mrs. Hancock who established the Lawler family in Madison county, and she was one of his four children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have come five children. Ida, the eldest, is the wife of D. Luce, and they have two children,—Lawson B., and Crystal M.; Alta, married William Bronnenberg, and is the mother of two children,—Roy and Viva; Cora is the wife of Arthur Short, and their children are Thelma G. and Darrell E.; Hazel married Emerson Manger, and has two children,—Harold L. and Ralph; the fifth child is Schuyler Hancock, who married Ethel Denny. All have come to fill useful niches in their various spheres in life and reflect no little honor upon the parents who launched them upon their various careers of home-making and business.

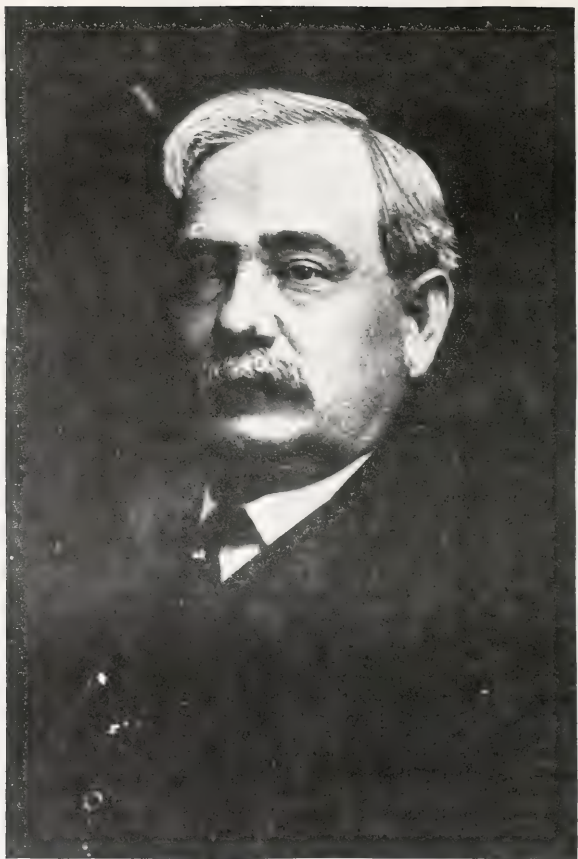
Mr. Hancock, though not a man to interest himself beyond the demands of good citizenship in the politics of his county, still bears allegiance to the Republican party, and has given aid to its causes on many occasions. He has done all one man could do in the interests of the people whenever the rights and wishes of the people have been in contest, and has borne full well his share in the burdens of civic responsibility. He and his family have membership in the Christian church of their community and are regular attendants and supporters of that denomination.

OLIVER P. WIDENER. A citizen and farmer of Fall Creek township who began his career some twenty-five years ago without capital and with only the strength of his hands to aid him in his struggle with life, Mr. Widener has since become possessed of a fine farm, has reared a family who are a credit to his name, and during all the years of his residence in the community has been known as a man of honest and good report.

Oliver P. Widener was born in Jackson township this county, December 4, 1864, a son of William and Amanda J. (Sisson) Widener. Both parents are now deceased. The father and five brothers were soldiers in the Civil war, and all in Indiana regiments. The family were among the early settlers of Madison county, and the name has always been associated in this section of the state with industry and integrity. The parents had ten children, seven of whom are living in 1913, namely: Robert, Charles, William, Oliver P., Sarah, wife of Sherman Stephenson; Amanda J., wife of John Hoffman; and Hattie, who is married and lives in Texas.

Oliver P. Widener was reared on a farm in Madison county and all the education he attained was by attendance during the winter seasons in the neighboring district schools. The summers were spent in the labor of the homestead and when he was fourteen years of age his father





A. D. Hurst

died, leaving him as the chief support of the family. For this reason he remained at home as practical manager of the farm until he was about twenty-four years of age. He then on September 12, 1888, married Sarah E. Graham, who was born in Madison county, received her education in the district schools and represents an old family name in this section. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Widener located upon a farm, and by dint of industry, thrifty management, finally acquired their present handsome estate of one hundred and twenty acres in Fall Creek township, this representing and being in the nature of a monument to their career of persistent labor in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Widener became the parents of five children, four of whom are living in 1913 as follows: Ruby, who graduated from the common schools and is now the wife of Robert McCleary of Anderson; Dessie F., who also attended the common schools and is now the wife of Harry Webb, of Hamilton county, this state; Vernie, who is a farmer and resides on the homestead with his parents; Jennie, who is a student in the district schools. Mr. Widener and his family worship in the Methodist faith, and he is one of the trustees, a steward and also a district steward of his church, being one of the most active workers for the church and the Sunday school of this denomination. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. On his farm he raises the general crops and considerable stock, and everything about the place is indicative of good management and thoroughness.

ALFRED D. HURST. In the recent death of Alfred Dickson Hurst, which occurred at his home in Anderson on September 14, 1912, there passed away a well known citizen, one who had been identified with Madison county for thirty years, and within his career were embraced important activities in education, manufacturing, banking, politics, religion, and civic affairs. At his home city of Anderson he was held in universal esteem, and was for many years one of the most substantial factors in business, a man who through energetic, straightforward business methods gained a comfortable fortune. He had hosts of friends all over the state of Indiana.

Though a great meed of praise must always be due to the pioneers and first settlers for their efforts in behalf of progress and civilization, at least equal if not greater honor is due the men whose enterprise, genius and untiring industry during the latter years of the old century, contributed so largely to the general advancement and development of the county. It was in this latter class that Alfred D. Hurst belonged. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on a farm near Centerville, April 8, 1856. His parents were William and Merab Foster Hurst, both highly connected and greatly respected in the community in which they lived. They were identified with agricultural pursuits and in consequence Alfred's early boyhood was passed upon the farm and in the performance of such labors as were common to boys similarly situated in life. During the fall and winter months, he attended the district schools, and being ambitious to acquire an education applied himself to his studies with such assiduity that he was not long in mastering the elementary branches. Having an ambition to fit himself for the profession of teaching, he subsequently attended DePauw University, where he took a classical course. He remained in that University four years, during which time his standing as a student and orator and debater

was highly creditable alike to himself and the school. He was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

After leaving University he was employed as a teacher in the public schools at Brazil, Indiana, and afterwards in the capacity of superintendent, the duties of which position he discharged with eminent satisfaction to the school board and the patrons of the schools. His services as an educator were sought in other cities and in 1884 he accepted a proposition from the school board of Frankton in Madison county to superintend the schools. For seven years he ably and faithfully looked after the educational interests of Frankton, and it can be truthfully said that no superintendent before or since came more nearly to satisfying the public expectations. His methods were approved, and his efficiency was never questioned. Mr. Hurst left his profession about the time that the development of the natural gas fields of eastern Indiana wrought such a complete change in the industrial and economic situation in this section of the state. He was quick to see the possibilities for manufacturing enterprise and he resigned his position to engage in affairs that promised greater financial returns for his labor than the profession of teaching. Through his efforts the Hoosier Fence Company was organized in 1892. No enterprise in the county perhaps has been more successful than this, due largely to the industry and able management of the late Mr. Hurst. He was also one of the principal promoters of the Frankton Land Improvement Company, assisted in organizing the Quick City Glass Company, and was connected financially, if not in the management with the Drisher Coil Company and the Frankton Furniture Company. The late Mr. Hurst was a hard worker, and it was his constant and concentrated application to business which brought about ill health and in 1901 obliged him to retire from business affairs. Relinquishing the active supervision and management of the industries which have been mentioned, he purchased in November, 1901, a large farm in Richland township, to which he removed his family with the expectation of finding that rest and recreation so essential to one in his condition of health. However, his residence there continued only a few months, when he bought a home at 311 West 12th St., Anderson, and moved to that city. During his later years he had relations with several enterprises in Anderson and elsewhere. He was one of the organizers of the People's State Bank of Anderson, and a director in the Sterling Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis. Besides looking after his various realty interests at Anderson, he took a great deal of pleasure in supervising and improving the three farms owned by him and located in Madison county. Agriculture was always a great hobby with Mr. Hurst, and it was a constant pleasure for him to be on his farms and so far as possible to look after the details of their management. He enjoyed watching things grow, and was with all a practical business man and made his land produce a generous income.

The late Mr. Hurst was twice married. On December 24, 1880, at Brazil, he married Miss Iva Bridges. Four children were born to that marriage: Helen, Lucia, Joseph E., and Charles. Joseph is now deceased; Mrs. Hurst died in 1888. As indicating the character of the man and his solicitude for the welfare and usefulness of his children, it may be stated that Mr. Hurst afforded his children every possible opportunity for acquiring a finished education. The daughter Helen is now Mrs. Charles Preston of Monticello; Lucia is Mrs. Geo. Forrey

of Indianapolis. Mr. Hurst also had one grandson, Charles Preston Jr., of Monticello, Indiana.

On July 10, 1895, at Frankton, Mr. Hurst married Miss Jessie M. Jackley. The one child now living of this union is Alfred D. Hurst, Jr. Mr. Hurst was survived by four brothers and two sisters, namely: William, now deceased; Oscar and Joseph Hurst of Centerville, in Wayne county; Frank Hurst of Frankton; Mrs. Robert Wilson of College Corner, Ohio; and Mrs. Florence Triplett, of Bloomington, Indiana.

In church affairs, the late Mr. Hurst was a devout member of the First Methodist church of Anderson, having served as a member of its official board for some time. Though a loyal Methodist, he believed in the good of all religion, and for himself endeavored to practice the golden rule.

His birthday was the date of the formal organization of the Republican party as a national party, and though he always had sound reason for all his political actions, he was attached to the Republican interests throughout his voting career, and one of the prominent Republicans of Madison county. In 1892 he was a candidate for the office of state representative on the Republican ticket, and during the campaign of 1910 served as chairman of the Republican county committee. In 1892 Madison county was safely Democratic, and he willingly sacrificed himself for the good of his party without expectation of election. During his speaking tour about the county in that year, though his fellow citizens were not aware that he had won the oratorical contest among the teachers of the county in 1888, discovered the fact that he was not only a logical reasoner but a graceful orator. He also had the satisfaction at the close of the campaign of knowing that through his efforts the regular majority of the opposition was largely reduced.

Honest, honorable and just, in the late Alfred Dickson Hurst were combined all the elements that make for progress and good citizenship. Always a patriot, he loved his country, was devoted to his home, and in the love of Deity stood without fear or favor for every good work. A man of education, he was a patron of books, and had a splendid knowledge of standard literature and a fine acquaintance with current history. He had the practical idealism of the true Christian, loved flowers, music and children, and was in his opinions and in his practical relations an optimist. He was regarded as a genial companion and a true friend, and measured by the actual results his life was more than ordinarily successful. His integrity was never questioned, and he left a heritage of a good name which his children and his children's children will always cherish.

ANDREW J. WHETSEL. No more notable example of what may be accomplished by energy, industry and perseverance could be found than that exemplified in the career of Andrew J. Whetsel, one of the highly esteemed farmers of Adams township. Handicapped in his youth by the lack of even ordinary educational advantages, he embarked upon his career without means or influential friends, and in spite of the numerous obstacles which have sought to impede his progress has sturdily and steadily forged his way to the top, until today he is the owner of a fine property of 110 acres in section 18, and is recognized as a man of substantial worth and influence in his community. Mr. Whetsel was born on a farm near Mechanicsburg, Henry county, Indiana, May 31, 1865, and is a son of Noah and Mary (Corbin) Whetsel.

Noah Whetsel was born and reared in Rockingham county, Virginia, and after his marriage came to Indiana, locating in Henry county, Indiana. While a resident here, in 1864, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, and on his return to the pursuits of peace moved to Madison county, where he has since made his home. He and his wife, who is now deceased, were the parents of twelve children—eight sons and two daughters—and of these children ten are living at this time, namely: Lewis, who resides in Madison county; William H., a resident of Hancock county, Indiana; Andrew J., of this review; Charles, living at Elwood, Indiana; Noah, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Alexandria; Israel and Nealey, who are engaged in farming southwest of Anderson; Emma, who became the wife of Samuel Case, of Anderson; Francina, who became the wife of George Ott, of Indianapolis; and Lillian, who married Henry Thomas, a well-known contractor and builder of Anderson.

Andrew J. Whetsel was an infant of one year when brought by his parents to Madison county, and here he was reared to manhood. His early studies were neglected, the greater part of his education being secured in the school of hard work, but in later years this has been supplemented by a great deal of reading, study and observation, and at this time he is a better educated man than many who had much greater early advantages. Mr. Whetsel embarked upon a career of his own when he was but seventeen years of age, securing employment by the month on farms in Madison county. He had early learned the value of a dollar and carefully hoarded his savings, with the goal ever in view of one day being the owner of a property of his own. It took ten years of the hardest kind of work and the closest economy to realize this ambition, but when he was once fairly settled upon his first small purchase of land, he began to rise rapidly. He now has 110 acres of excellent land, all in a high state of cultivation, which yields him generous crops for the labor expended upon it. His buildings are substantial in character, his live stock sleek and well fed, his machinery of the latest manufacture, and the whole general appearance of the property testifies to its owner's good management and thrift. Mr. Whetsel is a quiet, unassuming man, yet wields some influence in his neighborhood, although his only connection with public affairs has been his support of the prohibition movement. He is known to be strictly honorable in his business dealings, and as neighbor and friend is kind and generous. With his family, he holds membership in the Union Missionary Baptist church.

On December 25, 1890, Mr. Whetsel was married to Miss Rettie A. Maxwell, who was born in September, 1865, in Hancock county, Indiana, daughter of Abel and Malissa (Rigger) Maxwell. Mrs. Whetsel's parents died when she was fourteen years of age, but she managed to secure a district school education and to support herself until her marriage. She is a member of the Zion's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Whetsel: Delpha Lester, who was born September 18, 1891, graduated from the common schools at the age of fourteen years, and subsequently completed his schooling in the Middletown High school, and is now assisting his father in the work of the home place; and Hushel Raymon, who passed away at the age of twenty-two months.

LEROY DAVIS, one of the energetic and progressive agriculturists of Adams township, and the owner of a well-cultivated tract of land on

which he is engaged in general farming and stock raising, has been a resident of this township all of his life and is well known to the citizens of his community. His entire life has been devoted to the tilling of the soil, and his success has been accomplished through the medium of his own efforts. Leroy Davis was born on a farm in Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, January 7, 1878, and is a son of Elwood and Mary (Windall) Davis, also natives of Adams township.

John S. Davis, the paternal grandfather of Leroy Davis, was born in the Carolinas, and was afterwards married to Nancy Scott, a native of the Old North State. They migrated to Indiana at an early date and settled first in Fall Creek township, but subsequently moved to Adams township and there established the family home. In 1888 they retired from active life and removed to the city of Anderson, where both passed away. Both Elwood Davis and his wife were born, reared and educated in Adams township, in the same neighborhood, and after their marriage settled down to farming on their own account, being engaged therein until 1908, when they retired and moved to Anderson, where they still make their home. Elwood Davis was very successful in his operations, and at one time was the owner of 352 acres of land, but since that time has divided a good deal of this property among his children. He had various other interests, took a keen and intelligent interest in the affairs of his community, and is highly regarded by all who know him in country life, as he is in his new home. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis there were born three children, as follows: Leroy; Harry, a graduate of the common schools of Adams township, and now engaged in the wholesale butchering business at Anderson, married Pearl Wilson; and Carrie, who is the wife of John Hayes, a resident of Adams township.

Leroy Davis was reared on the old homestead farm in Adams township, on which he worked for his father during the summer months, in the meantime acquiring his educational training in the district schools during the winter term. When he had completed his schooling, he turned his attention entirely to farming, and in this he has continued to be engaged to the present time. Mr. Davis has been successful in his general farming ventures, using the most modern machinery and methods, and his products find a ready market, his associates knowing him as a man of the highest integrity and business honor. He has also had satisfactory results in his stock raising ventures, and keeps a high grade of cattle and standard Duroc hogs. His land is under a high state of cultivation, and has been made more valuable by the erection of substantial buildings and other improvements, and altogether compares favorably with any of its size in this section.

Mr. Davis was married January 24, 1900, in Anderson township, to Miss Ethel Hoppes, who was born January 17, 1882, in Anderson township, Madison county, Indiana, and educated in the public schools there. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis there has come one son: Howard, who was born February 12, 1903, and is now a student in the district schools. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Church of God and has been active in its work. Mr. Davis is essentially an agriculturist, and has never cared for public life, but gives his support to Democratic principles and candidates and supports also those movements which he believes will make for good government and better citizenship. He is widely known in Adams township, where the family has resided for so many years, and there are few who have more friends.

ROBERT H. CLARK. A representative of an old and honored family which on both the paternal and maternal sides has been identified with the agricultural interests of Madison county for three generations, Robert H. Clark is one of the highly respected farmer-citizens of Adams township. Although now somewhat retired from active pursuits, he still maintains an interest in all that affects the welfare of his community where his entire life has been passed. Few men have a more thorough knowledge of agricultural conditions in this section than has Mr. Clark, for he was born on the farm which he now occupies, and from earliest childhood has watched its growth and development, keeping fully abreast of the changes and advancements that have made this one of the flourishing regions of Madison county. He was born September 26, 1853, and is a son of Selbia and Sarah A. (Davis) Clark.

The Clark family is of English origin, and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Robert H. Clark, who emigrated to this country at an early day and located in North Carolina. From that state his son, Barney Clark, the grandfather of Robert H. Clark, migrated to Madison county, Indiana, settled in Adams township, and here spent the remainder of his life in clearing a farm and making a home for his family. Selbia Clark was born in 1809, in Pasquotank county, North Carolina, and some time after his marriage came to Indiana, about a year before the arrival of his father. Like the elder man, he devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil and succeeded in establishing a home for his large family. He was married in Madison county, Indiana, in 1829 or 1830, to Sarah A. Davis, who was born in 1812, in Pasquotank county, and whose parents were also early settlers of Madison county, Indiana. This union resulted in the birth of fourteen children, of whom seven are still living in 1913, Robert H. being the youngest member of this family.

The education of Robert H. Clark was secured in the district schools of Adams township, which he attended during the winter terms until he was about twenty-one years of age. He continued to remain under the parental roof and assist his father until his father's death in February, 1879, at which time he rented the old homestead, and this has continued to be his home. The mother, Sarah A. Clark, survived until the 18th of August, 1885. Robert H. Clark has a well-cultivated tract of forty-seven and one-sixth acres, and his ventures in farming have proved uniformly successful by reason of his good management and thorough knowledge of his vocation. In his political views, Mr. Clark has been a Democrat, but at times has cast his vote with the Socialist party. He and Mrs. Clark are consistent members of the Christian church.

On August 25, 1897, Mr. Clark was married to Mrs. Josephine (Miller) Brown, who was born on a farm in Jackson township, Madison county, Indiana, November 23, 1865, a daughter of Solomon Miller, who came to this county in 1831 and is still living at the age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Clark was married (first) to Francis Brown, of Adams township, and they had one son: Omer Brown, a graduate of the common schools, who is now nineteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had one daughter: Sarah A., born June 26, 1899, who is a student in the public schools of Adams township.

WILLIAM ROBERT WINN. Elwood has for some years found in William Robert Winn one of the popular men of the city in his capacity of

proprietor of the Kentucky Hotel, where he has been the ruling spirit for a number of years past. His identity with the Ames Shovel and Tool Works in an important position has continued for the last seven years, as well, and altogether there are few men in the community better known than he. He has been a resident of this city since 1901, and with his family fills a leading place in the social and business interests of the town.

Born in Boone county, Missouri, on the first day of August, 1865, Mr. Winn is the son of Jonathan and Sarah Elizabeth (Schooling) Winn, natives of Missouri, and he was one of their four children, the others being as follows: Lucy, who married Robert Ballard and is now deceased; Ida L., who died as the wife of W. P. Stice; William Robert, of this brief review, and Charles G., a resident of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Jonathan Winn was reared in Boone county, Missouri, where he was born, and he was trained in the trade of a carpenter and cabinet maker in the vicinity of Sturgeon, Missouri. His birth occurred in 1829, and he died in 1867, as a result of illness contracted during his service in the Civil war, through which he served from beginning to end as a soldier of the Confederacy. In addition to his business as a carpenter and cabinet maker he was the owner of a farm in Boone county, which he improved to a high state of cultivation, and there he settled when he married and reared his family in the atmosphere of a rural home. He was the son of William Winn, a Kentuckian by birth and training, and a planter of that state. He brought his wife to Boone county, Missouri, in early life and there he died, after rearing a fine family of ten children. He and his good wife were the parents of sixteen children, but of that number only eleven reached years of maturity. They were named Thomas, James, John, Sidney, Jane, Cordelia, Jackson, Eliza, Melinda, Catherine and George. Both parents reached a fine old age, but the father lived to be ninety-four years old.

The woman who became the wife of Jonathan Winn and the mother of the subject, was Sarah, a daughter of William Robert and Elizabeth (Pollard) Schooling, natives of Boone county, Missouri. William Robert Schooling was a physician and with his wife passed his life in the county wherein they were born. They were the parents of three children, Sarah Elizabeth, Robert and Clarissa, the first named becoming the wife of Jonathan Winn.

Following the death of Jonathan Winn when he was but thirty-eight years of age, his widow married A. G. Ballard, and they are living today on a fruit farm near Marshall, in Saline county, Missouri. To her second marriage seven children were born, six of whom are living, and named as follows: Ada E., James, Edward, Mary, Kathleen, and Grover, who died young. It may be mentioned here that Dr. Schooling, the father of Mrs. Ballard, died in California, and that his widow was three times wedded. No children came of her second union, but of her marriage with Thomas Hulen, two sons were born, Oscar and Walter L. Hulen. These brief facts concerning the parentage of Mr. Winn are all that is available at this writing, and will suffice to establish the undeniable American ancestry of the subject.

The farm home of the Winn family in Boone county saw the rearing of William Robert Winn during his first nine years of life, but the premature death of his father, Jonathan Winn, in 1867, caused him

to be taken into the home of his grandfather, William Winn, and from the age of nine until he reached young manhood he continued to make that place his home. While yet in his teens he started to learn the trade of a wagon-maker and he worked at it for three years, then went back to the farm for something like eight years. He came to Elwood, Indiana, in 1901, and soon after identified himself with the Tin Plate Works, and so continued for four years, after which he became associated in a leading capacity with the Ames Shovel and Tool Works, with which firm he has since continued. His connection with the Kentucky Hotel as its proprietor has been in effect since November 23, 1911, when he turned his attention to that business, and he has proven himself a capable and genial host, bringing to the Kentucky Hotel a reputation for comfort and accommodation that it never before equaled.

On the 13th day of October, 1899, Mr. Winn was united in matrimony with Miss Mary Idella Greene, the daughter of Charles and Eliza (Morris) Greene. Concerning Mrs. Winn, it may be said that she was born in the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky, on February 4, 1871. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and Missouri, the father claiming Kentucky birth. He was a farmer, and when he was a lad of five or six years accompanied his parents to Missouri, which was ever afterward his home. He was married in that state, but later in life returned to Kentucky and died at Napoleon, that state, in 1900, when he was sixty-two years old. His marriage to Eliza Sweeney took place on December 17, 1866, and seven children were born to them, six of the number reaching years of maturity. They were named as follows: William L., Mary Idella, Beulah, Celia, Geneva and Frederick. Celia died at the age of fourteen. Charles Greene was a soldier in the Confederate army, and served in the conflict from the first day of the Rebellion to the last. In those strenuous years of army life and hardship he lost the sturdy vigor and strength that had characterized his younger years, and was a semi-invalid the rest of his life. His widow still survives him, and in later years married Jonathan Gustin, their home today being in Elwood. She was a daughter of James and Jane (Sims) Sweeney, both Virginians by birth and ancestry. They became early settlers in Kentucky, and the father, James Sweeney, was a soldier of the Confederacy, like so many of the males of this family on both sides of the house. They had two children, Sarah Elizabeth and Eliza.

The paternal grandfather of Mary Idella (Greene) Winn, wife of the subject, was Abraham Greene, and his wife was Jane (Calvert) Greene, natives of Kentucky. Abraham Greene was a man of Irish ancestry, and he was a wagon maker by trade. He gave valiant service in the Mexican war, and died in New Mexico, his widow passing away earlier than he, and dying in Missouri at the age of sixty-six years. They had a fine family, among which may be mentioned George, Frank, Abraham, William, Elizabeth, Frances and Andrew, who was killed in action in the Civil war. Other of their children died young, and are not mentioned here.

William Robert and Mary Idella (Greene) Winn became the parents of four children, as follows: Clyde Clifton, born August 9, 1891; Lena Belle, born May 22, 1894; Idella Maude, born April 10, 1903, and another, who died in infancy.

HON. BYRON H. DYSON, son of Sinclair and Eliza (Stover) Dyson, was born in Anderson, February 6, 1849, and has the distinction of

being one of the oldest native citizens of the city now living. Length of residence has also been accompanied by value of attainment and services to his community, and he has long ranked high in his profession as a lawyer, as a newspaper man, and public leader.

He was reared in the city of his nativity and attended the common schools until he was sixteen years old, when he entered a classical school at Augusta, Kentucky, where he remained for three years, subsequently finishing his school days at the University of Kentucky. On his return to his home he took up the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Winburn R. Pierse, former judge of the Madison Circuit Court. Judge Pierse, recognizing the ability of his student, retained him in his office at the end of his studies. Mr. Dyson had hardly commenced on his career as an attorney, when he was, in 1876, placed in nomination by the Democratic party as a candidate for mayor of Anderson. He was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, an old and influential Republican. Mr. Dyson has the honor of being the youngest man ever elected mayor of Anderson.

During his term as mayor he was strongly advocated by his friends as a candidate for congressional honors, but owing to the candidacy of a near friend he declined to have his name go before the convention. Mr. Dyson is a fluent speaker, a fine writer, and has often been called upon the rostrum, where he has invariably proved an affective orator, with a strong appeal both to the convictions and the emotions of his audience. He has also been connected with the local press for years, as well as a correspondent of the Metropolitan papers. A thorough scholar it is said he has but few, if any superiors, as a speller. Only few people of this county can boast of his attainments. He was a co-laborer with the Honorable John L. Forkner in the production of "Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of Madison County" in 1897, a work which will remain a monument to his memory. While the "Historical Sketches" perhaps contain many crudities, it will lose nothing in comparison with similar work wherever published. No history of Madison county can be truthfully written without consulting its pages.

Mr. Dyson has two interesting children: Samuel S. Dyson, a worthy young business man; and Alice E., a bright and charming young lady who inherits her father's intellectuality and who will no doubt make herself useful in any sphere in which her lot may be cast.

Mr. Dyson's political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. He is a man who has always believed that citizenship is a responsibility as well as a privilege, and his name and efforts have frequently been associated with those more important movements for community welfare. His administration of the affairs of the city of Anderson as mayor was in every respect satisfactory, and he has always done everything within his power to promote the larger and better city of Anderson.

W. E. C. SPADE. With the largest and finest drug store in Alexandria at 202 North Harrison street, Mr. Spade is one of the old-time merchants of this city and became identified with mercantile enterprises here before the era of natural gas. Along with success in business he has combined an excellent public spirit which has caused him to take an interest in every movement for the welfare and development of the community and he is the type of citizen who gives to his community as much or more than he takes away.

W. E. C. Spade was born in Jay county, Indiana, September 25, 1853. His grandfather was John Spade, who married Miss Elizabeth Farber. He was a native of Germany and she of Indiana. When a boy he came to America, first locating in Ohio and then in Indiana, where he was an early settler of Jay county, and for many years a substantial farmer. He and his wife both died when well along in years. Their five children were named William, Daniel F., George, Jacob, and Sarah, who married a Mr. Jordan. The maternal grandfather was Jacob Miller, who was a Pennsylvanian by birth and an early settler of Jay county, Indiana, where he died at a good old age. The six children in the Miller family were Daniel, John, Jacob, Margaret, Jane and Mary.

Daniel F. and Mary E. (Miller) Spade, the parents of the Alexandria druggist were both born in Ohio. The father was a carpenter and a farmer, and spent many years of activity at and near Portland, Indiana. He was also a minister of the Christian church and served as pastor of churches in different cities. He died at the home of his son in Alexandria, in 1909 at the age of eighty-one years. His wife had passed away three years before at the age of seventy-five. Out of their seven children, three reached maturity, the first being William E. C. the second being Horace M., of Portland; and the third Jacob M., of Portland.

Mr. Spade was reared on his father's farm in Jay county, where he attended the district schools, was also a student at Liber College, and later in the Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana. During his early career he taught several terms of school, and then in 1876 began his business career as clerk in Portland with the firm of Cartwright & Hedington in a general store. Some years later, he and his employers formed a partnership, and established at Alexandria, the Boston store. This partnership continued until 1908 at which time Mr. Spade sold his interests, and in the fall of that year bought his present drug establishment which he has since conducted and made a model store of its kind.

On May 5, 1880, Mr. Spade married Miss Sarah F. Brown, daughter of Clark and Priscilla (Lorantz) Brown. Mrs. Spade was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1855, her parents being natives of Ohio, and spending their years chiefly in Clinton county. Her father died there about 1864, and her mother is now living at the home of Mrs. Spade in Alexandria. There were two children in the Brown family, Sarah F., being the first and Aurilla the second. Mr. and Mrs. Spade have an adopted son Walter Bray Spade. Mr. Spade is affiliated with Alexandria Lodge No. 222, I. O. O. F. and with Canton Lodge No. 53, and with Encampment No. 212 of the higher degrees of Odd Fellowship. He also belongs to the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, being a charter member of the Alexandria Lodge No. 478. In politics he is a Republican.

ROBERT EWING BALL. Few residents of Boone township have performed a more important and varied service to their community than Robert Ewing Ball, who for thirty years was one of the successful teachers in this vicinity, and throughout this time and at the present has been also prosperously engaged in farming and stock raising. He





Dale Krittnerberger

owns a splendid estate of one hundred and ninety acres on the R. E. Ball gravel road, six miles west of Summitville.

Robert Ewing Ball was born April 1, 1858, in Boone township. His parents were William and Mary (McCrory) Ball. His father came to Madison county from Fayette county, near Connorsville, and settled in a cabin on the old Smith farm. He also took up government land, and the patent to that land was signed by President Andrew Jackson. He was a young man when he came to Madison county, but was already married, having found his wife in Fayette county. Their three children were: Caroline Call; Prudence Greenlee and Robert Ewing.

Mr. Ball as a boy grew up in Madison county, and for his education attended the old Smith Chapel, and later attended school in the old Harmony Baptist church. For his higher education and training for teaching he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and also the University at Valparaiso, Indiana. He holds a record as a teacher which is probably surpassed by few, if any, in this section of the state, having been actively identified with school work for thirty years. Two years of this time were spent in Summitville, two years in Van Buren township, one year in Monroe township, and then for twenty-five years he directed a school in Boone township near his farm. From practically the beginning of his educational career, he did farming in the summer months, and after acquiring a place of his own he contrived to carry on his school work and his farm at the same time. He has done very well as a farmer, and has made not only a profitable business, but has also improved his land making it an attractive and comfortable place for his family to live on.

In 1881 in July, Mr. Ball married Miss Edith A. Runyan, a daughter of Ira and Emeline (Slinger) Runyan. The two children of their marriage are Cecil W., a graduate of the University of Indiana, and Irwin, who married Verne Spitsmessmer. Mr. Ball has filled all the chairs and is a past noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Order, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a man of good judgment and stands high in the esteem of his home community, and has been honored with places of trust and responsibility. He has served as trustee of Boone township, and has done much to improve education in this township.

DALE J. CRITTENBERGER. A resident of Madison county, since September 1, 1878, Dale J. Crittenberger was at one time a school teacher in this county, served as county superintendent of schools from 1883 to 1887, and since that time has been best known as a newspaper man and publisher. Mr. Crittenberger is the editor of the Madison County Weekly *Democrat*, and also a stockholder and editor of the Anderson Daily *Bulletin*. He is one of the best known among Indiana's newspaper men, and has long been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in this state.

Dale J. Crittenberger was born in Harrisonburg, Va., on December 31, 1855, of German ancestry. He was one of five children of Isaac and Sarah (Kuhns) Crittenberger. His mother died in 1859, and the death of his father occurred in 1904. Mr. Crittenberger had three sisters, Esta, Lydia and Jennie, and one brother, Hensel. Of these the former two are living. They are Mrs. Lydia Gillespie of Elwood and Mrs. Esta Ringo of Middletown.

Together with his parents, Mr. Crittenberger left Virginia in 1856 and came to Jefferson township, Henry county, settling about five miles east of Middletown. In the year 1874, Mr. Crittenberger entered Indiana University, from which institution he became a graduate in 1878. He received a degree of Bachelor of Arts for his work in the state institution. Upon completing his work at Indiana, Mr. Crittenberger came to Anderson to make his home. On September 1, 1878, he passed the bar examination and for five years practiced law with Charles L. Henry, now of Indianapolis.

From 1883 to 1887, Mr. Crittenberger served as the county superintendent of schools. At the close of his term of office, he bought the *Anderson Democrat*, then being printed with headquarters in the Bronnenberg block. Since that time he has been actively engaged in newspaper work with exception of a few years. After several years, in 1889, Mr. Crittenberger established the *Daily News*, a Democratic evening paper. Starting in the following year, he acted as a trustee of the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute for two years. In 1893 he was elected to the postmastership, and he served in that capacity for one term. In the year 1904, Mr. Crittenberger went to Indianapolis where he managed the Indianapolis *Sentinel* for a year. After returning to this city, he spent several years with his newspaper, and on September 1, 1908, the *Daily News* was consolidated with the *Anderson Bulletin* also an evening publication. During the 1911 session of the senate, Mr. Crittenberger acted as secretary and spent a large portion of his time in Indianapolis.

On June 2, 1884, Dale J. Crittenberger and Miss Effie A. Daniels were married. Mrs. Crittenberger was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Daniels, then residing at 413 West Eighth street. By this union, four children were born: Dale John, Juliet Virginia, Willis Dale and George.

Mr. Crittenberger is affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 77 F. and A. M., and Anderson Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar. He has been a Mason for the last thirty years. While attending Indiana university, he was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, and at present is a member of the Sigma Chi Alumni Association of Anderson.

ELBERT E. KIDWELL. The junior member of the firm of Campbell & Kidwell, lawyers at Elwood, Mr. Kidwell represents the fourth generation of a family which has been residents in Madison county since the earliest pioneer times, his great-grandfather having entered land from the government and having begun and performed an important share in the strenuous labors involved in the preparation of this country for permanent civilization. This is the oldest or one of the very oldest families in the northwestern portion of Madison county near the present city of Elwood, where the residence of the different members of the family have been for nearly eighty years.

Elbert E. Kidwell was born in Elwood, December 28, 1884, a son of Ira A. and Anna (Lorah) Kidwell. The founder of the family name and fortunes in Madison county, was the great-grandfather Starling G. Kidwell, who was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and came to Madison county in 1835. Among the first settlers here took up land from the government and the great plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company now occupies a portion of that old homestead. He cleared out a farm from the woods and swamp in this section, made a valuable

and profitable homestead and spent the rest of his life in this vicinity. Representing the next generation was Jackson Kidwell, grandfather of the Elwood lawyer. He married Mahala Quick. He was by occupation a school teacher and farmer, and was reared on the place one mile south of Elwood which has been mentioned as the home of his father. He died there in middle life in 1861, while his wife passed away in 1860. Their five children were named William F., Ira A., Margaret E., Louisa, who was the wife of Thomas Reid and Jennie, who was the wife of Isaac T. Boyden. The maternal grandparents of Mr. E. E. Kidwell were Andy and Jane (Burns) Lorah, who were natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Madison county, applying their industry to the making of a farm on land that in the early day was a practical swamp. They drained and cleared a first class farm, reared their family there, and then moved to Elwood, where they passed away, he in 1893 and she in 1910. Their children were Anna, Ella and Grant.

Ira A. Kidwell, the father, was born in Madison county, while his wife was a native of Brookville, Franklin county, this state. They had only two children, Albert E. and Edna, twins. The father was born and reared in the little community center which at that time was known as Quincy, but has since become the site of the flourishing city of Elwood. For thirty-two years he was engaged in the milling business, but has since retired, and now lives quietly in Elwood. For some time he served as a member of the city council, and was also on the board of public works. He is a member of the Christian church, while his wife is a Methodist.

Elbert E. Kidwell was reared in Elwood, which has been his life-long home, attained his education in the public school, and after graduating from the high school in the class of 1904 entered the law department of the state university of Bloomington, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1908. After his admission to the bar on November 26, 1906, he was more or less active in his profession at Elwood, and in January, 1909, began his regular practice in this city. In August of the same year, he became associated with Mr. B. H. Campbell, and they have enjoyed a generous share of the legal business in this section.

On October 26, 1910, Mr. Kidwell married Miss Dorothy Armfield, daughter of Dr. T. O. and Ella (Cook) Armfield. Mrs. Kidwell was born in New Lancaster, her parents being natives of this state and now residents in Elwood. She was the third of the following four children: Iva; Jesse T.; Dorothy and Clarence. Mrs. Kidwell is an active member of the Methodist church in Elwood. Fraternally Mr. Kidwell is affiliated with the Quincy Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., with the Loyal Order of Moose, and belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta College fraternity. In politics he is one of the young Progressives of this part of Madison county, and during the campaign of 1912 was candidate of his party for the office of state representative. His residence in Elwood is at 115 South Eighteenth street.

CHARLES RUSSELL QUINN. One of the valuable farms of Madison county which has been brought to a state of high cultivation through modern methods and intelligent treatment is that occupied by Charles R. Quinn. Mr. Quinn belongs to the younger generation of progressive farmers, is thoroughly familiar with every detail of his vocation, having been trained therein since early boyhood. He was born October

3, 1888, at Daleville, Delaware county, Indiana, and is a son of Alexander and Clara (Bronnenberg) Quinn.

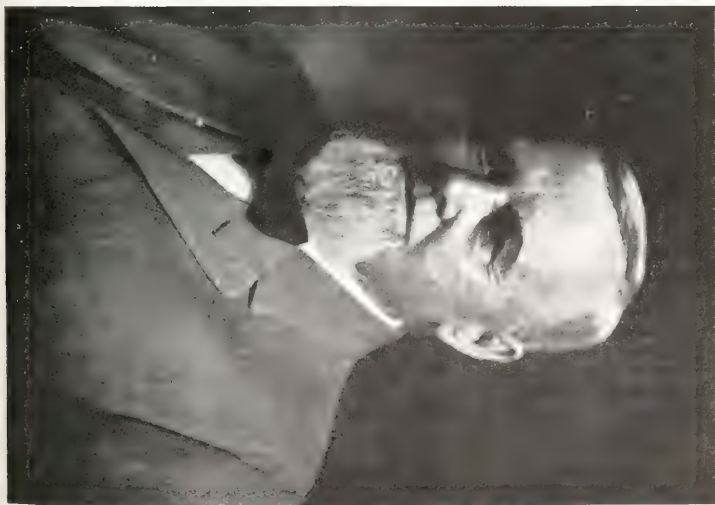
The family was founded in the United States by Charles Quinn, the grandfather of Charles R. Quinn, who emigrated to this country from Ireland. He became a resident of Indiana at an early day, and here reared his family of six children, who were as follows: Daniel, James, Alexander, John, Mrs. Mary Mighmiller, and Mrs. Ella Rector. Alexander Quinn was born in Ireland, and was still an infant when brought to this country by his parents. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed throughout life, and the greater part of his career has been spent in Indiana. For some years he was the owner of a property in Delaware county, from which he subsequently moved to the farm in Madison county, on which his son now resides, and which he improved by the erection of a number of handsome structures, including the present dwelling. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Earl and Marie, who are both deceased; and Charles Russell.

Charles R. Quinn received his education in the country schools of Moonville, which he attended during the winter terms, his summer months being spent in assisting his father with the work of the homestead. He was still a lad when he came to Madison county, and here he has continued to follow the calling of a general farmer. He is also much interested in blooded horses, a great admirer of racing stock, and his future career will no doubt be directed along that line. He has continued to add to the improvements of the ninety-acre homestead, which is now considered one of the most valuable of its size in this section of the country, and has become known as a good, practical agriculturist, who is ever ready to test new methods and systems. In business affairs, he is a man of keen discrimination and fine judgment of energy and perseverance, and the prosperity which has attended his efforts is the merited reward of his own intelligent labor. His residence is pleasantly situated on Anderson Rural Free Delivery Route No. 1.

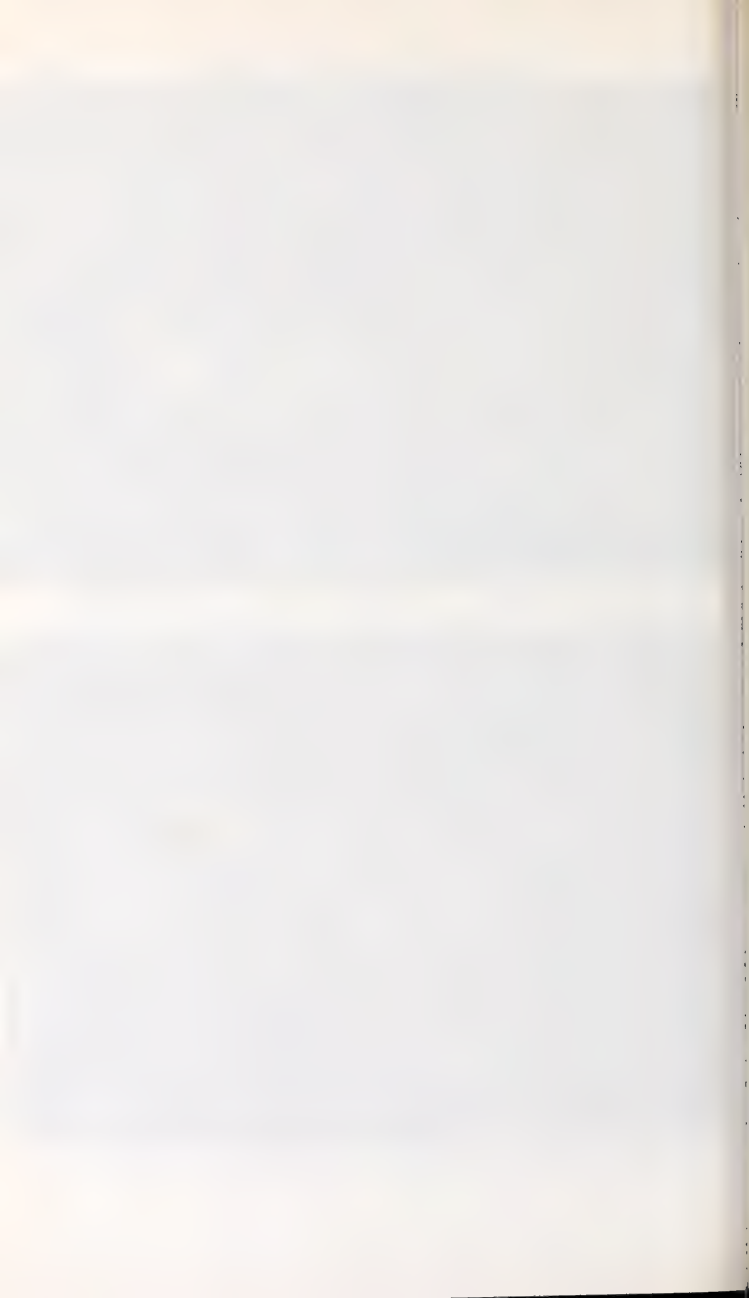
On July 19, 1908, Mr. Quinn was united in marriage with Miss Lena Click, who was born near Crawfordsville, Indiana, daughter of Isaac and Teresa (Utterbock) Click, the former of whom is deceased. Mr. Click was a native of Germany, from whence he emigrated to the United States and settled near Crawfordsville, Indiana, but later came to Madison county, and here spent his last years in farming. He and his wife were the parents of eight children: Eugene, Edgar, Earl, Elmer, Lottie, Lulu, Letha and Lena. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have had one son, Carl, a bright lad of three years. They attend the Christian church, in the work of which they have been active, and have many friends in the younger social circle of Anderson.

JOHN L. THOMAS. One of the most substantial and prosperous farmers of Fall Creek township, likewise one of the men who enjoy the most profound and sincere esteem and friendship of his fellow citizens in the community is John Lewis Thomas. His entire life has been passed in Madison county. The family was established here by his worthy parents, and the name has been honored by his consistent and meritorious career.

John Lewis Thomas was born on the 20th of November, 1837, a son of Lewis W. and Priscilla Moore (Fussell) Thomas, the former being a



MR. AND MRS. JOHN L. THOMAS



son of Jonathan and Anne (Lewis) Thomas. The ancestry of the family is Welsh, and it is of record that three brothers of the name of Thomas came from England on the good ship *Welcome* in company with the immortal William Penn. The brothers located in eastern Pennsylvania, and John L. Thomas is a direct lineal descendant of one of the three brothers. Jonathan Thomas, the grandfather, and his wife, Anne Lewis, were reared in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and there they married, coming to Madison county, Indiana, in 1834, among the early settlers of the district known to-day as Spring Valley. This worthy pioneer was the founder of the Fall Creek church of the Society of Friends, and they held their first meeting in July, 1834, since which time no Sunday has passed without witnessing its similar Quaker service. Mr. Thomas located on the farm where Samuel Swain now lives, and there he and his wife ended their days and lie buried. They were the parents of three children: Rebecca, who became the wife of John J. Lewis; Lewis W. Thomas, who married Priscilla Fussell; and Mary A., who married Woolston Swain.

Lewis W. Thomas was about twenty-one years of age when he came to Madison county with his parents, and he was married on February 23, 1837, to Priscilla Fussell, as mentioned above. They became the parents of eleven children, of which goodly number six were living in 1913. They are named as follows: John L. Thomas, of this sketch; Martha M., the wife of Aaron Morris; Jonathan, who married Emma Rogers; Mary, the wife of William R. Kinnard, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Solomon F., who married Carrie Lang; and Alice, the wife of Edgar Whitely.

John L. Thomas was reared on the farm which is now the property of William R. Kinnard. When old enough to enter the public schools he was sent to them in the summer months, but the winter seasons found him at home, in close application to the work of the farm. Until he was twenty years old he attended school intermittently and devoted himself to farm life exclusively from then until he was twenty-five. His education in the district schools, supplemented by his wide reading, had made it possible for him to teach a country school, and for eleven years he was engaged in that occupation during the winter months. On September 18, 1862, he married Caroline Swain, a daughter of Charles Swain, who came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Madison county in 1852. She was born in Bucks county on the 15th of June, 1838, and was educated in the schools of Indiana principally. Of the four children which came into their home three have been spared to them, a little son, Lewis, having died in infancy. Emma is the wife of Frank P. Miller, of Romney, West Virginia, a farmer. Charles S. is a graduate of the University of Indiana, and was formerly a student at Harvard. He now occupies the chair of English in a high school at Newtonville, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston. Lewis W., who was a student in the public schools and the State University, now resides on the home farm, which he operates for his father. He married Margaret Willits, a daughter of Samuel E. and Virginia (Wilson) Willits, both now deceased. The father was a native of Wayne county, Indiana. One child, Virginia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Thomas on the 24th of March, 1913.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the Friends Church and sits at the head of the church in this locality founded by his grandfather many years ago, and he frequently preaches therein. In 1868, with others, he organ-

ized the Sunday-school, and has ever since held the offices of teacher or superintendent therein. He has the distinction of being the oldest living member of the church born in this section. He is a pronounced Republican in his political affiliations, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He has served in a number of the public offices of the county, including that of trustee of Fall Creek township, in which he served three years. He has also served as a member of the County Central Committee, and has given valuable service to the cause of the party in Madison county. He was the principal organizer of the Farmers Mutual Fire & Lightning Insurance Company of Madison county, and served as secretary and treasurer of that society for eleven years and as a director for two years. He is also one of the original members of the state organization bearing the same name, which he served two years as treasurer, has been prominent in the work of the Farmers Institute and is one of the most successful farmers of the county. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 36, in an excellent state of cultivation and maintained in the most painstaking and businesslike manner.

Recently Mr. and Mrs. Thomas celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, known as the Golden Wedding Anniversary. Their married life has been beautiful in its harmony, and each has won and retained in a remarkable degree the confidence and esteem of many of the most representative people of the township. They have added much to the best interests and advancement of the community, and are eminently deserving of the high place they now occupy in the public mind.

WARD L. ROACH. Among the honored residents of Elwood, Indiana, none are held in higher esteem than Ward L. Roach, who has lived in this city for more than a quarter of a century, has occupied a high place at the Madison county bar, and for more than twenty years has served his fellow-citizens in the capacity of justice of the peace. A veteran of the great Civil war, in both times of war and times of peace he has ever displayed a characteristic devotion to whatever duty has devolved upon him, fairly earning the respect and confidence of all who have known him. Judge Roach was born December 20, 1838, at Huntsville, Madison county, Indiana, and is a son of Lanty and Louisa (Brown) Roach, the former a native of Monroe county, and the latter of Mason county, Virginia.

The paternal grandfather of Ward L. Roach was a native of the Old Dominion State, where he was engaged in farming for many years, and where both he and his wife, who was also a Virginian, died when well along in years. During the Revolutionary War, he enlisted in the Continental army, and when the War of 1812 broke out, he again took up arms in his country's defense. He became the father of a large family, among whom were Katie, who became the wife of Andrew McNear; Isaac; John; Thomas and Lanty. On the maternal side, the grandfather of Ward L. Roach was Martin Brown, who married Susanna McAllister, both being natives of Virginia. They were farming people, and became pioneers of Madison county, Indiana, where both died in advanced years, Mr. Brown on Fall Creek, about two miles east of Huntsville, and his wife in Anderson. Like Grandfather Roach, Mr. Brown served as an American soldier during the War of 1812. He and his wife were the parents of a large family, as follows: Mary Ann,

who became the wife of John Howard, and lived on Lick Creek; Louisa, the mother of Judge Roach; Susanna, who married a Nicholson; Harriet, who became the wife of a Veach; Emily, who married (first) a Johnson and later a Lemon; Lorenzo D.; Elizabeth, who married a Templin; and Garrett.

Lanty Roach, the father of Ward L. Roach, was reared in the state of his nativity, there received a common school education, and in young manhood learned the trade of carpenter. In the year 1835, looking for a wider field for his activities, he turned his face toward the young West, and made his way to Huntsville, Indiana, where he established himself in business in the little but growing town. He became a power in his community, and during the early days served his county ably as sheriff, but later moved from Huntsville to a tract of 160 acres of government land, east of Elwood, and this he cleared and improved, making a comfortable home for his family, and spending his declining years in the comfort that came as a reward for his years of fruitful labor. Born October 28, 1814, he passed away October 13, 1887, while his wife, who was born February 8, 1818, passed to her final rest May 3, 1894. She was a member of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Roach were the parents of five children, namely: Ward L., Mary S., who became the wife of Josiah Canady, of near Frankton, Indiana; Martha, who is now deceased; John M., who lives near Dundee, Indiana; Emily O., who married and is living at Frankton, Indiana.

Ward L. Roach received his education in the public schools of Huntsville, which he attended until he was twelve years of age, and at that time went to Anderson, where for two years he was employed as a clerk in a general store. Following this, he read law in the office and under the preceptorship of Judge Lake, of Anderson, and was admitted to the Indiana bar before he reached his majority. For two years he served as assistant prosecuting attorney at Anderson, but subsequently went to Barton county, Missouri, being engaged in practice there at Lamar, at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South. An ardent patriot, he returned to Indiana, and for a few weeks resided on his father's farm, from whence he went to enlist in the Forty-first Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Union army. Later he was transferred to the Second Cavalry, with which organization he continued about two years, being detailed from the regiment and appointed sergeant of the corps of General Hazen. During his service, Mr. Roach participated in a number of the bloodiest battles of the great war, these including Shiloh and Corinth, and when he received his honorable discharge, he had a record for gallantry and faithful devotion to duty that was excelled by no soldier in the army.

On the completion of his military career, Mr. Roach returned to Anderson and again took up the practice of law. He remained there until 1887, which year saw his advent in Elwood, and this place has been his home to the present time. Here he has served more than twenty years as justice of the peace, his fellow-citizens having the utmost confidence in his judgment, his conscientiousness and his impartiality. During the past twenty-two years he has resided on his farm of twenty-one acres, on which he has a comfortable residence. In politics he is a Democrat, and his fraternal connection is with Quincy Lodge, No. 230, F. & A. M., he having been made a Mason at Frankton.

On October 25, 1866, Squire Roach was married to Miss Mary A.

Waymire. Mr. Roach was married June 26, 1873, to Miss Martha West, who was born near Williamsport, Indiana, daughter of John A. and Azubah (Wilson) West of Illinois, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Ohio. Mrs. Roach's parents had the following children: George, Samuel, William, Thomas, Moses, Betsey McClish, Charlotte Romine, Salina West, Anna and Martha. Judge and Mrs. Roach have one daughter: Louisa A., born October 17, 1877, who is single and lives at home with her parents.

JACOB HARTMAN. About seven miles northwest of the city of Anderson, in Lafayette township, is located the eighty-acre farm of Jacob Hartman, whose work in developing this property into one of the finest in this section stamps him as an able agriculturist and sturdy, dependable citizen. He is a typical self-made man, having been given but indifferent educational advantages in his youth, and attaining his success through the medium of individual effort. Mr. Hartman was born on the Hughes farm, subsequently known as the Hartman farm, in Monroe township, Madison county, Indiana, and is a son of John and Lucinda (Clevinger) Hartman. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and as a young man learned the trade of pump-making, at which he was employed during his younger years. A steady, industrious workman, he carefully saved his earnings until he was able to purchase a small tract of land in Monroe township, and after developing this property traded it for a farm of eighty acres in Pipe Creek township, northeast of Alexander. There he continued to follow agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He married Lucinda Clevinger, whose family had come to Indiana from New Jersey, and they became the parents of seven children: John; Mary, who married Absolom Richwine; William, who is deceased, was married and had a son, Walter; Fred, who is deceased; Charles; Susan, who married Mr. Peniston; and Jacob.

Jacob Hartman was compelled to walk two and one-half miles to reach the district school during his boyhood, and his education was thus secured during three months each winter. The rest of the year he passed in assisting in the work of the home farm from the time he was large enough to grasp the plowhandles. However, he made the most of his somewhat limited opportunities, and much reading and close observation have made him a very well informed man, especially upon the live issues of the day. He was reared to habits of industry and economy, and continued to remain upon the home place until he reached his thirty-second year, when he entered agricultural pursuits upon his own account. His present property has been developed solely by him, and he has fairly won the right to be named among his township's best agriculturists.

Mr. Hartman was married to Miss Sarah Graves, daughter of Joseph and Lucy (Kendall) Graves, and five children were born to this union: Joseph, Bessie, Elsie, Grace and Lela, the last two of whom are now deceased. The comfortable Hartman home is located on Anderson Rural Route, No. 6, and in this vicinity both Mr. and Mrs. Hartman have numerous friends. They take an interest in the activities of their community and are rearing their children to perpetuate the honorable name which the family has ever borne. Mr. Hartman is a local politician and wields an influence in his locality as a Democratic worker.

His advice and support are sought by all who aspire to office in Madison county.

ELMER SCHLEGEL. It is probable that were the gentleman whose name heads this review asked to define the secret of success in life, from his own standpoint and experience, his reply would be that it is hard work, availing itself of fair opportunities. Always and everywhere he remembers that he has worked faithfully and conscientiously, and that to himself, and all Madison county men of his caliber, is peculiarly applicable the well-worn maxim, that "nothing succeeds like success." Today he is the owner of a well-cultivated tract of fifty acres, lying in Lafayette township, on which he is carrying on operations in modern farming and cattle raising. Mr. Schlegel is a native son of Madison county, and was born in April, 1866, a son of Henry C. and Laura J. (Myers) Schlegel. His father, Henry C., a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States with his parents when still a lad, and after spending a period of years in Pennsylvania came to Chesterfield, Madison county, Indiana. Subsequently, he bought land in Delaware county, and there settled down to agricultural pursuits. He remained on the farm until the death of his wife in 1898. Since that time he has lived in Daleville, Indiana, his daughter keeping house for him. He and his wife were the parents of four children, namely: William H., who makes his home in Delaware county on the old homestead; Elmer; Mollie, also a resident of Delaware county; and J. C., who lives at Lima, Ohio.

Elmer Schlegel received his education in the public schools of Delaware county, whence he was taken by his parents when still a child. That county continued to be his home for upwards of forty years, and there he was reared and received his entire business training. Thoroughly trained in the thousand and one subjects which go to make for proficiency in the various branches of agricultural work, at the age of twenty-two years he began renting land from his father, and thus continued until March 6, 1906, when he came to his present property, returning to the county of his birth, and settling on a property in Lafayette township which he had purchased October 21, 1905. He has continued to be engaged in general farming and stock raising, and his operations have all proved uniformly successful. He is an able manager, with inherent business ability and agricultural knowledge that has come to him from a long line of tillers of the soil. Mr. Schlegel's career presents a striking example of enterprise, industry and integrity, conducting to eminent success, and of political consistencies based on enlightened and moderate views—views at all times compatible with a generous toleration of the sentiments entertained by others, and commanding general confidence and esteem. While he has not been a politician, being essentially a business man, he has shown an interest in those matters which affect the welfare of Madison county and its people, and has at all times supported men and measures calculated to bring about good government. With his family, he attends the United Brethren Church, of which he is a liberal supporter.

On March 21, 1889, Mr. Schlegel was married to Miss Martha Stewart, a native of Delaware county, Indiana, and a daughter of John A. and Mary E. Stewart. They have had two children: Bertha B., born October 14, 1890, and Elmer Stewart, Jr., born May 16, 1905. The son had very poor health during the most of his life, and he died

December 7, 1911. Bertha B., the daughter was married September 2, 1912, to Mr. Elmer Rodecap and now resides in Anderson, Indiana.

PHILIP A. CHILDERS. One of the old and honored residents of Madison county, who has spent his life in agricultural pursuits and is now numbered among his community's substantial men, is Philip A. Childers, the owner of a farm of eighty acres, located on the Childers road, two miles from Florida. He has been a witness to the wonderful growth and development of the section which has resulted in making Lafayette township one of the garden spots of the Hoosier State, and has contributed his share of energy to the work which has brought this development about. Mr. Childers is an Indianian and was born on the old Samuel Hicks farm, in the vicinity of Columbus, December 8, 1844, a son of Alfred and Mary (Keller) Childers. His father was a successful agriculturist, and on his mother's side he is a descendant of an old family which came from Greenbrier county, Virginia (now West Virginia). There were three children in the Childers family: Jane, who married J. R. Surber; Philip A., and Mary E., now Mrs. Bevelhimer. Mr. Childers' father died in 1847 and his mother was married a few years later, on the Childers homestead, to C. A. Betterton. To this union there was one child born, Eliza, who is now deceased.

Philip A. Childers received an ordinary public school education, pursuing his studies in the Kellar school, and during his boyhood and youth passed the summer months in the hard and honest toil of the home farm. He was thoroughly trained in farm work, and as he grew to manhood carefully saved his earnings, with the end ever in view of becoming the owner of a property. At the time of his mother's death he realized his ambition by inheriting a part of the homestead, and subsequently purchased the interests of his sisters, becoming sole owner of the Childers homestead, which he has since continued to operate. With the exception of several years spent in the West, he has always made his home in Madison county, and his success in his operations has given him no cause to regret his location. While he has all the practicality of the old-school agriculturist, Mr. Childers has not been backward in adopting modern methods, and his well-tilled fields give evidence of his able management and untiring industry. He uses machinery of modern manufacture, thoroughly understands rotation of crops, and is widely known as a judge of livestock. Personally, he is a man of the strictest integrity, having fairly won a reputation for square dealing in all matters of business.

On January 23, 1874, Mr. Childers was married in Lafayette township, to Miss Elizabeth Hannah, a member of a family which originated in Pennsylvania, subsequently moved to Ohio, and came from that state to Madison county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Childers have been the parents of four children, namely: Bertha, who is deceased; Jeannette, who married John Kennedy, and has two children,—Murrell and Herman; Mary, who became the wife of Vernon Melsom; Ethelyn, single and residing with her father; James C., who is married and has one child, Elizabeth. Mrs. Childers died January 7, 1887, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Childers has been a stanch Democrat all of his life, and while he has not aspired to public office, has ever been known as one of the mainstays of his party in his locality. His comfortable home is located on Anderson Route No. 3, and in the rear of the property is located one of the landmarks of this section, the

old pioneer log home in which his mother first settled when she arrived in Lafayette township, and which was the fifth house built here.

ABSALOM RICHWINE. This venerable man, now in the sixty-eighth year of his age, who with firm step and unclouded mind still attends to his daily routine of affairs, has, during his more than a half a century of residence in Madison county, witnessed almost its entire development and borne a share in the startling course of its progress. During something like twenty years of this time he has been a resident of Lafayette township, where he has been identified with agricultural pursuits, and where he still owns one of the finest properties in this section, a ninety-acre tract of land located about seven miles from Anderson. Mr. Richwine was born July 16, 1845, in Wayne county, Indiana, and is a son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Rader) Richwine. He was still a lad when the family migrated to Madison county, the father taking up land in Jackson township, where he became one of the community's most representative and substantial farmers and stockmen. He was known as a man of progress and public-spirit, gave his children good educational advantages, and died honored and respected by all who knew him. He and his wife were the parents of four sons and three daughters, as follows: Noah, who is engaged in farming in Pipe Creek township; Allen, who is a resident of Anderson; Absalom; Mary; Amanda, who became the wife of a Mr. Sigler; Martha and David.

The educational training of Absalom Richwine was commenced in the district schools of Jackson township, this being supplemented by attendance in the public schools of Frankton. During all of his school period, he spent the summer months in work upon his father's farm, being reared to habits of industry and integrity and thoroughly trained in all that constitutes a successful agriculturist. He was persevering and industrious, carefully saving his earnings in order that he might some day become the owner of a farm of his own, and on attaining his majority commenced renting land from his father. Eventually, Mr. Richwine took up a small farm in Jackson township, on which he carried on operations until about the year 1893, at which time he made removal to Lafayette township and purchased his present homestead, and here he has since resided. From time to time he has added to his buildings, his equipment and his stock, in the meantime making numerous improvements, and has thus succeeded in developing a handsome home. Progressive in all things, he is ever ready to give new ideas and methods a trial, and the latest farming machinery is to be found on his farm. He is the owner of a modern model automobile, which he finds not only the medium of a great deal of enjoyment, but also a great aid to him in his business trips. Mr. Richwine has always been very fond of hunting, and has a justly established reputation as a nimrod. When able to lay aside his business duties, he is in the habit of taking trips to New Brunswick, accompanied by a guide and a gun. Highly skilled in woodcraft, he has been successful in his search for the denizens of the forest, and has a record of seven deer in one trip.

On May 3, 1873, Mr. Richwine was married to Miss Mary C. Hartman, and they have had one son: Dory, who married Ethel Sigler, and resides on the home farm which he manages for his father. The members of the family are associated with the Methodist Episcopal church, and actively support its various movements. Mr. Richwine is a sterling

Democrat and a leader in his neighborhood in the councils of the Democratic party.

ALVIN H. DAVIS. The owner of a fine farm of 200 acres, located in Lafayette township, Alvin H. Davis has won a firmly established position among the agriculturists here, and during a residence of nearly forty-five years has shown himself a representative public-spirited citizen. Mr. Davis is a native son of Madison county, having been born in a house at the corner of Tenth and Jackson streets, in the village of Anderson, Indiana, March 27, 1853, and is a son of John H. and Sarah (Pugh) Davis. Jesse Davis, the grandfather of Alvin H. Davis, was born in Pennsylvania, from which state as a young man he removed to a farm near Germantown, Ohio. There was born John H. Davis, who was reared to agricultural pursuits and became an early settler of Anderson, Indiana. He was well known in public circles, and served Madison county as sheriff for a period of years. John H. and Sarah (Pugh) Davis became the parents of two children: Alvin H., and Franklin P., who died at the age of nineteen years.

Alvin H. Davis received good educational advantages, attending the old private school taught by the Rev. Joseph Franklin, and was reared to habits of industry and integrity, and thoroughly trained in farm work. He was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to the old Davis homestead, and when he became twenty-one years old his father entrusted him with the entire management of the farm, which has since been under his supervision. From time to time Mr. Davis has made improvements of a modern character, and has added to his buildings, his equipment and his stock. His 200 acres are all in a high state of cultivation, and his able management has resulted in making this one of the valuable properties of the township. A shrewd, far-sighted business man, he has ever been honorable in his dealings, and has gained and maintained a reputation for strict honesty and integrity. He has given his entire attention to his farming operations, and has not cared for the strife of the political arena, outside of taking a good citizen's interest in matters that directly affect his community. In a wide acquaintance, a number of sincere friends testify to his popularity.

Mr. Davis was married to Miss Martha A. Ashton, a member of an old and honored family of Madison county. They are consistent members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOSEPH W. SRACKANGAST, a leading representative citizen and prosperous farmer of Lafayette township, Madison county, by virtue of his popularity and usefulness in his county, deserves prominent place in this biographical record. For some years he has been engaged in cultivating a tract of sixty acres of well cultivated land lying on the Florida road, about five miles northwest of Anderson, but the greater part of his time and attention have been devoted to contracting and building operations, he having erected a number of the most modern homes and business structures of this vicinity. Mr. Srackangast is a native of the Hoosier State, born in the town of Perkinsville, July 24, 1863, and is a son of Absalom P. and Susanna (Wise) Srackangast.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Srackangast, Joseph and Elizabeth (Poland) Srackangast, were probably natives of Pennsylvania, from whence they migrated to Guernsey county, Ohio, and later removed to Hamilton county, Indiana. There was born Absalom P. Srackangast,

who was given only meagre advantages in the district schools and was largely self-educated. He was about twenty-one years of age when he removed to Perkinsville, residing in that town until 1873, when he removed to Frankton, and there became one of the leading business men of the place, being largely interested in contracting and in the manufacture of buggies, wagons and carriages. He had a family of five children, namely: Joseph W., Thomas J., Walter W., a resident of Frankton; Mrs. Minnie Hawkins, and Mrs. Bessie Webb.

Joseph W. Srackangast received his early education in the public schools of Perkinsville, and was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to Frankton. There he continued to attend school for several years, and on completing his studies began to learn the contracting business under the preceptorship of his father, whose assistant he became. Later he embarked in business on his own account, and has continued contracting and building to the present time, some of the most substantial structures in Lafayette township standing as monuments to his skill and good workmanship. Mr. Srackangast is a keen, capable man of business, with the foresight to recognize an opportunity, the courage to grasp it and the ability to carry it through to a successful conclusion, yet he has never taken advantage of another's necessity nor has he ever engaged in any but strictly legitimate enterprises. He has also shown himself to be a good practical agriculturist, his sixty acres of good land being well cultivated, drained and ditched, neatly fenced and furnished with a full complement of buildings and the latest improved farming machinery. He possesses in the fullest degree the confidence of his neighbors and business associates, and as a public-spirited citizen has assisted materially in building up his community.

On October 25, 1887, Mr. Srackangast was married to Miss Isabelle Scott, daughter of Sanford and Hannah (Tibbs) Scott, and to this union there have been born six children, namely: Mildred and Caroline, who reside with their parents; James P., who is a student in the Anderson High school; Louise and Mary, and Merle, who is deceased. The family attends the Methodist Episcopal church, in the congregation of which its members have many sincere friends.

WILLIAM W. HANCOCK. One of the better known farming and stock men in this county is William W. Hancock, farmer, stock dealer and owner of one of the leading breeding stables of the county and state. Since he reached his legal majority Mr. Hancock has been confining himself strictly to the business now in hand, and has spared no labor to place himself in the ranks of the leading men of his district in his chosen field of enterprise. Fitted admirably by nature and inclination for a life such as he has followed, Mr. Hancock has gone steadily forward with his work, each year adding something of value to his goodly fund of knowledge pertaining to the subject, and bringing him more and more prominence and prosperity as well.

Born in Mount Pleasant township, Delaware county, this state, in 1860, William W. Hancock is the son of Joseph T. and Esther Ann (Fountain) Hancock. The father was a native of Indiana and came from Wayne county to Delaware county when he was eight years old. Thirty-four years represent the time he passed in Delaware county, and in 1875 he located in Madison county, where he passed his closing days. Seven children were born of his union with Esther Ann Fountain, and concerning them brief mention is here made as follows: Alise the first

born, married Alfred Ellison; John Luther, Mary E. Jones, William W., Joseph (the fifth born, died in 1865); James L., and Martha Bronnenberg.

The schools of Delaware and Madison counties supplied the education of William W. Hancock, and he finished his education at Danville when he was yet in his teens, and then applied himself to the work of teaching, in which he continued until he was twenty-one. As a boy at home he had been thoroughly trained in farm work, and such instruction as had not been imparted by his father, the young man set about to learn for himself when he engaged in the business independently. From general farming he has gradually worked into the breeding and sale of all kinds of stock, and today has one of the most popular breeding and sale stables in the state, and is known widely as a successful and far-sighted breeder and dealer. In addition to his activities in that line, Mr. Hancock deals extensively in stock of all kinds, and handles annually a large number of animals destined for the market. As well as building up a fine farm, Mr. Hancock has acquired a handsome and comfortable residence, indicative of his progressive and generous spirit.

In 1882 Mr. Hancock was married to Miss Hulda Bronnenberg, the daughter of Michael Bronnenberg of Madison county, concerning whom more definite mention is made in other pages of this historical and biographical work. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hancock. The first born, Orlie Sherman Hancock (died in 1893); Esther Sophrone, is the wife of Hector D. Kirk and they have one child, Helen Kirk; Lorena Hazel, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, married William E. Elliott, and they have one son,—Robert William Elliott. The Elliotts are now in Calcutta, India, where they have been located since 1911 and engaged in the Y. M. C. A. College work, Mr. Elliott being chosen as National Secretary from America to India and sent there by the National Committee to engage in said work. William Taylor, the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, married Miss Clara Cooper and is engaged in the agricultural and stock business and bids fair to surpass the aspirations of the father.

Mr. Hancock is a staunch Progressive Republican in his political faith and gives earnestly of his time and energies for the furtherance of the interests of that party in his district. He is not a man who has found pleasure in fraternal associations, although the spirit of brotherhood is strong within him, but he has rather been one who has been too deeply engrossed in his own affairs to find time for outside interests. His citizenship has been one of the highest order, and he stands well in his community, and wherever he is known he bears the good will and kindly interest and regard of his fellows. His success has been of his own winning, and he may well be proud of his accomplishments in the field with which he has been identified.

JOHN R. ALEXANDER. Of the various industries and occupations which engage the time and efforts of men, none are carried on upon a more certain basis than farming, nor, under the proper conditions, given more substantial returns. Modern farming is very different in method from that carried on by the agriculturists of several generations ago, but all the advantages of perfected machinery and the scientific advice of experts enjoyed by the farmer of today, there is still no royal road to success in this industry. The profitable cultivation of the soil

means many months of hard, earnest toil, even under the most favorable conditions, and the successful agriculturists of today are those who are possessed of qualities far beyond those of the ordinary. The agricultural interests of Lafayette township have gained their present prestige through the work of such men as John R. Alexander, whose excellent property is located on the Flat Bar pike, about three-quarters of a mile south of Frankton, Indiana. He has the distinction of being a native of the Hoosier state, having been born on what is known as the James Alexander farm three-quarters of a mile west of Linwood, a son of James and Mary J. (Heaton) Alexander, January 30, 1867.

James Alexander was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, and was a lad of five years when brought to Rush county by his father. Here he grew to manhood, securing his education in the public school at New Salem, Indiana, and in 1865 came to Madison county, where he bought out the heirs of his father-in-law, John Heaton, and located on the land that had been located by the latter, a tract of eighty acres in Lafayette township. His first home on this property was an old log cabin, but as the years passed and his financial resources increased, he erected a more comfortable and substantial home, with other substantial buildings, and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. He and his wife had the following children: William E., a resident of Linwood, Indiana; Anna E., now Mrs. Thomas, who has four children,—Leigh, Lena, Walter and Pearl; John R., Alva D., and James E., of Linwood.

John R. Alexander first attended the Wilson school house in his native vicinity, and subsequently continued his education in the old Free school. During this time he had spent his summer months in work on the home farm, and at the age of nineteen years began to work out by the month, continuing to be so engaged until he was thirty-five years of age. He was ambitious and industrious and carefully saved his earnings, with the result that he was able to purchase his present farm, which he has developed into one of the finest in this part of the county. General farming and stock raising have occupied his attentions, and his good judgment, able management and constant industry have enabled him to become successful along both lines. He has a wide acquaintance and bears the reputation of being strictly honorable in all of his business dealings.

Mr. Alexander was married in 1898 to Miss Hattie Free, a sister of Leroy Free, a review of whose life will be found on another page of this volume. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander: Floyd, who is now attending the public school of District No. 3, known as the Salem School. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ELMER WEBB. With some men there seems to be but one line of endeavor which they can follow, one fixed vocation to which they are able to do justice, but this in no way applies to Elmer Webb, of Alexander township. A successful farmer, owning a tract of 200 acres of well cultivated land, he is also widely known as a specialist in treating cancer, and has fairly won the title by which he is familiarly, and in numerous cases gratefully known, that of "Doctor" Webb. He is generally recognized as a good and public-spirited citizen, who has the best interests of his community at heart and who has never failed to give his earnest support to all movements making for progress and development.

Mr. Webb is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born in the village of Connersville, Fayette county, August 11, 1850, and is a son of Minor and America (Smelser) Webb.

Elmer Webb was reared to honest toil on the home farm and received the ordinary education of a farmer's son, attending the district schools during the winter terms, while his summer months were spent in assisting his father and brother, Marshall. His sister, Ella, is now Mrs. Mead, the wife of an agriculturist of this county. After completing the course of study in the district schools, Mr. Webb applied himself to the study of medicine at home, his spare time being devoted to earnest perusal of such books on medical science as he could obtain. He was especially interested in the treatment and cure of cancer, rheumatism and blood poison, and accordingly specialized along this line, eventually attaining such proficiency in this direction that he gained the attention and patronage of patients all over this section. In the meantime he had not neglected to carry on his farming operations, and as the years have passed he has added from time to time to his holdings, until now he has 195 acres under the plow, his property yielding him handsome returns for the labor he has expended upon it. An alert, energetic man, alive to all the real issues of the day, he has participated in the activities that have advanced the interests of his section, and can be counted upon to contribute of his time or means to any beneficial movement. Education, morality and good citizenship have found in him an able and zealous supporter, and he has been liberal in his contributions to religious movements. He has never sought nor cared for public office.

On May 27, 1871, Mr. Webb was married in Pipe Creek township, to Miss Sarah C. Owens, daughter of James and Mary A. (Miller) Owens, who came from North Carolina to Madison county at an early period in this section's history. Two children have been born to this union: Minor, and Ollie, who is now Mrs. Dipboye. The comfortable Webb homestead is situated on Alexander Rural Free Delivery Route No. 20. Mr. Webb is a staunch Republican, believing in Lincoln, Chase, Sumner, Fremont and all of the patriots of the formation of that party. The history of the Republican party and its traditions are sacred to him. He is a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., at Anderson, and also of Lodge No. 131, I. O. O. F., of Anderson, in which he takes an active part. Mr. Webb is progressive and was one of the first rural residents of Madison county to own an automobile.

GEORGE A. WHITLEDGE, M. D. The medical profession of Madison county has always been noted for the excellent attainment and high character of its members, and in the ranks of the active practitioners of to-day are men whose ability ranks them among the best representatives of the profession in the state. One of the youngest physicians and surgeons, and a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is Dr. Whitledge, whose career since locating for active practice in Anderson fifteen years ago has been marked by expert qualifications and successful work.

George A. Whitledge is a native of Kentucky, born in Henderson county, near Corydon, June 11, 1869. His father was Thomas W. T. Whitledge, who was born in the same county of Kentucky in 1846. The maiden name of the mother was China Brown, and she too was born in Henderson county, Kentucky. Both parents are now deceased. The family is of English extraction.



G. A. Whiteledge.



Dr. Whitledge acquired his early education in the common and high schools of Corydon, after which he entered the State University Medical School at Louisville, where he was graduated in 1891 with his medical degree. During 1895-96 he pursued special courses in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was also a student in the special course of ophthalmology and pursued post graduate work in the Medical Department of Cornell University. In 1897 he began medical practice with special attention to the departments for which he had prepared himself. In 1902 Dr. Whitledge, who has always been alert and eager to keep apace with the best attainments of his profession, was again a post graduate student in medicine in New York City, while in 1907 he went abroad and attended lectures and clinics on the eye, ear, nose and throat in Vienna and Berlin. On returning to the United States he opened his office in Anderson as a specialist in those diseases, and has since acquired a large practice.

Dr. Whitledge is an active member of the Madison County Medical Society, of which he has served as both president and secretary; the State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; and of the State Board of Ophthalmology, appointed by Governor Ralston. Fraternally he is associated with Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and with Anderson Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never held office or sought prominence in party affairs.

On the 18th of June, 1891, Dr. Whitledge was married to Miss Effie Dixon, of Henderson county, Kentucky, a daughter of George W. Dixon, who was a prominent merchant and farmer of that locality. The Whitledge residence is located at 327 West Eighth street, Anderson, and the Doctor maintains his office in the Union Building.

ISAAC BRONNENBERG. Among the enterprising citizens of Madison county who owe their success and advancement in life to their own well directed efforts and industry is Isaac Bronnenberg, of Lafayette township. He is a leading representative of the agricultural interests here, and has done his full share in advancing the growth and development of the community, and his career furnishes an example of what may be attained through the exercise of enterprise, perseverance and integrity. Mr. Bronnenberg was born June 12, 1850, in Richland township, Madison county, Indiana, and is a son of Michael and Francena (Forkner) Bronnenberg.

His great grandfather, Isaac Forkner whose name he bears, was a soldier in the war of 1812, from North Carolina. His grandfather, Jesse Forkner was an early settler of Madison county, coming here in 1837, where he served as county commissioner, being a Whig in politics. Before coming to Madison county Jesse Forkner was sheriff of Henry county, and was one of the first to enter lands in Liberty township in that county.

Michael Bronnenberg was born in Indiana, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his life, establishing a good home for his family and rearing his children to lives of usefulness and industry. They were seven in number, as follows: Carl, Jasper, Isaac, Frank (who is deceased) Hannah, Hulda and Weems. Isaac Bronnenberg received his education in the public schools of his native vicinity, which he attended during the winter terms, his summers being spent in work on the home farm. He early decided to make the cultivation of the soil his life work, and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-six years of

age, at which time he purchased his first piece of land in Lafayette township. To this he has added from time to time, and now has about 260 acres under cultivation, on which he raises excellent crops. He has erected modern, commodious buildings for the shelter of his stock, grain and implements, and has a comfortable residence, equipped with modern conveniences. General farming has occupied the greater part of his attention, although he has raised some stock and engaged in various other branches of agricultural work. He has built up a firmly established reputation for integrity and honorable business dealings, and is justly considered one of his community's representative substantial citizens.

On February 18, 1875, Mr. Bronnenberg was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Gooding, daughter of Lennox and Martha (Callahan) Gooding. Lennox Gooding was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, and was educated in his native state. When a young man he migrated to Madison county, Indiana, and located on what is known as the old Gooding home place, a tract on which he continued operations throughout the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Mrs. Bronnenberg, James and John. Mr. Gooding became one of the heavy taxpayers of Madison county, being at one time the owner of 500 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Bronnenberg have had six children, as follows: James A., who married Cora Bodkins; Elsie, who married Matt Holder; Effie, who became the wife of Elmer Harless; Anna, who married Amos Boyer; Exie, who married Carl Free; and Sarah.

Mr. Bronnenberg is a Democrat in his political belief, but has never aspired to public office, being content to devote his energies to the work of tilling his fertile fields. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, to the movements of which he donates liberally.

JESSE E. HALL. In no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, or of the underlying principles which form the basis of human rights and privileges than in that of the law, and in no profession is there a career more open to talent. Intuitive wisdom, unflagging application, and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand are the accompaniments which insure personal prosperity and influence in this great profession, which stands as the stern conservator of justice, and it is one into which none should enter without a realization of the struggles which will have to be won, for success comes only as a result of ability and unusual capacity. Among those who have won merited recognition at the Madison county bar, none stand higher in public esteem than does Jesse E. Hall, of Alexandria, a wide-awake, energetic citizen and member of the village advisory board, who for nineteen years has occupied offices at No. 113 1-2 North Harrison street. Mr. Hall was born two and one-half miles east and one-half mile north of Alexandria, Indiana, and is a son of Jesse H. and Elizabeth S. (Ellis) Hall.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Hall, Joseph Hall and his wife, were natives of Virginia and early settlers of Ohio, and came to Madison county, Indiana, as pioneers about the year 1832. He bought and improved a farm in Monroe township, and there continued to carry on operations throughout the balance of his career, making a success of his transactions and gaining the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. His death occurred in advanced age, while his wife was eighty-three years old at the time of her demise. They had a family of six children, namely:



J. E. Hall

Jesse H., John, James, George, Louisa and Jane. Evan Ellis, the maternal grandfather of Jesse E. Hall, came from North Carolina with his wife, and became an early settler in Madison county. He was also a farmer, carried on large operations, and was well known and highly regarded in his community. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Sarah, Emily and Elizabeth S.

Jesse H. Hall was born in Ohio, and was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Indiana. Reared to the life of an agriculturist, he early gave up tilling the soil to engage in educational work, and for twenty-seven terms was one of the most popular teachers Madison county had known. He died on the farm east of Alexandria, in March 24, 1901, at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife passed away in November 17, 1904, when seventy-four or seventy-five years of age. Both were faithful members of the Methodist church. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven grew to maturity: Louisa, deceased, who never married; Nathan A., who resides in Monroe township; Sarah A., who became the wife of Alexander Peck, of Monroe township; Joseph E., who is a practicing physician of Alexandria; William I., also living here; Mary E., who became the wife of William H. May, of Alexandria; Charles M., an agriculturist of Monroe township; Jesse E.; Maggie, who died unmarried; Henry H., of Alexandria; and John Wesley, Catherine and Amanda, all of whom died in early childhood.

Jesse E. Hall was reared on his father's farm in Madison county, and his early education was secured in the district schools. Subsequently he attended Fairmount Academy and the Northern Indiana Normal school, at Valparaiso, and the next three years were passed in teaching school in Nebraska. At the end of that period he went back to Valparaiso and entered the law school, and later went to Columbia Law school, Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was graduated in June, 1892, being admitted to the bar during the same year, as well as to the Supreme Court. After settling up the business of one of his brothers in the West, Mr. Hall came to Alexandria in July, 1893, and here has continued in the enjoyment of a large practice to the present time. Since his advent here, Mr. Hall's comprehensive understanding of the principles of the law, his careful preparation of cases and his fidelity to his clients' interests have gained him an enviable position among the legists of his native county, while his devotion to the best interests of the city have made him no less well known as a public-spirited citizen. He served faithfully in the capacity of city attorney for two years, and is one of the valued members of the Alexandria Business Men's Association and the Men's Brotherhood.

On September 13, 1895, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Myrtle Bell, who was born in Alexandria, Indiana, daughter of William and Nettie (Chaplin) Bell, both deceased, the former a native of Anderson and the latter of Alexandria, Indiana. They had three children: Myrtle, Edward and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had three children: Cora B., Nettie M. and Perry E. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In political matters Mr. Hall has given his support to the principles of the new Progressive party. His fraternal connections are with Alexandria Lodge, No. 335, Knights of Pythias; Haymakers' Association; Royal Arcanum; Mashingonisha Tribe, No. 110, Improved Order of Red Men; and the local tent of the Knights of the Maccabees.

CHARLES STINSON. The flourishing township of Anderson occupies its high position among the leading townships of Madison county by reason of its public-spirited, progressive agriculturists, who have at all times manifested a commendable willingness to do all in their power to further its advancement and promote its prosperity. One of the foremost of these patriotic citizens is found in the person of Charles Stinson, who for a number of years has been especially concerned in the development of the agricultural interests of his section, and has contributed no slight amount of material assistance and influence in this direction. Mr. Stinson is a native of Madison county, and was born in Adams township, April 11, 1874, a son of Isum and Elizabeth (VanDever) Stinson.

The Stinson family was founded in the Hoosier State by George Stinson, the grandfather of Charles, who was a native of North Carolina and an early settler of Madison county, where he entered land during the administration of President Andrew Jackson. Isum Stinson was also born in the Old North State and was an infant when brought to Indiana by his parents. He spent his entire career in agricultural pursuits, and became one of his section's substantial men, although never entering public life. He and his wife were the parents of six children, namely: William, George, Sadie, who married a Mr. Cullepher; Samuel, Charles, and Maggie, who became the wife of a Mr. Williams.

Charles Stinson spent his youth upon the home farm in Adams township, working in the fields and meadows through the summer months, and when the snow fell entered the district schools of the neighborhood, where he pursued his lessons until the return of spring necessitated his return to farm duties. For a time he was a student in the Fessler school, but completed his education in the schools of Adams township, following which he gave over his whole time and attention to the tilling of the soil. His advance in his chosen vocation has been continuous and well balanced, and at this time he is the owner of a handsome property located on the Main street road, in Anderson township, about one and one-half miles from Anderson. Mr. Stinson has given the greater part of his labor to general farming, but he has also met with a gratifying success in stock raising, and his sleek, well-fed cattle testify to his ability in this line. He is practical and progressive in his methods, and in the management of his business affairs displays a sound judgment that has brought to him a merited success.

On August 29, 1895, Mr. Stinson was united in marriage with Miss Iona B. Harmeson, daughter of John and Nancy J. (Rector) Harmeson, who make their home on the Main Street road, between Mr. Stinson's farm and the city of Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Stinson have had three children: Val, Alvey and Zelma. They are members of the Christian church and active in its work, giving freely of their time and means in the support of its movements. In politics Mr. Stinson is a Democrat, but he is too great a lover of his home to enter actively into the struggles of the political arena, although no enterprise of public importance escapes his intelligent consideration. That he is generally popular with his fellow citizens is testified to by his wide circle of friends.

JOSEPH HIMELICK. A highly esteemed and thriving farmer of Van Buren township, Joseph Himelick, now serving as a member of the County Council of Madison county, is intimately associated with the agricultural interests of Van Buren township, owning and occupying a fine estate, to the value and improvement of which he is constantly adding.

"CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM," RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH HIMELICK



A native of Indiana, he was born in Union county, September 14, 1865, a son of John Himelick. His paternal grandparents, James and Mary (Curry) Himelick, who were pioneer settlers of Franklin county, Indiana, reared four children, as follows: John, who was the only son; Anna, who married Wm. Carpenter; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Galloway; and Mary, who married John Styres.

Born and brought up in Franklin county, John Himelick selected farming as his occupation, and as a young man began life for himself in Madison county. About 1875 he moved from Van Buren township to Grant county, and there lived and labored until his death, his body being laid to rest in Fairmount Cemetery. He married Mary C. Morris, who survived him, and is now living in Summitville, Indiana. Nine children were born of their union, namely: George, Joseph, the special subject of this brief sketch; Elizabeth, deceased; Robert, John, Olive, Maud, Orville, and Earl.

Gleaning his elementary knowledge of books in the schools of Summitville, Joseph Himelick completed his studies in Grant county, attending the district schools of Fairmount township, where his father located. In the meantime he acquired a practical knowledge of agriculture while assisting in the care of the parental farm. Beginning the battle of life on his own account at the age of twenty-one years, he worked for a while by the month, after which he had the care of his grandmother's farm for three years. Anxious then to enlarge his operations, Mr. Himelick rented another near-by farm, and supervised both estates for a time. Having by dint of hard labor and thrift accumulated some money, he then purchased the eighty-acre farm that he last rented, and in its management met with unquestioned success. He has since acquired other valuable tracts of land, and is now the owner of three hundred acres of choice land, one hundred and twenty acres being advantageously located in Grant county, while his home place in Van Buren township, Madison county, contains one hundred and eighty acres, which he devotes to general farming.

Mr. Himelick married, October 5, 1888, Amanda E. Webster, a daughter of William and Samantha (Englis) Webster, and to them three children have been born, namely: Robert E., who married Edna Scott; Virgil, and Willias. Religiously Mr. Himelick is a member of the Christian church.

The pretty homestead of Mr. and Mrs. Himelick is known as the "Catalpa Grove Stock Farm" and is one of the fine estates of North Madison county. The original spelling of the name of Himelick in the German language was "Hymelich."

WILLIAM S. POLING. One of the industries which have done much to extend the fame of Anderson as a manufacturing center is the Spring Steel Fence and Wire Company, of which William S. Poling is president. Mr. Poling is also at the head of the Simplex Manufacturing Company, a concern that makes automobile parts. The Spring Steel Fence and Wire Company succeeds to the business of the Shimer Woven Wire Fence Company and was founded in 1907, and incorporated under the present title in 1909. From the original capital stock of fifty thousand dollars the business now employs a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and the increase of capital is an excellent index of the growth and prosperity of the concern. The grounds occupied by the plant comprise four acres, and the main building is of brick and concrete construction.

The fencing, gates and other wire products of this company have an extensive sale not only locally and in the United States, but are exported to such distant countries as England, India, Japan and South America.

William Sherman Poling was born in Logan, Perry county, Ohio, on October 25, 1867, a son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Welter) Poling. The mother died in 1892, and the father, who was for many years a merchant of Ada, Ohio, died in 1912. Nathan Poling was born and educated in Germany, came to America when a young man, and while living in Ohio served as a soldier of the Union in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. William S. Poling was educated in the public schools of Ada and graduated from the Normal University of that city in 1898. Soon afterwards he came to Anderson, was in business with others for eight years, and then formulated and organized the company of which he is now president, the Spring Steel Fence and Wire Company. Other members of this firm are: Frederick E. Holloway, vice president; and Guy J. Derthick, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Poling is an active Republican and a strong worker for all local improvements and measures tending to advance the civic welfare.

On December 15, 1891, Mr. Poling married Miss Lula A. Bosworth, daughter of Isaac W. Bosworth, an old resident of Anderson. They have one daughter, Aubrey A., who graduated from Oberlin College in 1913. The family reside at 1917 Meridian street in Anderson.

WILLIAM H. BIRELEY. More than twenty years have passed since William H. Bireley first settled in Alexandria, and during this time he has been continuously engaged in the drug business. Although now past his seventieth year, he continues to take a keen interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his adopted city, and is known as a member of that class of business men who have, by their activities, made this one of the leading commercial centers of this part of the state. Mr. Bireley was born at Liberty, Montgomery county, Ohio, June 7, 1842, and is a son of Henry and Martha (Lorimer) Bireley.

Frederick Bireley, the paternal grandfather of William H. Bireley, was a native of Maryland, of German descent, and followed the occupation of distiller, also being the owner of a paper mill near Fredericksburg. He married Barbara Bireley, also of Maryland, and they became the parents of the following children: John, William J., Joseph, George, Philip, Mary, who became the wife of Edward Murphy; Elizabeth, who married William Emery; Catherine, who married a Mr. Thompson; and Margaret, the wife of Levi Ammon. Hugh and Nancy (Martin) Lorimer, the maternal grandparents of Mr. Bireley, were born in Pennsylvania, but in young married life moved to Ohio and settled in Darke county, where Mr. Lorimer followed farming during the greater part of his life. He was the father of five children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Isaac Pierce; Martha, who married Henry Bireley; Sarah, the wife of Furman Sebring; Mary, the wife of Christopher Folkert; and Gibson.

Henry Bireley was born and reared in Maryland, and there learned the potter's trade, which he followed at Liberty, Ohio, whence he had come as a young man. There he died in 1846, aged thirty-five years, having been the father of two children: William H.; and Sarah E., who is the widow of James Oliver, and resides at Garrett, Indiana. After his death, his widow married (second) Noah Arnold, who is also now deceased, and they had one daughter: Ella, who married Harry McCool,

and now lives at Jaysville, Ohio. Mrs. Arnold passed away in Darke county, Ohio, February 2, 1897, at the age of eighty-three years, in the faith of the Methodist church, of which Mr. Bireley had also been a member.

William H. Bireley was four years of age when taken by his parents from Montgomery county to Darke county, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood on a farm, securing his education in the district and select schools. Adopting the profession of educator, he taught six terms of school, of six months each, and was so engaged when he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service with the 100-day troops. He was corporal of his company and left home on the 9th day of August, 1862, being wounded on the 31st of the same month at the battle of Kat's Creek Ferry. For more than a year he remained at home recuperating, and then re-enlisted as lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred Fifty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served four months, his term of service then expiring. On receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to the pursuits of peace as the proprietor of a flour mill at Greenville, Ohio, where he remained several years, and was then employed at various mills all over Ohio and Indiana, continuing in the business for something more than eighteen years. Mr. Bireley entered the drug business at Carlos City, Randolph county, Indiana, where he conducted an establishment for three years, and in 1892 came to Alexandria, where he now has the distinction of being the second oldest merchant in continuous business activity. He has a finely stocked and handsomely equipped place of business at No. 111 West Washington street, where he enjoys a steady and representative trade, and his honorable methods and strict reliability have won him the confidence of his community.

On August 27, 1863, Mr. Bireley was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Roll, who was born May 9, 1841, in Darke county, Ohio, daughter of Lorenzo Dow and Elizabeth (Curtis) Roll. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Bireley were Benjamin and Sarah (Martin) Roll, who had six children: John, Lorenzo Dow, Harvey, Orin, Margaret and Sarah. George and Susanna Curtis, Mrs. Bireley's maternal grandparents, were the parents of twelve children, namely: Henry, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Jesse, Nathan, Melinda, Anna, Leonard and two who died in infancy. Lorenzo Dow Roll was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1841, when thirty-five years of age, Mrs. Bireley being then but four months old. His wife, who was born in Virginia, survived him for a long period, passing away in 1872, when sixty-two years of age. They were members of the Christian church, and the parents of five children: John, Sarah, Benjamin, Margaret and Mary. Mr. Roll was a farmer and teacher.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bireley: Charles K., a pharmacist in his father's store, who married Clara Stine and has a son,—Maurice O.; and James Fred, who died at the age of twenty-four years. Mr. Bireley belongs to Carlos City Lodge of Odd Fellows and to the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a Progressive in politics, and has for many years interested himself in public matters. While a resident of New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, he served efficiently in the capacity of township trustee, and in Alexandria has been a member of the city council. He has at all times manifested a commendable interest in movements tending to advance Alexandria's welfare, and bears the reputation of a progressive, energetic and public-spirited citizen.

WILLIAM A. CODDINGTON. An agriculturist all his life and the owner of property which he operates himself, William A. Coddington has his chief property interests in his farm. It lies on the borders of Linwood, and its thirty-six acres is immensely valuable as a result. He has given much of his attention to the business of farming and is known for one of the enterprising and progressive men of his community, not alone in his agricultural capacity, but in every enterprise to which he lends a hand.

Born in Rush county in 1849, Mr. Coddington is the son of Enoch and Mary Jane (Gates) Coddington. The father was a native of Ohio, and from that state he moved into Rush county, Indiana, later settling in Madison county, in about 1865. They settled near the town of Florida on the old Scott farm, so called, and there they passed some years diligently occupied with the business of farming. They had three children, —William A., of this review, Amanda, now Mrs. Wilson, and James.

William A. Coddington was a mere boy when the Civil war was in progress,—so young, indeed, that to his great chagrin, when he offered his services to his country they were flatly declined. The boy did the next best thing under the circumstances,—that is, he stopped at home and took the place of man on the home farm, and it is possible that he did his country as great a service there as he could possibly have done in the ranks. The common schools of Rush county supplied his education, and when he completed his educational training, he applied himself to the business of teaching, continuing so for 19 years. He then moved to Jackson township where he bought a small piece of land, and there he began his independent farming. Since that time he has been a farmer and stock man, as well as a dealer in farm lands. Mr. Coddington's home, a six room dwelling of the ever popular bungalow type, is said to be the finest in Linwood. It has just been completed, and is a model of convenience and comfort.

On September 12, 1873, Mr. Coddington married Mary C. Parsons, the daughter of Samuel and Anna (Little) Parsons. The father was a native of Ohio who came to Rush county, Indiana and later located in Madison county in 1859. He was the father of five children: Sarah, now Mrs. Simmons; William F.; Mrs. Lydia Sigler; George and Mrs. Coddington. To Mr. and Mrs. Coddington three children have been born: Rosa, who is the wife of Irwin Hoffman, and the mother of Donald, now in the Anderson high school; Pearl, the wife of Harry Downey; and Mabel, still at home.

Mr. Coddington is a Progressive Republican and a supporter of the new party, while his religious inclinations are with the Christian church, of which he and his family are members.

SAMUEL G. PHILLIPS. Among the leading financial institutions of Madison county, is found the Alexandria Bank, at Alexandria, much of the prestige of which has been gained through the efforts of its president, Samuel G. Phillips. Mr. Phillips entered this institution some twenty years ago, in a minor capacity, content to learn the business from the bottom. Since attaining to the chief executive position he has controlled its policy, augmented its usefulness, popularized its coffers and directed the investment of its revenues, and his management of its affairs has proved to be full of wisdom and of great advantage to the institution. Samuel G. Phillips was born September

9, 1857, in Randolph county, Indiana, and is a son of Ancil B. and Elizabeth Ann (Adamson) Phillips.

Thomas and Rebecca Phillips, the subject's grandparents were born in Pennsylvania, and both were bound out as children and reared in the family of a Quaker named Haynes, in Philadelphia. They were married in the East, and moved to Randolph county, Indiana, during pioneer days, there entering land from the government and clearing and developing a farm. Mr. Phillips died there at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife attained the remarkable age of ninety-two. They had the following children: William; Wesley; Rev. Ner H.; Miles; Ancil B., the father of Samuel G.; Lydia; Rebecca and Hettie. Simon Adamson and his wife, the maternal grandparents of Mr. Phillips, were natives of North Carolina, and became early settlers of Economy, Wayne county, Indiana. Mr. Adamson in early life was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but in his latter years became a tiller of the soil, and was so engaged at the time of his death, at the age of 84 years. His wife passed away when 53 years old, having been the mother of four children: Elizabeth Ann, Spencer, Minerva and John N.

Ancil B. Phillips was born and reared in Randolph county, Indiana, and for many years was engaged in general merchandising at Bloomingsport, but for the past thirty years has been the proprietor of a grocery business in Muncie. His wife died in October, 1912, aged seventy-seven years, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Phillips, who reached his eighty-first year in 1913, is also a member. He is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips had a family of five children, of whom two survive: Luella Clark, who is now the wife of J. J. Johnson, of Muncie and Samuel G.

Samuel G. Phillips was reared in Bloomingsport, Indiana, and there attended the public schools. He received his introduction to business life as a clerk in his father's store, as a small boy, and thoroughly familiarized himself with every detail of the business, thus acquiring invaluable experience and eventually becoming his father's partner, under the firm style of A. B. Phillips & Son. Several years later, Mr. Phillips went to Indianapolis, where he became a traveling salesman for the old wholesale grocery concern of Syfers, McBride & Company, with which he was identified for six years, and then became a merchandise broker in Indianapolis. Selling out after three years to Frank Fishback, he spent two years in traveling for a Cincinnati clothing firm, and in 1891 came to Alexandria and entered the Alexandria National Bank, in order to learn the banking business. He subsequently became assistant cashier of this institution and later cashier, and in 1898, when the Alexandria National was taken over by the Alexandria Bank, he became president of this concern, of which he has been the directing head to the present time. This institution, the oldest in Alexandria, and one of the most substantial in Madison county, has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth, and its capitalization has been increased a number of times. Mr. Phillips possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of finance, a thorough understanding of political economy as it affects the great operations of production and distribution, skill in determining the dominant influences that control human action, and a quick and accurate perception of character. These qualities have been developed within him by experience and trial in the

school of practical business, and have served to make him well known in the financial field in Indiana.

On November 15, 1888, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Etta Hannah, who was born at Alexandria, Indiana, daughter of Robert H. and Caroline (Scott) Hannah, natives of Indiana and for many years residents of Alexandria. Mrs. Hannah died in 1896, aged sixty-six years, while her husband is still living, at the age of eighty-three years. He was for a long period a merchant, later managed a farm before retiring from active labor, and is still vice-president of the Alexandria Bank, which he helped to organize, and takes a decided interest in all that affects the welfare of the community. He served one term as clerk of Madison county some years ago. There were four children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hannah: Mrs. Minnie S. Malone, residing in Alexandria; William S., who is a business man of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Viva J. Clark, of Indianapolis; and Mrs. Etta Phillips. Mrs. Phillips is a granddaughter of Abraham Hannah and William Scott, both early settlers of the Hoosier State.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips: Robert Beach and William Thomas. Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband belongs to Alexandria Lodge No. 235, F. & A. M., Alexandria Chapter No. 99, R. A. M., and Alexandria Council No. 85, R. & S. M.; to Alexandria Lodge No. 335, Knights of Pythias; and to Necessity Lodge No. 222, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A Republican in his political views, he has served capably as a member of the council and of the school board. His interests are wide and varied, and of an extensive nature, and he is one of the directing heads of the Imbler Fence and Manufacturing Company, and a member of the firm of Hughes & Phillips, manufacturers of the Hughes Patent Road Scraper and Grader. Since 1887 he has been a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and he still holds membership in the Commercial Travelers' Association, which he joined as a young business man.

JOHN L. GRIDER. In the industrial and mercantile enterprise of the city of Alexandria, John L. Grider has had a very important share for twenty years, and is now not only one of the merchants in the retail trade, but is head of one of the manufacturing establishments which give prestige to Alexandria as an industrial center, being president and manager of the Imbler Fence & Manufacturing Company.

John L. Grider is a native Indianian, having been born at Fincastle, in Putnam county, September 30, 1860. His parents were Jordan and Mary (Leaton) Grider. The paternal grandfather was Thomas Grider, who married Elizabeth Burton. They were both natives of Kentucky, and were pioneer settlers in Putnam county, Indiana, where they passed away when in old age. There were four sons and three daughters in the family whose names were Henton, Jordan, Zacharias, Barton, Rebecca, Emma and Elizabeth.

Jordan Grider, the father, was born in Putnam county, was reared there and followed farming all his life. He bought a place of one hundred and sixty acres in Putnam county, cleared off the timber and underbrush, brought it into a high state of cultivation and upon the crops and fruitage of its acres provided well for his family. His death occurred at Roachdale on March 17, 1913, when eighty-one years and six months old. He was three times married, and altogether was the

father of eight children. The only child of his first marriage was Thomas L. Grider. By his marriage to Mary Leaton there were two children, John L. of Alexandria, and Emma, wife of Dudley Burk, of Morton, Indiana. Mary Leaton, the mother of these two children died in 1863 at the age of twenty-seven years. She was born in Putnam county and reared there, a daughter of John and Cassandra Leaton, both of whom were from Kentucky. The six children in the Leaton family were Brinton, Catherine, Eliza, Emma, Mary, and Maria, the last named dying in infancy. Mr. Jordan Grider married for his third wife Mrs. Catherine (Ratliffe) Allison, and their five children were as follows: Effie, wife of George Swisher of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Nanny, wife of William Whithead, of Morton, Indiana; James of Roachdale; Frank, of Morehouse, Missouri; and Lon of Roachdale. Mr. John L. Grider was reared on his father's farm in Putnam county. As a boy he attended the district school, and finished his education in the Ladoga Normal School. Up to the time he was grown he continued to live on his father's estate and then began life as a renter, farming on his own account in Putnam county, until he was twenty-eight years of age. His next venture was working at railroad bridge carpentering, an occupation which he followed for two years. He then spent two years with an Indianapolis Wholesale Grocery House, and there acquired a thorough knowledge of the grocery trade. With that experience he came to Alexandria in 1892, and opened a stock of groceries. He has made a thorough study of retail trade, has used excellent methods of presenting his goods to the public, and has always enjoyed a large patronage. He now has a first-class store at 102 South Harrison street. During the past five years Mr. Grider has interested himself in manufacturing with the Imbler Fence & Manufacturing Company, and as president and general manager has had most to do with making this company a success. The company manufacture woven wire fencing, and its goods are shipped to all parts of the country. In the factory are employed eight workmen, the plant is well equipped with the necessary machinery, and the business is expanding rapidly. Mr. Grider resides at 204 E. Garfield street.

On the 12th of August, 1893, he married Miss Lizzie Greiner, a daughter of Pembroke and Alvira (Cleveland) Greiner. Mrs. Grider was born in New York State, where she lived until eighteen years of age, then coming to Indiana with her parents who settled in Alexandria, where she remained until her marriage. Her parents are still living in this city, and of their two children, the other is a son named Charles Greiner.

Mr. and Mrs. Grider have two children, Genevieve and Gertrude. Mr. and Mrs. Grider are members of the Methodist church in which he is one of the trustees. Fraternally he is affiliated with Alexandria Lodge No. 235 A. F. & A. M., Alexandria Chapter No. 99 R. A. M. and Anderson Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar. He also belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of the Maccabees, and in politics is a loyal Republican.

CHARLES F. MEYER. Senior member of the firm of C. F. Meyer & Brother, editors and publishers of the weekly and semi-weekly *Press* at Alexandria, Mr. Meyer has been identified with newspaper management in Madison county for more than twenty years and his experience in practical printing and newspaper work goes back for nearly forty

years. It has been his vocation since boyhood in fact, and he has always done well in his chosen vocation.

Charles F. Meyer was born in Rockford, Ohio, on March 5, 1859, a son of Frederick and Maria (Kellar) Meyer. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Meyer, who died when past ninety-two years of age, the father of four children. On the mother's side the grandfather was Joseph Kellar, who was killed in middle life by a falling tree. He was the father of thirteen children, and Mr. Meyer's mother was the youngest in that large family.

Frederick Meyer, the father, was born in Switzerland, while his wife was a native of Baden, Germany. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom reached maturity, namely: John W., of Findlay, Ohio; Mary, deceased, the wife of Eli Stoffer; Charles F., of Alexandria; Ida, widow of Rolla Merrill, of Celina, Ohio; George, deceased; Joseph, of Celina; Christian, the junior member of the firm of C. F. Meyer & Brother; and two who died in infancy. The father of this family was reared in his native land of Switzerland, and came to America in 1854. His first settlement was in Cleveland where he was married. Subsequently he moved to Van Wert, Ohio, thence to Mercer, Mercer county, where he followed his trade and worked at farming, subsequently going to Shanesville, now Rockford, Ohio, and in 1868 transferred his business to Celina, Ohio, bringing his family to that place a year later. He remained at Celina until his death on May 20, 1874, when he was forty-seven, three months and seventeen days of age. His wife survived him many years and passed away in January, 1904, when nearly seventy-six years old. Both were members of the Catholic faith. The father was a veteran of the Union army during the Civil war, having enlisted and served in Company F of the Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry. He was discharged on account of disability and sent home. He was a man who thoroughly enjoyed and deserved the confidence of his community, and in the early years of his residence in Ohio, he often kept in his shop sums of money entrusted to him for safe keeping by his neighbors.

Mr. Charles F. Meyer spent the first ten years of his life in Rockford, Ohio, began his schooling and continued his education at Celina from 1869. In 1876, when about sixteen years of age, he began learning the printer's trade, and in a short time had acquired the rudiments of the art preservative, and has never known nor had ambition for any other line of business since then. In 1892 Mr. Meyer came to Alexandria, and in the fall of that year established the *Alexandria Sun*. Soon afterwards he began the publication of a daily which he called *The What Is It*. This paper under its novel title subsequently developed into the *Record*, which he sold in 1893. In August, 1893, Mr. Meyer issued the first number of the *Alexandria Press*, which will soon complete the 22nd year of its existence as one of the influential and prosperous newspapers of Madison county. Christian H. Meyer, his brother, has been a partner in the firm from its beginning. The *Press* is issued both weekly and semi-weekly, is a Democratic paper, and a first-class general job-printing business is also conducted. The office of the paper is in the rear of 111 East Washington street.

In 1881 Mr. Meyer married Miss Temperance Snider, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Easter) Snider. Their seven children are mentioned as follows: Pearl, wife of John Rosenberger, and the mother of one child Lyla; Gertrude, who married Charles Osborn, and they are





Philo G. Dickson.

residents of Toledo, Ohio; Carl, who is a linotype operator at Menasha, Wisconsin, and married Etta McKay, and has one daughter Crystal Christine; Anna, married Herschel Watson, and they reside in Granite City, Illinois; Florence, the wife of Clinton Hupp, of Toledo, Ohio, is the mother of one child now living, Dorothy; Ernest, is a printer in his father's employ; and Mabel is a school girl. Mr. Charles F. Meyer is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks; the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors of America, the German Independent Aid Society of Celina, Ohio, and in politics is a Democrat. He has given four years service as a member of the Alexandria City Council. Christian H. Meyer, younger brother of Mr. Charles F. was born at Celina, Ohio, December 22, 1869, and married on November 21, 1894, Miss Catherine Walter, daughter of Henry and Barbara (Pfoff) Walter. They are the parents of five children whose names are: Walter, Helen, Edwin, Richard and Robert.

PHILIP G. DECKER. For many years Philip G. Decker was a well known promoter of oil ventures and a driller of oil wells in Ohio and Indiana, in both of which states he operated extensively and gained a wide reputation in the oil circles in the two states. His later years, however, have been devoted to the business of farming, and he is the owner of one of the finest farms in the county, a tract of two hundred and seventy acres lying five miles northeast of Anderson.

A native of the state of Ohio, Philip G. Decker was born in Washington county on November 7, 1858, a son of William E. and Martha Brooks (Green) Decker. The father, a son of Abraham and Betsey (May) Decker, was a pioneer of Washington county, Ohio, and was well known all his life in that section of the state. He was born in Ohio in 1828, and was a farmer and a driller of oil wells. He drilled one of the first wells in Washington county, Ohio, and later drilled a number of others there, many of which were self flowing and one of them produced five hundred barrels a day, while another regularly flowed one hundred and forty barrels a day and many of his wells continued to produce abundantly for years. In 1890 he came to Indiana, where he engaged in drilling wells in Madison county, oil having been discovered in quantities, and he continued actively in the business as a promoter and a driller until his death, which occurred in Anderson in 1903. His wife, nee Martha Brooks Green, as noted above, was a daughter of Philip Green. Her death occurred in 1898. She became the mother of five sons and two daughters, and two of the sons are residents of Indiana,—George N., a prominent farmer, and Philip G.

Philip Green Decker passed his early boyhood on the farm in Ohio, where he attended the country schools in the winter and occupied himself in various other ways in the summer seasons. He assisted his father in his work in the oil fields until 1888, when he left home and came to Anderson, for a time thereafter being associated with the Indianapolis Gas Business, and was one of the first to drill a gas well in Indiana. While thus engaged oil was discovered, and during the ensuing oil excitement he drilled a number of productive wells and became one of the principal gas and oil promoters in Anderson. He continued actively in the gas and oil business until the wells began to diminish in their flow, when he disposed of his interests and purchased a good farm in Madison county, being now engaged in farming and stock raising. His estate, which is one of the finest ones of this section, is improved with

splendid buildings and is one of the productive places of the county. It is located five miles northeast of Anderson and comprises two hundred and seventy acres of choice land, well stocked with hogs, cattle and horses.

In 1880 Mr. Decker was married to Miss Phoebe C. Rapp, of Washington county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Dorothy (Schoff) Rapp. The five children born of this union are as follows: Martha, the first born, is the wife of John P. Holton and resides at Hartford City, Indiana. Howard and Fred are members of the Decker Brothers Book Store, and Elnora and Ruth are both at home. Howard graduated from the Anderson high school, and afterward completed a course in the University of Valparaiso, Indiana, while Fred graduated from the Kentucky University. The daughter Elnora is a graduate of the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music. Mr. Decker is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with his family holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. The Decker residence is maintained at 329 West Sixth street, one of the fine and substantial dwellings of the city.

EDGAR C. SMITH. Now head of the grocery house of E. C. Smith & Son at 212 North Harrison street in Alexandria, Mr. Smith has been a resident of this city for more than twenty years, and is a man whose work has proved itself, so that he is now one of the prosperous merchants and a citizen whose name and influence are regarded with esteem in his community.

Edgar C. Smith was born in Spiceland, Indiana, August 14, 1870. His paternal grandfather was Adam Smith, whose wife was Sarah (Hutton) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania. Adam Smith was an early settler in Wayne county, Indiana, and died at South Wabash, this state when well advanced in years. He and his wife were the parents of three children, Nora, Henry and Thomas. The maternal grandfather of the Alexandria merchant was Benjamin Cosand, whose wife was Jane (Nicholson) Cosand. They were born in North Carolina, became early settlers in Henry county, Indiana, where they died at a good old age. Their four children were Elizabeth F.; Eliza Jane; Laban E., and Elnora.

The parents of Edgar C. Smith were Thomas and Elizabeth F. (Cosand) Smith, both born in Indiana. They were the parents of six children, four of whom reached maturity, namely: Edgar C.; Aaron T., of Newcastle, Indiana; Indiana, wife of Clem Elliott, of Newcastle; Omer, at Decatur, Illinois; and Everett and Evan, both of whom died as children. Thomas Smith, the father, was a carpenter by trade and spent his early life in Wayne and Henry counties, dying in Newcastle in 1889 when forty-one years, three months and a few days old. His widow now resides in Newcastle, and she is a member of the Christian church.

Edgar C. Smith spent his boyhood days in Newcastle, where he attended the public schools. His first regular employment was in a box factory at Marion, Indiana, and in Alexandria he learned the glass cutters trade. That was his regular occupation for about ten years, but since then he has been in the grocery trade. He came to Alexandria November 9, 1890, and was a clerk in the Boston Store of this city, until October 10, 1912. At that date he bought his present establishment and has since enjoyed a profitable and increasing business.

On the sixteenth of December, 1891, he married Miss Sallie Howard, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Bailey) Howard. They have one

son, Thomas Samuel, now associated with his father in the firm. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist church. Their residence is at 109 Park Avenue, where Mr. Smith built a comfortable home in 1899. Mrs. Smith is a native of her home city, where her parents, who came from North Carolina, were among the early settlers and are still residents here. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war. The children in the Howard family were Leander M., Nancy, Indiana, Catherine, Elsie, and Sallie. Mr. Smith has always supported the Republican party, and wherever possible has given his influence to promote good government and the moral and civic welfare of his community.

DEE R. JONES. The roster of representative men of Madison county would be incomplete did it not include the name of Dee R. Jones, whose high attainments at the Alexandria bar warrant more than passing mention. A Hoosier by birth and training, he has spent his entire life within the limits of the state, and his connection with a number of important cases of legislation has given him a widespread reputation. Mr. Jones was born near Florida, in Madison county, Indiana, November 30, 1871, and is a son of John L. and Sarah A. (Andes) Jones.

William Jones, the paternal grandfather of Dee R. Jones, was a native of Virginia, as was his wife, who was a Miss Elizabeth Crow. They became early settlers of Henry county, Indiana, and were farming people there, subsequently moving to Madison county, where Mrs. Jones died at the age of sixty-eight years, her husband surviving her for some time and passing away when seventy-six years of age. They had a family of six children: Fauntleroy, John L., William, Mary Ann, Harriet and Elizabeth. John L. Jones was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, was there reared and educated, and until nineteen years of age was what was known as a "slave driver," being the overseer of a gang of negro slaves on Virginia plantations. In 1849 he left his native state on horse-back, joining the great gold rush to California that occurred that year, and continued to engage in mining in the Golden State until 1858, when he made a trip to China. Returning to Virginia in 1859, he found that his father and mother had moved to Henry county, Indiana, during his absence, and accordingly, in the latter part of the same year, came West to pay them a visit. Mr. Jones became greatly impressed with the opportunities presented in this part of the country, and this favorable impression caused him to purchase a tract of eighty acres of land in Madison county, near Florida, to which he subsequently added, by purchase, until he had in the neighborhood of 700 acres, all of which he placed in a high state of cultivation. While he was successful in his operations, he had to work under the handicap of a severe injury which he had received during the days when he worked as a "forty-niner," and later he received a broken hip, from the effects of which he died October 8, 1909, at the age of eighty-six years. He became one of the prominent and influential men of his locality, and was called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill places of trust and responsibility, acting efficiently as county commissioner for one term and as township trustee of Lafayette township for seventeen years.

John L. Jones was twice married, his first union being with Sarah A. Andes, who was born in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and she died December 4, 1874, aged thirty-six years, in the faith of the Dunkard Church. Her father was Jonathan C. Andes and her mother Annie (Rodecap) Andes, natives of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, who

came to Henry county, Indiana, during the early days, and later moved to Holt county, Missouri, where the father died at the age of eighty-one years, and the mother when seventy-nine years of age. They were the parents of eight children: Susan Miller, William C., John, Elizabeth, Nichols, Amanda Norman, Martha Norman, Mary Paxon and Sarah. John L. and Sarah A. (Andes) Jones became the parents of five children, as follows: Harrison L., who makes his home near Linwood, Indiana; Harriet F., who became the wife of Elmer Hughel, of near Florida, Indiana; John W., who resides at Florida; Dee R., of this review; and Walter A., who makes his home near Williams, Lawrence county, Indiana. The second marriage of John L. Jones was to Sarah C. Lowman, who still survives him, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Minnie F., who became the wife of John Ragan, of Cleveland, Ohio; Bertha, who died at the age of eleven years, two days; Homer B., who resides on the old home place near Florida, Indiana; and Dale C., also living on the homestead. The father of these children was a Hard Shell Baptist in his religious faith.

Dee R. Jones was reared to the occupation of agriculturist, and received his early education in the district schools of his native vicinity during the winter terms, while spending the summer months in the work of the home farm. Subsequently, having decided upon a career other than that of a farmer, he became a student in the Danville Normal school, from which he was graduated in the teaching and civil engineering courses. After spending a term or so at the State University, he began teaching school, and after three years, in 1898, entered the Indiana Law school, at Indianapolis, where he was graduated in 1900. In June of that year he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Summitville, Indiana. While there he served acceptably as city attorney for five years, and was successful in building up a lucrative practice, but in January, 1908, desiring a wider field for his activities, came to Alexandria, where he has since continued. Mr. Jones is recognized as one of the leading members of his profession in this city, and as a man whose support has been given to every movement making for progress and development. A Democrat in his political affiliations, he has acted in the capacity of city attorney of Alexandria for three years, giving his fellow-citizens clean and conscientious service. Both in and out of the profession he has many friends here, and he is considered a worthy representative of one of Indiana's old and honored families.

On October 17, 1903, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Susan D. Trice, who was born in Van Buren township, Madison county, Indiana, daughter of Tillman H. and Fannie Trice, natives of Maryland, the latter of whom died on the Trice homestead farm in Van Buren township, while the former is still living in advanced years. Mr. and Mrs. Trice were the parents of two daughters: Lenore D. and Susan D. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had a son and a daughter: Alton L. and Vivian L. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Christian Church, which her husband supports. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men, but while he appreciates the privileges of membership, has never cared for official position.

ISAAC S. KELLY. A native son and life-long resident of Alexandria, and a member of one of Madison county's old and honored families,

Isaac S. Kelly, cashier of the Alexandria Bank, is known as one of his city's leading citizens and a man of influence in matters pertaining to the financial welfare of his community. His career has been marked by steady advancement, due to well-applied energy, perseverance and native ability, and he is justly accounted a worthy representative of a name that has ever stood for public-spirited citizenship and honorable business dealing. Isaac S. Kelly was born December 1, 1873, in Alexandria, Indiana, and is a son of Marquis D. and Jeannette (Nicholson) Kelly.

Isaac Kelly, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Kelly, was a native of Virginia and a pioneer of Madison county, where he was engaged in farming at the time of his death, in November, 1873, when about sixty years of age. He and his wife, who was also a native of Virginia, and who passed away in middle life, were the parents of seven children: Mrs. Hall; William G.; Laura, the wife of William Davis; Marquis D.; Margaret E., the wife of Joshua Gray; Mary C., who married Conkling Ross; and Joseph. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Kelly were natives of North Carolina, who came to Indiana at a very early day, in true pioneer style in covered wagons, and settled in Hamilton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives in tilling the soil. They had the following children: Hiram, Young, James, Abel, Gabriel, Wiley, William, Gideon, Harrison, John, Susanna, Mary, Lucinda, Jeannette and Elizabeth. Marquis D. Kelly was born and reared in Madison county, Indiana, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm, there also learning the trade of blacksmith, which he followed a few years. He subsequently secured a farm of eighty acres in Monroe township, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, and there reared his family. At this time, he and his wife are living retired in Alexandria. They are members of the Christian Church, and are widely known and highly esteemed. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly had but two children: Isaac S.; and Adelia, who is the wife of A. A. Painter, of Alexandria.

Isaac S. Kelly was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the public and high schools of Alexandria, and a business college at Anderson. He then became a bookkeeper in the office of Peter Kuntz, a lumber merchant of Anderson, and two years later came back to Alexandria, to enter the Alexandria Bank as bookkeeper. He later became assistant cashier of this institution, and for the past four or five years has been cashier.

The Alexandria Bank was organized in 1888, as a private banking house, by Jesse Vermillion and his father, Columbus Vermillion. In 1892 it was reorganized as the Alexandria National Bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and S. E. Young became its president. Six years later it was taken over by the Alexandria Bank, with Mr. Young still in the chief executive capacity. The present officers are: S. G. Phillips, president; R. H. Hannah, vice-president; and Isaac S. Kelly, cashier. Its capitalization has been increased on several occasions as the increased business has warranted, and it is known at this time as one of the most substantial institutions of Madison county, as well as the oldest in Alexandria.

On December 18, 1899, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Marie Heritage, who was born in Monroe township, Madison county, Indiana, daughter of Henry and Minerva (Hughes) Heritage, now residents of Alexandria. Mr. and Mrs. Heritage had six children: Emma, Flora, William, Marie, Olive and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Heritage died May 25, 1913, aged sixty-nine years. Two children have been born

to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly: Kathleen and Pauline. They are members of the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Kelly acts as treasurer. He is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Royal Arcanum, and holds membership also in Necessity Lodge, No. 222, the Canton, the Encampment and the Rebekahs, all of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare, and withholds his support from no object calculated to be of public benefit.

GEORGE STOHLER. One of the old and honored residents of Adams township, whose activities as agriculturist, thresher and sawmill operator have gained him material success and a position of prominence among the substantial men of his community, is George Stohler, the owner of 140 acres of well-cultivated land. While not a native of Madison county, Mr. Stohler has resided here since he reached his eleventh year, and few men of Adams township are more widely or favorably known. He was born June 23, 1842, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Michael and Mary (Swanger) Stohler, also natives of Lebanon county.

The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Stohler was a soldier during the Revolutionary war, following the close of which he settled in Pennsylvania. He was a physical giant, and was noted far and wide for his great feats of strength. The parents of Mr. Stohler were married in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1854, in which year they migrated to Madison county, Indiana, and settled in Adams township, here spending the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of eleven children: John, a resident of Adams township; George, of this review; Mary, who became the wife of Harvey Fry; Michael, who is deceased; Catherine, who became the wife of Adam Forney; Sarah, who is deceased; Elizabeth, who is the widow of George Saunders; Anna, who is the wife of Isaac Monahan; Samuel, a resident of Madison county and Abraham, who lives in Adams township.

George Stohler attended the German schools of his native vicinity in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and was past eleven years of age when he came to Adams township, here securing his education in the English schools. The winter terms were devoted to his studies, while in the summer months he assisted his father in the work of the home farm. Mr. Stohler continued to remain under the parental roof until his marriage, at which time he embarked upon a career of his own, and for a half century has carried on agricultural pursuits, and at the same time has engaged in threshing and operating a sawmill. He has been successful in his ventures because of good management, business acumen and well-directed effort, and among his neighbors and those who have had dealings with him bears the reputation of a man of the highest integrity.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Stohler was married (first) to Miss Sophia Hick, who was born in Madison county, Indiana, and she died in 1887, having been the mother of five children: Frank, John, Henry, Anna and Walter, all of whom make their homes in Madison county. Mr. Stohler's second marriage occurred in April, 1889, when he was united with Miss Margaret Osmon. She was born in April, 1853, in Butler county, Ohio, and was educated in the German schools of Ohio and the English schools of Madison county, Indiana. They have had no children. Mr. and Mrs. Stohler are consistent members of the Lutheran church of New Columbus, in which he is deacon, trustee and treasurer. He votes

the Democratic ticket, and has always taken an active part in political matters.

BYRON L. STEPHENS. One of the most progressive representatives of the younger generation in farming in Lafayette township is Mr. Byron Stephens, who is the owner of two tracts of land. He began his career with practically no capital, and by good management and thrift, finally secured enough to get started as an independent farmer, and from that time has enjoyed substantial prosperity among the ablest farmers in his part of Madison county.

Mr. Stephens is the son of Samuel and Amanda (Vandament) Stephens. His father was also a native of this county and spent all his life here, the larger part of it in Richland township, subsequently moving to Lafayette township. During his early life he attended the district schools and then engaged in farming. He was the father of five children, three of whom are now deceased, namely: Leoto, deceased, who married Walter Cooper, and her one child Fay is living with Mrs. Amanda Stephens at Florida; Walter, deceased; Byron and Kenneth, both living; and Harry, deceased. Kenneth married the daughter of Barney Flannagan, residing in Anderson. Samuel Stephens died April 29, 1910.

Byron Stephens who is now the head of his family in this county was born on the old home place September 20, 1877. He attained his education in the country schools, and throughout the time while he was going to school also worked on the home farm, so that he was well equipped by practical experience for his life's work, about as soon as he had completed his book education. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and contributed his labors to the management of the farm and the support of the family. Since then he has worked independently, and made enough to buy himself a first class farm of his own. He is the owner of thirty acres of land and has an interest in the home place, where he now resides. He was married on January 25, 1898, to Miss Anna E. Chambers, daughter of Joseph Chambers, the venerable citizen of Lafayette township, a sketch of whom appears on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are the parents of four children, namely: Everette, Mary, Donna and Marcus. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have an attractive and comfortable home and are rearing their children in an atmosphere of honor and high-principled conduct. In politics Mr. Stephens is a Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Methodist church.

GEORGE W. KIRK. Lying on the Madison Avenue road, about five miles north of Anderson, is the Linwood Stock Farm, a tract belonging to George W. Kirk, one of Lafayette township's most substantial and progressive agriculturists. Mr. Kirk is well known to the citizens of this township, having resided here all of his life with the exception of a short period passed in the State of Texas, and at all times he has manifested a commendable interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of his locality. The general appearance of his property gives evidence of the presence of thrift and industry in its management, and his ability as a business man is widely recognized. Mr. Kirk was born in Lafayette township, Madison county, Indiana, on the old Kirk homestead farm, located near Florida, July 1, 1855, and is a son of William and Amanda (Muse) Kirk. His father came to Madison county as a young man,

from Fleming county, Kentucky, making the journey in a wagon, and here passed his entire subsequent career, being engaged in extensive agricultural operations. There were eight children in the Kirk family: Sylvester; George W.; Mrs. Lavina E. Free; Dawson; Mrs. Alice Snow; Nora, who is deceased; Mrs. Ida Graham; and Mrs. Cecelia Jones, now deceased, who had four children, Mrs. Elissa Lestal, Gladys, Kenneth and Ruth.

Mr. Kirk secured his education in the Keller and Free schools of Lafayette township, the latter of which is now located on his home farm. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years of age, at which time he went to Texas, and there spent a short period on a cattle range, where he received his introduction into the business that he has made his life work. On his return, he purchased a farm in Lafayette township, to which he added from time to time until it now contains 280 acres. In addition, he has forty acres in Anderson township and seventy-five acres in Pipe Creek township, all of this property being highly cultivated and very valuable. He raises horses and cattle, and has also been engaged for some years in breeding and feeding mules for the home market, his stock finding a ready sale and commanding high prices. His reputation among business men is that of a thoroughly reliable dealer, and he has the full confidence and esteem of his associates.

On April 8, 1885, Mr. Kirk was married to Miss Nora Tappan, and they have had six children, namely: Hector B., who married Sophrone Hancock and has one child, Helen; Greta E., a graduate of the high school, who is now engaged in teaching in the schools of Lafayette township; John, who is in his third year at Purdue University, where he is taking a course in civil engineering; Joseph, who married Myrtle Paddock, and is managing the operations on one of his father's farms; Georgia, who is attending the Anderson High school; and William Russell, who attends the district school. Mr. Kirk is essentially a business man and has not cared for the struggles of the political arena, taking only a good citizen's interest in affairs that affect his community. During his long residence here he has formed an extensive acquaintance, in which he has a wide circle of sincere friends.

SAMUEL MAAG. A resident of Madison county for about twenty years, Mr. Maag represents the class of which the farmer and substantial citizen who has come into this county after many of the older families have either retired or immigrated to newer fields, and who through their fresh industry and management are effecting many notable changes in agricultural methods and in the general prosperity of the community. Mr. Maag is a self-made man, has owned all he possesses by hard work and thrifty management, and is now prosperous and a retired resident of Lafayette township.

Mr. Samuel Maag, who owns a farm of eighty acres of fine land on the Florida and Anderson pike, about four miles northwest of Anderson, was born March 10, 1859, in Zurich, Switzerland. His parents were David and Mary Maag. The father was a dairy farmer in his native country and also had a vineyard. In the year 1864 a friend of the family living in California induced David Maag to bring his household to America. The family located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The three sons in the family were David S., John M. and Samuel. From California the father returned to Benton county, near Cedar Rapids, and soon

afterwards died there. A little later the mother also passed away and thus the sons were left when young and soon scattered to different localities. Samuel Maag was only seven years old when his father died and during the next ten years he remained in Benton county, Iowa, and earned his living by working for other people, exerting his youthful strength to the utmost, in order to earn shelter and food and such opportunities for education as were offered occasionally. He lived for some time with a man named John May, and then hired out his services by the month. When he was seventeen years of age, with his brother David, he rented a farm in Madison county, Iowa, and by working this place with all the energy he possessed and with the combined assistance of his brother, made a very comfortable living and put by some savings for his capital. September the 28th, 1879, he was married to Clara Bell Kendall. By their combined industry they bought a piece of land in 1882, and on this one hundred acres they commenced their actual career. Though they were unable to pay for it all at the beginning, they managed so that in a few years they had cleared off the debt and were more than even with the world. That remained their home for a number of years, when they finally sold out and came east to Indiana, locating in Lafayette township of Madison county. They bought their present farm in this township on November 14, 1893, and have made their home here for the past twenty years.

Mrs. Maag was the daughter of John H. and Orinda J. (Armstrong) Kendall. Her father was a native of Madison county, Indiana, and the Armstrong family came from Darke county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Maag are the parents of one daughter, Daisy M. She is the wife of Mr. Wade Bevilhamar and lives near Florida in Lafayette township. They have two sons, Samuel and Landas Adair.

At the present time Mr. Maag is renting his farm to a tenant and himself lives a retired life in the home place. He is a member of the Methodist church at Florida and for the past fourteen years has taken a very active part in the Sunday school as superintendent, and is also a steward and trustee of his local church. A public spirited citizen and a substantial business man he has been honored by being appointed to the office of trustee of Lafayette township, to fill the unexpired term of Calvin Thompson, deceased. At the time of his appointment the township was in debt \$6,320, which was all paid before his term expired, leaving the township out of debt.

ELMER E. HUGHEL. Among the native sons of Madison county who are following in the footsteps of their forefathers and finding success in the cultivation of the rich soil of this section, Elmer E. Hughel takes prominent place. As a young man he was inclined to experiment with other kinds of labor, but after a short period decided that the occupation of agriculturist should be his life work, and he now has no reason to regret of his decision for his farm of eighty acres, located about one-half mile south of Florida, in Lafayette township, is one of the valuable properties of this section, and he holds prestige among the farmers and stock raisers of this part of the Hoosier State.

Elmer E. Hughel was born on his father's farm in Anderson township, Madison county, Indiana, April 3, 1862, and is a son of Matthias B. and Hettie (Stephenson) Hughel. His father, a native of Ohio, migrated to Madison county as a young man, and purchased a farm in Anderson township, where he has spent his subsequent career, being

one of the prominent agriculturists of his section and still surviving at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He is the owner of the ground which was occupied by a Moravian mission in the times when the Indians were here. A monument has been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark this place. (Spoken of in general history of the county.) There were eleven children in the family of Matthias B. and Hettie Hughel, namely: Alonzo and Samuel, residents of Anderson township; Elmer E.; Grant, who also carries on operations in Anderson township; Clarence, who lives in Indianapolis; Jennie, who married A. Malone; Belle, who became the wife of E. Moore; Lydia, who married A. T. Gillespie; and Florence, Minnie and George, all of whom are now deceased.

Elmer E. Hughel was given good educational advantages, attending the district schools in Anderson township and the high school in the city of Anderson. During this time he had spent his vacations in work on the homestead, where he was thoroughly trained in farm labor, but decided to try his fortunes in the commercial field, and for two years, from 1908 to 1910, was in the hardware business. Following this, he went West, but soon returned to his home. At that time Mr. Hughel came to his present property, in Lafayette township, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. He is quick to adopt modern ideas and methods, having the latest improved machinery and modern buildings, the latter including a ten-room bungalow, one of the finest in the country, fitted with such modern conveniences as hot and cold water, bath and electric light plant.

In November, 1887, Mr. Hughel was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Jones, daughter of John L. and Sarah (Andes) Jones, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Lena, who lives at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hughel and their daughter are members of the Christian Church, and have been active in its work. Mr. Hughel has gained a wide acquaintance during his long residence in Lafayette township, and has become known among his friends as a man of sterling character, honorable in his business dealings and sincere and faithful in his friendships. As a public-spirited citizen, he has supported all movements calculated to advance his section, and no resident of Lafayette township has the welfare of his community and its people more at heart.

CHARLES W. MOORE. Success has been worthily attained by Charles W. Moore, of Lafayette township, in the field of agriculture, and to his energy, enterprise, careful management and ceaseless determination this is attributable. He has resided all of his life in this section, and is now the manager of the Moore farm, a tract of ninety-eight acres of well-cultivated land, lying on the Florida turnpike, about two and one-half miles north of Anderson. Mr. Moore was born February 8, 1873, on the old Barber farm in Lafayette township, and is a son of James L. and Lucinda (Huff) Moore. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, lived for many years near Middletown, Indiana, where he carried on agricultural pursuits, but is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of years of industrious toil. He and his wife had two children: Mattie Mae and Charles W.

Charles W. Moore secured his education in the Mount Hope public school, and as a youth proved himself industrious and energetic by spending all of his spare time in assisting his father in the work of the

home place. When the older man was ready for retirement he placed the youth in charge of the homestead, having trained him to ably handle the management, and under the younger man's care the property has been ably operated. As time has passed, and his finances have permitted, Mr. Moore has made improvements and added to his stock and implements. He is an advocate of modern ideas, keeps abreast of the numerous advances which are constantly being made in his calling, and in his neighborhood is known as a good, practical farmer and excellent judge of livestock. His long residence in this section has given him a wide acquaintance, and his numerous friends testify to his general popularity.

On June 14, 1899, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Thornberg, whose father, Richard Thornberg was born and reared in this county and spent his entire career in tilling the soil. There were five children in the Thornberg family: Charles, Ray, Thomas, Bessie and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have had six children: Lucille, Raymond, Mildred, Mary Belle, Howard and Charles L. The members of the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GLEDEN BROWN. Perhaps at no time in the history of the country have the advantages of farm life been so generally acknowledged as at the present. Every student of present day conditions must notice how men in all lines of industry in the crowded marts of trade, are turning their longing eyes to sections where land may be secured, believing that in a return to the soil happiness, health and contentment will return to them and that their children may have a birthright of pure air and freedom. Commendable as this may be, these seekers for rural possessions and the healthful surroundings of the country, do not always succeed and for the very natural reason that farming is both a profession and a trade, a business which demands as much and as thorough a preparation as any other. Therefore the greatest advantage lies with those who have been fortunate enough to have been born and reared on a farm, trained in its various industries and whose greatest interests have always been centered on it. One who has had these favorable opportunities is Glenden Brown, a general farmer and stock-raiser, residing in Lafayette township. Mr. Brown was born June 27, 1870, on his father's farm in Shelby county, Indiana, and is a son of George W. and Margaret L. (McKay) Brown. George W. Brown is a retired farmer residing at Frankton in Madison county. He has always been a man of public spirit and continues active in political matters. Eight children were born to George W. and Margaret L. Brown: James C., Eliza, Glenden, William, George, Rocella, Elmer and Arvilla, all of whom survive except the eldest.

Glenden Brown was fourteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Madison county, having previously attended school in Shelby county, and afterward became a student at Beech Grove, in Madison county. Although he then put his school books aside he by no means considered his education completed and has continued to be intelligently interested in everything that is going on in the world and thus has become a man thoroughly qualified for public office should he care to accept the same and to give sensible and valuable advice on matters of local importance. He cultivates his own farm of sixty-three acres and also a farm of eighty acres belonging to his brother. This

land lies in Lafayette township and is well adapted to the activities here carried on, grain and potatoes being grown and fine stock raised.

Mr. Brown married Miss Maggie Davis and they had two children born to them, Dicie and Ernie, who survive their mother. Mr. Brown married for his second wife December 2, 1902, Effie G. Wagner, the eldest daughter of Franklin and Rachel (Jones) Wagner, residents of Rush county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner had a family of four children: Effie, Pearl, May and Inez, all surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Verle, Dorothy and Nondas. With his intelligent views Mr. Brown is a hearty supporter of the public schools and willingly assists in all movements for the general welfare of his section. He is an example of the best citizenship of Madison county.

ARTHUR H. JONES. Beginning practice in Madison county nearly twenty years ago, and having since attained a successful and influential position as a lawyer, Mr. Jones in recent years has probably become best known in the insurance and fraternal field. He is president of the Liberal Life Assurance Company at Anderson, and has taken a very prominent part in insurance and fraternal movements in the state and nation.

Arthur H. Jones was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on April 27, 1873. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Jones, was one of the first settlers in Franklin county. The father, Philip T. Jones, was born in Franklin county, and married Miss Lydia Goff, also a native of that county.

Reared in the vicinity of his birth, where he obtained his first schooling in the public schools, Arthur H. Jones completed his literary education in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and then entered the Cincinnati Law College where he was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws. He began his practice in Summitville, in Madison county, on the first day of October, 1894. He had his office at that place for four years and there built up a good practice, becoming well known as one of the rising attorneys of the county. He next located at Alexandria, where he was engaged in practice for six years, and from there he moved to the county seat at Anderson, and had his office in this city for two years. From Anderson Mr. Jones moved to Indianapolis and was engaged in the general practice of law in that city up to 1910. He had become, in the meantime, interested in fraternal organizations and in 1910 was chosen Supreme Dictator of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose. In August, 1912, Mr. Jones was elected president and general counsel for the Liberal Life Assurance Company, the main offices of which are located at Anderson.

Besides his chief executive offices for this insurance company, Mr. Jones is president and general counsel for the Travelers Insurance Machine Company, is president and general counsel of the Machine Sales Company, and is general counsel for the Roller Electric Company. He is also general counsel for the Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, and is general counsel for the State Investment Company. He takes much interest in all the fraternal orders and is a wide awake, public spirited citizen and a liberal contributor to all enterprises launched for the general good of the community. In politics he is a Democrat and has served a number of times as delegate to the county and state conventions.

In 1894 Mr. Jones married Daisy C. Bake, of College Corner, Ohio. Mrs. Jones died in 1908, leaving one son and one daughter,—Harry L.,



Arthur Alfonso,

who is a student in the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, and Nellie E., now attending the high school of this city.

On June 26, 1913, Mr. Jones was married to Mrs. Maude Gartner, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

ETTA CHARLES, M. D. The success and efficiency of women in the field of medicine are too well established to require any comment. While woman physicians are not numerous in any one community, they are usually regarded as among the ablest and most successful in the field of local practice, and in Madison county the few who are identified with this profession are no exception to the rule. At Alexandria, Dr. Etta Charles is enjoying a large and growing practice and competes on equal terms with her brothers in the profession. Dr. Charles is the daughter of a former well known physician in this part of Indiana, and she also has a sister in the profession.

Etta Charles was born in Grant county, Indiana, daughter of Henry and Olive A. (Jackson) Charles. Dr. Henry Charles came from Wayne county, Indiana, where he was born, and was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Hill) Charles. Grandfather Samuel Charles was a planter and a man of large affairs in North Carolina, having come to Indiana in the early days and entered land, the patent to which was signed by President Andrew Jackson. Dr. Henry Charles attended the common schools in Grant county, was a school teacher, took a classical course at Earlham College at Richmond, and afterwards graduated from the Indiana Medical College. He was first engaged in practice at Fairmount, and afterwards at Carthage, in Rush county. Later he moved west for his health, and died and was buried in Kansas. The mother was buried in Deer Creek cemetery in Grant county.

Etta Charles attended the common schools at Fairmount, where she spent most of her girlhood, and was a student for two years in the high school. After that she kept house for her father several years, and was engaged in teaching. Her medical studies were pursued and completed in the St. Louis Women's Medical College, a three-year course. She also had been tutored in medicine under her sister Dr. Olive Wilson, who was in practice at Paragould, Arkansas. Dr. Etta Charles belongs to the Madison County and State Medical Societies, and is secretary and treasurer of the County Society at this time. She affiliates with the Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Doctor and her sister have recently opened an office in Alexandria, at 301 Lincoln Avenue, where they attend to their practice, they having bought the property at this location.

Dr. Olive Wilson is a graduate of the Northwestern University, Chicago, and is now practicing with her sister. Both have contributed to the Medical Literary and are in good standing with the medical profession.

JOSEPH DAVID RODECAP. In the death of the late Joseph David Rodecap, which occurred July 26, 1906, Madison county lost a citizen who had long been prominently identified with its agricultural interests, and whose activities as a public-spirited citizen were such as to add to the prestige of his section. Although not born in this county, he was brought here when still an infant, and his entire active career was spent within its boundaries. Mr. Rodecap was born February 22,

1855, in Rockingham county, Virginia, a son of Henry and Lydia (Myers) Rodecap.

The Rodecap family was founded in Indiana by Henry Rodecap, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and in early manhood moved to Henry county, Indiana, subsequently taking his wife and children to Madison county, where he settled on a farm near Florida, which became known as the old Rodecap home place. He spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, and became well and favorably known in his community as a man of upright habits and much business ability. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, as follows: Benjamin F., who is deceased; Joseph David; Peter, deceased; Emanuel, deceased; Barbara, deceased; Elizabeth Beeson, wife of Frank Beeson; Mrs. Frances Sisco; Mrs. Mary Range; and Katie, who is deceased.

As before mentioned, Joseph D. Rodecap was but a babe when he was brought to Madison county, and here his education was secured in the Elm Grove district school, which he attended during the winter terms, his summer months being spent in work on the old home place. He was thoroughly trained in farming work, and was taught to respect and appreciate the value of hard, industrious labor. On attaining manhood, he embarked in farming on his own account, subsequently becoming the possessor of several valuable farms and eventually settling on a tract of eighty acres lying on the Elm Grove turnpike, where he was carrying on operations at the time of his demise. Since that time his family has resided on the same farm. Mr. Rodecap was a good, practical farmer, ever ready to embrace new ideas and methods, and his activities in the various branches of farming proved uniformly successful. He took a pride in the progress made by his community and by his associates was looked to for advice, counsel and leadership. An upright man, of honorable principles and a strong sense of right and wrong, he at all times held the confidence of those with whom he had transactions of any kind, while his personal character was such that many were proud to call him friend.

On December 16, 1876, Mr. Rodecap was united in marriage with Miss Elda Free, daughter of Jesse and Mary (MacLean) Free, who came from Bainbridge, Ross county, Ohio, and seven children were born to this union: Joseph Franklin, who married Alice Lukens, and has one child, Herbert A.; Jesse, who married Georgie Thompson, and has one child, Agnes; Lillian; Elmer, who was married to Bertha Schlegel, on September 1st, 1913; Ellsworth who was married to Hortense Lukens, on September 17, 1913; Benjamin, who was married on February 4, 1913, to Anna M. Bamer, of St. Francisville, Illinois, and they have one child, Elizabeth Marie, born October 29, 1913; and Bertha. Benjamin is conducting the home farm, and is a graduate of the Anderson township schools, class of 1906. He is a member of the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men. The members of the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they have many friends.

ROSS ESHELMANN. One of the staunch and reliable business concerns of Anderson is the firm of David Eshelmann & Son, of which Ross W. Eshelmann of this review is one of the members. This firm was organized some years ago, and was the result of years of association of the son with his father in the work, during which time he

gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and proved himself fit to be the partner and business associate of the elder gentleman.

Born in Richland township, Madison county, Indiana, near the town of Prosperity, on March 3, 1878, Ross W. Eshelmann is the son of David and Charity (Scott) Eshelmann. The boy was given his early educational training in the village school of his community and later attended the Anderson high school, where he employed well his time and emerged with a training in advance of that of most of the youth of his day. From the high school he joined his father in the building work which the father had been carrying on for years in Anderson and vicinity, and has continued with him to the present time. They have carried on a thriving enterprise in the building field for some years. Many fine dwellings, schools and business blocks have been reared under their master hand, as well as carrying on a considerable work on local churches and in neighboring towns. Mr. Eshelmann is undeniably a skilled workman and a thorough master of the builders craft. A few years ago he joined his father in a business partnership, and they conduct business under the firm style of David Eshelmann & Son, their union going to make up one of the strongest firms of its kind in the city. They built the Grammar School building, of recent erection, the Loan building, known to be one of the finest business blocks in this section of the state, as well as participating in the work on the Anderson Water Works Filtering Plant, and others of equal importance. They have, on the whole, been active and prominent in the building life of the city, and have contributed no small amount to the growth of the community in their way.

In 1900 Mr. Eshelmann married Miss Blanche E. Branson of Anderson, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hurst) Branson, who settled in Anderson about ten years prior to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Eshelmann. To this union four children have come: Paul A., Frederick R., Elizabeth and Harriett.

Mr. Eshelmann is a Mason of high degree, with affiliations in Fellowship Lodge, No. 681, A. F. & A. M., Anderson Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M., and Anderson Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar. The family home, a fine and substantial residence thoroughly modern in all its appointments, is located on the corner of Sixth street and Madison avenue, and here much of the social life of their circle is enacted. The family are well known in the city and have a high place in the esteem and regard of all who share in their acquaintance.

B. F. FESLER. Madison county is fortunate in the possession of a large number of enterprising and successful farmers, and in spite of the fact that it is an increasing industrial county, its farms and farm products will always share largely in the total resources of the locality. Among the farmers whose careers have been marked with success and prosperity, and with progressive development is that of Mr. B. F. Fesler of Pipe Creek township, whose splendid country estate of two hundred acres is located on the C. C. Mays road. His home is on the rural delivery out of Frankton.

Mr. Fesler was born in 1853, in New Columbus. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Landis) Fesler. David Fesler, the father, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and by trade was a stone mason and plasterer. He subsequently engaged in farming, and at his death his body was laid to rest in the Sigler cemetery at Frankton. The

mother is also now deceased. The seven children in the family were Rebecca A. Abbott; John A.; William G., of Elwood; Marcy C., now Mrs. Silvery; B. F.; and Laura, who married a Mr. Etchison, and is now deceased.

B. F. Fesler was educated partly in the schools of New Columbus and finished in the Braunock school in Pipe Creek township. As a boy he worked on a farm, and there learned the practical details of the business which he has followed nearly all his life. When he began for himself it was as a renter, and by industry and thrift, as well as by good management, he finally saved enough to buy a small piece of land, consisting of forty acres, and used that as the nucleus for building up a substantial prosperity. He finally traded his original farm, and then bought his present place.

On February 15, 1879, Mr. Fesler married Miss Ida J. Campbell, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah (Thurston) Campbell. Her father came from the vicinity of Eaton, Ohio; was a farmer, and located in Madison county many years ago. The two children in the Campbell family were Mrs. Fesler and William O., a resident of Muncie, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Fesler are the parents of eight children, who are mentioned as follows: Dora, who married Lester Johnson, and their four children are Floy, Vernice, Hadie, and Hubert; Della, wife of Charles Gooding, and their children are: Gladys, Opal, Roy and Theodora; William, who married Ida Etchison, and has one child Retta; Bertram A., who married Nellie Ebert, and has two children, Marjorie and David; Walter, who married Edith Ferguson, and has one son Benjamin; Frank, at home; Raymond, who has practical charge of the farm; and Katie R., who is in high school at Frankton. Mr. Fesler has always been an active Democrat and has at various times taken much interest in party affairs. He and his family worship in the Christian church at Frankton.

FRANK BEHYMER. The present trustee of Pipe Creek township is Frank Behymer, a member of one of the old and prominent families of Madison county, and a man who has given long and faithful service to his community, not only in his present office but as an educator, having discharged the responsibilities of a teacher of the young in Madison county for the long period of a third of a century.

Frank Behymer was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1857, and is a son of William and Martha (Littleton) Behymer, the former a native of Gerard county, Kentucky, and the latter of Clermont county, Ohio. On the father's side the grandfather was Solomon Behymer, who with his wife was a native of Virginia. The five children of Solomon and wife were Samuel, John, Lucy Brown, William and Joseph. The Littletons on the mother's side were natives of Pennsylvania, grandfather Littleton having been a farmer, and an early settler of Clermont county, Ohio, where he died a comparatively young man.

William Behymer, the father, was reared on a farm in Kentucky, and when a boy moved into Ohio, where he learned the trade of cooper, and was for some time also engaged in the occupation of running rafts and barges down the Ohio river in the river traffic. He subsequently moved to Rush county, Indiana, where he became a farmer, and also did some coopering, making barrels for the use of his neighbors. After nine years' residence in Rush county, he moved to Grant county, locating near Rigdon, where he spent the remainder of his years. During the Civil war he enlisted and saw three years of arduous service and the

wounds and exposures which were part of his war experience undoubtedly abbreviated his life. His death occurred in 1890 when sixty-eight years old. He was a very popular member of his community and was elected and served as constable of his township in Grant county for six or seven years after the war. He was then elected a justice of the peace and served for four years in Greene township. The family were members of the Methodist church. The mother is still living and is now eighty-seven years of age. The eleven children in their family are noted as follows: The first born died in infancy; Mary Jane, wife of Jacob Hiatt of Rigdon; Perry, a lawyer at Ordway, Colorado; Andrew J., a well known lawyer and former newspaper man of Elwood, and Rebecca A., wife of J. L. Newkirk of Sexton, Indiana; John O., of Tipton, editor of the *Tipton Times*; Franklin Pierce, the immediate subject of this sketch; William H. of Rigdon; Christopher R., who lives near Fairmount, Indiana; Emma, deceased, former wife of Alfred Corbin; and Melvina, wife of Lee Jones.

Frank Behymer grew up and was educated in Duck Creek township, and early in his career formulated his ambitions for work in education. In preparation for this vocation he studied at the National Normal University in Lebanon, Ohio. In the meantime he employed himself at any honorable occupation in order to make a living and to further his education and finally began teaching in the schools of Madison county, a calling which he has successfully followed for thirty-three years. His work as a teacher and his standing as a citizen commended him to the people of Pipe Creek township, and in 1913 he was elected trustee of the township, and in this capacity has given an efficient administration of the various important duties entrusted to that office.

On April 3, 1895, Mr. Behymer married Miss Tippie B. Harshman, a daughter of Martin V. and Amanda (Sherer) Harshman. Mr. and Mrs. Behymer are the parents of two children: Herbert is a student in the high school, and Harold is a student in the grammar school of Elwood. The family attend the Christian church.

WILLIAM T. RICHARDS. It is probably in connection with fraternal work that William T. Richards is best known to the citizens of Anderson, Indiana, although he has also been prominent in public life as auditor of Madison county, as well as in business circles. During the past several years, however, he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to fraternal work, and as national organizer of the Camels of the World is widely known through this and other states. Mr. Richards was born in Washington county, Indiana, upon a farm, October 23, 1865, and is a son of Daniel S. and Emma S. (Fields) Richards, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Scott county, Indiana. Both are now living in the city of Indianapolis. Daniel S. Richards was for some years a farmer in Washington county, later turning his attention to contract work in street paving, sewer-building, etc., being so engaged until he became connected with the Indianapolis Police Department. For thirty-six years he served as a police official of the Indianapolis capital, and is now retired on a pension.

William T. Richards received his education in the public and high schools of Indianapolis, whence he had been taken as a child. On leaving school he received his introduction to business life as a clerk in the wholesale dry goods and notion store of Brazen & Cornell Company. His faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of his position won

him a traveling salesmanship, and in that capacity he continued to act for eight years. At the end of this period, Mr. Richards established himself in business on his own account, operating a general store until 1889, when he came to Anderson to enter the employ of the Columbia Encaustic Tile Works (now known as the National Encaustic Tile Company), as superintendent, a position which he continued to hold for fifteen years. Mr. Richards had ever been a staunch supporter of republican principles and an active worker in the ranks of the party, having for some time served as chairman of the republican central committee, and in 1907 he became his party's candidate for the office of county auditor. He was subsequently elected and during his term gave his fellow-citizens an excellent administration. When he left office, he began work as an organizer for fraternal societies, and as his eminent abilities along this line of endeavor became recognized he was called upon to perform work of a more responsible nature, until he was finally made national organizer of the Camels of the World, a position which calls him not only to various points in Indiana but to many of the other States. It is but natural that he should have formed a wide acquaintance, and the universal esteem in which he is held is eloquent evidence of the confidence he has inspired in those who know him. He is a member of Anderson Lodge No. 746, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the latter has taken more than ordinary interest, having served as exalted ruler of his lodge. His modern home is located at No. 2104 South Meridian Street.

In 1903 Mr. Richards was united in marriage with Miss Lillian B. McIntosh, of Franklin county, Indiana, daughter of Alfred and Mary Jane McIntosh. To this union there has come one daughter, Miss Lillith M., who is a graduate of the Anderson High school.

CHARLES C. DEHORITY. Few citizens of Madison county have been more intimately or extensively connected with the business and financial interests of this section, and with its public and social life, than has Charles C. Dehority, cashier of the Elwood State Bank, at Elwood, a citizen whose varied combination of business enterprises has given him standing in the marts of commerce and trade, whose keenness of perception and sound judgment have made him a leader in banking circles, and whose capacity and executive ability have brought him to the front as a political leader of strength and influence. Mr. Dehority is a native of Elwood, and was born August 18, 1870, a son of John W. and Jane (Moore) Dehority.

Dr. James M. Dehority, the paternal grandfather of Charles C. Dehority, was born in the state of Delaware, and married Susannah Huffman, a Southern lady. They were pioneers of Madison county, settling first near Perkinsville, and later coming to Elwood, when this place was still known as Quincy. Dr. Dehority was a minister and physician, and one of the earliest practitioners of medicine in the county, and was later in the drug business and the general merchandise trade. He was a man of decidedly versatile talents, was able to make a success out of whatever venture he entered, and when he passed away, in advanced years, was one of his section's substantial and highly esteemed men. His wife passed away when eighty-three years old, having been the mother of two children: John W. and James H. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Dehority was Thomas Moore. They were pioneers

wounds and exposures which were part of his war experience undoubtedly abbreviated his life. His death occurred in 1890 when sixty-eight years old. He was a very popular member of his community and was elected and served as constable of his township in Grant county for six or seven years after the war. He was then elected a justice of the peace and served for four years in Greene township. The family were members of the Methodist church. The mother is still living and is now eighty-seven years of age. The eleven children in their family are noted as follows: The first born died in infancy; Mary Jane, wife of Jacob Hiatt of Rigdon; Perry, a lawyer at Ordway, Colorado; Andrew J., a well known lawyer and former newspaper man of Elwood, and Rebecca A., wife of J. L. Newkirk of Sexton, Indiana; John O., of Tipton, editor of the *Tipton Times*; Franklin Pierce, the immediate subject of this sketch; William H. of Rigdon; Christopher R., who lives near Fairmount, Indiana; Emma, deceased, former wife of Alfred Corbin; and Melvina, wife of Lee Jones.

Frank Behymer grew up and was educated in Duck Creek township, and early in his career formulated his ambitions for work in education. In preparation for this vocation he studied at the National Normal University in Lebanon, Ohio. In the meantime he employed himself at any honorable occupation in order to make a living and to further his education and finally began teaching in the schools of Madison county, a calling which he has successfully followed for thirty-three years. His work as a teacher and his standing as a citizen commended him to the people of Pipe Creek township, and in 1913 he was elected trustee of the township, and in this capacity has given an efficient administration of the various important duties entrusted to that office.

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in religious and social circles of Elwood. Her husband is a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to Quincey Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M.; Elwood Chapter, No. 109, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery No. 32, K. T., Indianapolis Consistory, R. & S. M., and Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also holds membership in Elwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A staunch Democrat in his political views, Mr. Dehority was a delegate to the National Convention of his party at Denver, in 1908, and also attended the St. Louis and Baltimore conventions. He was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee for one term, and in addition to acting in the capacity of county treasurer, as before stated, has been police commissioner. He has rendered signal services both to his party and to his community and his public career has been as free from blemish and as marked by fidelity to duty and high principles as has his business and private life.

ANDREW J. BEHYMER. Of the history of Elwood from the beginning of the era of natural gas, one of the most conspicuous and sole factors was Mr. Behymer, at that time publisher of the only newspaper in the town, and during the succeeding twenty odd years a public spirited and energetic citizen, and the leading member of the local bar.

Mr. Behymer moved from Tipton to Elwood in 1889, and bought and began the publication of the *Elwood Free Press*. He also bought the *Democrat* and consolidated them and then conducted the one paper as the only journal in Elwood. He quickly built up a large circulation and an influential place for his journal, and made it an organ for the support and expression of Democratic opinion. Natural gas had been struck in this section before his arrival in Elwood, and on account of the wonderful supply the opportunities were presented for the development of a great industrial city at Elwood. The development of such a city depended upon the initiative and enterprise and local citizens, and Mr. Behymer through his paper was especially active and prominent in advocating the advantages of the locality and the necessity of the citizens taking hold and securing factories and other industries for their locality. His paper practically led the boom which transformed Elwood from a quiet rural community into one of the flourishing industrial centers of eastern Indiana. Among other movements to which he gave his influence and efforts during that time was the organization of a board of trade, and he served for three years as one of the active members of the board.

Andrew J. Behymer was born at Mount Holly, Ohio, March 1, 1850. His parents were William and Martha (Littleton) Behymer, the former a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, and the latter of Clermont county, Ohio. On the father's side the grandfather was Solomon Behymer, and he and his wife were both natives of Virginia and lived to old age. Their five children were Samuel, John, Lucy Brown, William and Joseph. On the mother's side the Littletons were natives of Pennsylvania, the grandfather being a farmer and becoming an early settler in Clermont county, Ohio, where he died a comparatively young man. The only child in the Littleton family was Martha who subsequently became Mrs. Behymer.

William Behymer, the father, was reared on a farm in Kentucky, and when a boy moved into Ohio, where he learned the trade of cooper and for some time was also engaged in the occupation of running rafts

and barges down the Ohio river in the river traffic. His father, Solomon B., had settled near Mount Holly, and it was in that vicinity that he grew to manhood. He subsequently went to Rush county, Indiana, where he became a farmer and also did some coopering making barrels for the use of his neighbors. After nine years residence in Rush county he moved to Grant county, locating near Rigdon where he spent the remainder of his years. During the Civil war he enlisted and saw three years of arduous service and the wounds and exposures which were part of his war experience undoubtedly abbreviated his life. His death occurred in 1890 when sixty-eight years, five months, and twenty days old. He was a very popular member of his community, and was elected and served as constable of his township in Grant county for six or seven years after the war. He was then elected a justice of the peace and served for four years in Greene township. The family were members of the Methodist church. The mother is still living and is now eighty-seven years of age. The eleven children in their family are noted as follows: The first born, died in infancy; Mary Jane, wife of Jacob Hiatt of Rigdon; Perry, a lawyer at Ordway, Colorado; Andrew J., of Elwood; Rebecca A., wife of J. L. Newkirk of Sexton, Indiana; John O., of Tipton, editor of the *Tipton Times*; Franklin Pierce, a teacher and township trustee at Elwood; William H., of Rigdon; Christopher R., who lives near Fairmount, Indiana; Emma, now deceased, who was the wife of Alfred Corbin; Melvina, who married Lee Jones.

Mr. Andrew J. Behymer spent nine years of his childhood in Rush county, Indiana, but reached manhood while the family had its home in Grant county. The usual years spent in attending school in his case happened to fall within the Civil war period, and as his father was absent in the army, he was allowed to attend irregularly, and subsequently had to make up the deficiencies of early training by hard application and self effort. He became a student in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and after leaving that institution took up the work of teaching, and altogether has had sixteen terms of work as a teacher to his credit. During his work as teacher he was also engaged in farming and also studied law, was admitted to the bar, and took up active practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and spent the first nine years of his professional career at Rigdon and in Tipton, from whence he moved to Elwood, and in this city has been identified with either the newspaper business or with the law ever since.

On March 19, 1874, Mr. Behymer married Miss Mary E. Thrasher, daughter of Josiah and Amanda M. (McConnell) Thrasher. Mrs. Behymer was born on a farm in Grant county, six miles west of Fairmount, and her parents were natives of Ohio and early settlers in Fayette county, this state, both being now deceased. She was one of the following five children: Alonzo, Nancy J., Martha, Mary E., and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Behymer are the parents of six children, whose names are: Harley O., Clarence, Grover, Grace, Linnie, and Hazel. Harley O. died when about one year of age, and Grover at about the same age, while Clarence was sixteen years of age when death came to him. Grace is the wife of David Goldammer, and their home is in Anderson. Linnie married George Livingston, of Piqua, Ohio, and resides at Decatur, Illinois, and their three children are Walter, Clarence, and Lester Jackson. Hazel is at home with her parents. Mr. Behymer's church is the Methodist, while his wife is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Behymer is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans, and in politics is an ardent Democrat. He has been honored with special distinction in public affairs and represented his district in the lower house of the Indiana legislature for four sessions.

In 1891 he served as chief of the engrossing and enrolling clerks of the house of representatives. Mr. Behymer's office in Elwood is in the Harting Block, while his home is at 1814 North C Street.

JOSEPH A. DEHORITY. The banking interests of a community are necessarily among the most important, for financial stability must be the foundation stone upon which all great enterprises are erected. The men who control and conserve the money of corporation or country must possess many qualities not requisite in the ordinary citizen, and among these high commercial integrity, exceptional financial ability, poise, judgment and foresight may be mentioned. Public confidence must be with them, and this fact has been demonstrated again and again, when panics that have even threatened the stability of the Government have been averted by the wisdom, sagacity and foresight of the men whose whole training has been along the line of finance. A citizen whose name is widely known in banking circles of Indiana, and who, although now somewhat retired from financial affairs, still controls large interests in various lines of endeavor, is Joseph A. Dehority, of Elwood, late president of the First National Bank of this place, and now the directing head of the Home Storage and Manufacturing Company and the Curtisville Tile and Brick Company. He is also possessed of large realty interests in this section, and is prominent in public, social and fraternal life. Mr. Dehority was born in Elwood, Indiana, June 28, 1871, and is a son of James H. and Jane (Hannah) Dehority.

James Madison Dehority, the paternal grandfather of Joseph A. Dehority, was born in Delaware, and was a man of wide experience and diversified talents. In early life he became a practitioner of law, subsequently entered the ministry of the Methodist Protestant Church, later became a large grain dealer, and had also large interests in mercantile and financial enterprises. He died in Elwood at the age of eighty years, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Huffman, passed away in February, 1899, in advanced years. Of their children, only two lived to maturity: John and James. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Dehority was James C. Hannah, more familiarly known as "Beek" Hannah, who, with his wife, Elizabeth (Hansel) Hannah, was an early pioneer of Blackford county, Indiana. Later they came to Madison county and settled in Elwood, where Mr. Hannah followed the trade of a blacksmith. At the time of his death in 1909, he was eighty-two years of age, his wife having passed away many years ago. They were the parents of a large family of children, four of whom are still living, namely: John, Monroe, Jane and Ada.

James H. Dehority, the father of Joseph A. Dehority, was reared as a farmer boy in Hamilton county, Indiana, until December 24, 1856, when he was brought by his parents to Elwood, being then nine years of age. Here he grew to manhood, attending the public schools, and was taken into the grain business by his father, with his brother John. Later they embarked in the general mercantile field, and in 1874 erected a large merchandise store building, a brick structure located on the corner of Main and Anderson streets, this building being destroyed by fire in 1892. At the same time they embarked in a private banking busi-

ness, and in 1881 organized the Farmers Bank, of which James H. Dehority was cashier. This was conducted until 1892, when Mr. Dehority organized the First National Bank, and of this institution he was president until his death, April 30, 1899, when he was fifty-four years, five months of age. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife, who survives him, is a consistent attendant. Mr. Dehority was a man of much more than ordinary financial and business ability, and always so conducted his affairs as to gain the confidence and good will of all with whom he had transactions. He had the welfare of his community at heart, and was ever ready to assist movements making for progress or the general public welfare. He and his wife had four children: Joseph A.; Edward C.; Tillie M., who is the widow of B. R. Call, and resides in Los Angeles, California; and one, now deceased, who was the wife of George Platt.

Joseph A. Dehority has spent his entire career in Elwood. After securing his educational training in the public schools, he entered the Farmers Bank as a collector, and when the First National Bank was organized became assistant cashier of that institution. Later he was made cashier, then became vice-president, and finally was made president of this old and stable institution, a position which he capably filled until his retirement in 1909. Since that year he has been giving the greater part of his attention to the management of the old family homestead, of which his father owned a part, this being now a tract of 320 acres located in the heart of the city of Elwood. As stated before, Mr. Dehority is president of the Home Storage and Manufacturing Company and of the Curtisville Tile and Brick Company. His wide and varied interests make him an influential factor in the commercial and financial life of the city, and he has withheld his support from no movement which is calculated to promote the interests of Elwood or its people. Among his associates he is looked to for guidance, counsel and leadership, and his connection with any enterprise is ample assurance of that venture's entire stability.

On May 20, 1896, Mr. Dehority was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. Beale, of Rushville, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, daughter of Richard and Mary (Lockridge) Beale. As a young man, Mr. Beale went to Australia, where he was engaged in mining, and while there was married, his wife dying after giving birth to two sons: Stewart and Richard. Later, on coming to this country, Mr. Beale married Mary Lockridge, and they became early settlers of Rush and Franklin counties. They also had two children: Clara and Margaret E. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Dehority has been blessed by the birth of two children: Joseph and Richard, of whom the latter died at the age of eighteen months. Mrs. Dehority is a member of the Presbyterian Church, which her husband also attends. He belongs to Quiney Lodge No. 200, I. O. O. F., in which for four years he has been commander of the Patriarchs Militant, and also holds membership in the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men.

CHARLES E. FENELON. It was not until January, 1912, that Charles E. Fenelon came to Elwood and here established the Elwood Monumental Works, but even in the brief time that has elapsed he has accomplished a greater degree of advancement in the business than would be regarded as possible by the casual observer. His methods are such as to

inspire confidence and win for him the patronage of his fellow townspeople and the business of which he is the leading spirit is making rapid strides in and about the community. Mr. Fenelon comes by his skill and talent for the business honestly, for his father before him was a granite and marble sculptor, and he reached a pleasing degree of prominence and prosperity in the marble business in Vermont between the years of 1871 and 1905.

Charles E. Fenelon was born in Barre, Vermont, on December 5, 1881, and is the son of Nicholas and Rose (Ross) Fenelon, both natives of France, but the mother being of Italian parentage. These parents were blessed with twelve children, of which number only six grew to mature years. They are: John, Anthony, Louisa, Charles E., Augustus and William. The others died in childhood. All the living members of this family are skilled musicians, most of them professionals and holding high places in the musical world. The father was a granite and marble sculptor of exceeding great skill, and he came to America in 1871, as has already been mentioned, and located in Barre, Vermont, where he engaged in the marble business. He continued therein most successfully, reared his family and gave them excellent educations in their chosen profession, and in 1905 suffered the loss of the sight of one of his eyes. He soon after retired from business, and returned to France with his wife, and they are now residents of Marseilles, where they are spending their declining years in never-to-be-forgotten atmosphere of Sunny France, their native land.

Charles E. Fenelon was reared in Barre, Vermont, and in common with others of his family, attended the public schools, and learned the granite and marble cutter's trade from his father, who felt that if he equipped his sons with a practical trade, they were free to follow whatever profession they chose thereafter. Young Fenelon lived at home until he reached his majority, then took up the study of music, for which he possessed a natural and unusual talent, as did all the others of the family, and after some training, began to travel with his brothers and sisters, and they visited practically every city of note in the United States. He gave up the life of the road in 1909, engaging in the music business in Indianapolis and there continuing up to January, 1912, when he came to Elwood and here established himself in the business in which his father had trained him. The Elwood Monumental Works, located at 1421 South A street, is the result of his efforts, and is one of the most up-to-date and complete establishments of its kind in this section of the state. As a result of the thorough training Mr. Fenelon **received in his father's workshop**, he is one of the best marble and granite workmen in the business, and in his more busy seasons he employs a number of skilled workmen about the plant. As an artistic designer and sculptor, he would look long to find his superior, and the designing of monuments and markers is safely left to his skill and judgment by those who want the best. He carries a fine stock of marble and granite monuments, both foreign and domestic, and in the brief time that he has been established here has come to be recognized as one to be reckoned with when matters of that order are up for consideration.

On December 23d, 1905, Mr. Fenelon was married to Miss Ada Ross, the daughter of Charles and Adaline Bianchi. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Fenelon was born in Connecticut, as were her parents, who are now residents of New





Henry Bronnenberg

Bedford, Massachusetts. She was one of three children, the others being John and Harry.

Mr. and Mrs. Fenelon are members of the Lutheran church of Elwood, and he is fraternally associated with Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., and Elwood Chapter No. 109, Royal Arch Masons. He still keeps up his interest in music and is a member of the Indianapolis Society of Musicians, and musical director of the Elwood Military Band.

HENRY BRONNENBERG. It is by no means an empty distinction to have lived actively and usefully in any community for a period of nearly ninety years. At this writing the venerable Henry Bronnenberg of Chesterfield has passed his eighty-ninth birthday. He was born in Madison county, at a date so early that his life had its beginning at the same time with civilization in this part of the state. Mr. Bronnenberg is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of Madison county's pioneer citizens, and without question is the oldest native son. He has been both a witness and an actor in the changing developments of a long time, covering the entire history of Madison county, so far as the work of white men is concerned. He is a pioneer, has been successful in his work and business, and is still a hale and hearty man, enjoying the highest esteem of a large community.

When he was quite young there were several tribes of Indians still inhabiting Madison and Delaware counties, in fact he saw the last tribe leave this part of the state, the squaws and pappoose on ponies and the chiefs on foot. In the early times this country abounded with such game as deer, wild turkeys, raccoon, squirrels, with many other species of smaller game and the rivers abounded with many kinds of fish, so he has lived to see this county grow and develop from a wilderness to a great and prosperous country. In fact all the old settlers that first located in this county and cleared the forest have passed away.

Henry Bronnenberg was born in Union township, Madison county, Indiana, September 4, 1824. At that time, it is of interest to note, Indiana had been a state only eight years, and the capital had not yet been established at Indianapolis. Practically all of northern Indiana above the White River was one unbroken wilderness, and the Bronnenberg family was one of the first to penetrate the wilds of this part of the state. His parents were Frederick and Barbara (Oaster) Bronnenberg, natives of Germany. His father came to the United States when about sixteen years old, settled in Pennsylvania, and from there moved to Madison county, about the year 1820. Madison county of course at that date did not exist by name, and he was here at the organization of civil government in this locality. He followed the work of a pioneer farmer, and died in this county when seventy-eight years old. Of the eleven children eight grew to maturity and Henry is now the last and only survivor.

Mr. Henry Bronnenberg is one of the men who were produced by the pioneer system of training. By reference to the chapter on education in this history, it will be noted that the only schools existing while he was growing up were the so-called subscription schools, supported by a community for the benefit of the children and usually only a few weeks in each year. Mr. Bronnenberg attended such a school, conducted in a log cabin, and his recollection embraces such crude instruments as the old-fashioned quill pen, the rough slab benches on which the scholars spent the dreary hours of school time, a building heated with a fireplace, lighted through a window which was merely a hole in the wall, covered with greased paper, and the instruction was confined to the rudimentary

three R's. With all that primitive training he acquired that practical industry, which combined with his keen business sense and energy enabled him to succeed much above the ordinary.

Mr. Bronnenberg has long been known as one of Madison county's successful men. At one time he owned more than fifteen hundred acres of land, and gave to each of his children a valuable farm. He is a well preserved man for his years, has good hearing and eyesight, and is properly termed one of the grand old men of the community in which he has spent his life.

In 1847 Mr. Bronnenberg married Miss Mariah Forknet. Eight children were born to this wife. After her death he married Hannah Perkins, who died in 1910. Mr. Bronnenberg for his third wife married Mrs. Ophelia (Crouch) Borders. She was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Absalom Crouch, a native of Garrard county, Kentucky.

In politics Mr. Bronnenberg is a Democrat, and has a remarkable record as a voter. His first ballot was cast nearly seventy years ago for James Polk, and he has never missed a presidential election since that time, having voted for the entire list of Democratic presidential candidates down to the last. With business success he has likewise been honored with public esteem, and served as trustee of his township for twenty-three years, and was a county commissioner for six years. Mr. Bronnenberg has long been one of the leaders in the Spiritualist church in Madison county, and at one time served as treasurer of the Chesterfield Association of spiritualists. Fraternally he has been a Mason since he was twenty-three years old.

DR. WILLIAM H. HOPPENRATH. Twenty years of medical practice in the town in which he was born is the record of Dr. Hoppenrath, and his reputation is one of distinctive order among members of the profession in this district today. He was born in Elwood, on September 21, 1870, and is the son of Frank and Eva (Faucett) Hoppenrath, natives of Hamburg, Germany, and Ohio, respectively.

The father of Dr. Hoppenrath was five years old when he came to America's shores from his native land with his parents in 1853. He was the son of William and Mary (Brandt) Hoppenrath, both natives of Germany, and the father was a shoemaker by trade. He carried on a business in Elwood for a number of years, and finally took up his abode on the home farm of his son, Frank, dying there when he was seventy-two years old, and his widow following soon after when she was in her seventy-fourth year. They had four children: Frank and Charlotte reached years of maturity, but two others died on shipboard of measles while the family was en route to America, and were buried at sea.

Frank Hoppenrath was reared in Indiana in various towns that represented the family home while he was growing up. They first lived in Middletown, and later were settled near Frankton, finally settling on a farm near Elwood. While in his 'teens he worked with his father in the shoemaking business but when he came to years of maturity and responsibility he bought a farm in the vicinity of Elwood and devoted himself to the farming industry with a will, gaining prosperity and success in the enterprise. In later life he settled on a fine place some three miles north of Elwood, and there he died in 1892, still young in years, being not more than forty-five years old when death claimed him. His wife preceded him in death in 1886, when she was thirty-five years old. They had four children, as follows: Mary Catherine, who died, was the

wife of Geo. Spiegel; Dr. William H., of this review; Charles E., a resident of Moose Jaw, Canada; and Frank Otis, of Pueblo, Colorado.

The maternal grandparents of Dr. Hoppenrath were Charles and Kate (Hawk) Faucett, early settlers in Madison county, Indiana. He was a farmer, and died in Elwood in 1903, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife died in Illinois when she had attained a fine old age. They reared a goodly family, among which were Harvey S., Joseph, Eva, James, Clinton, and Lewis.

Returning to Dr. Hoppenrath, who is the immediate subject of this review, it may be said that he was reared on the farm of his father, and his schooling in boyhood came to him through the avenues of the district schools. He was ambitious and studious as a boy, and his parents early recognized his fitness for a professional training, and when he had finished with the local schools sent him to the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind., for two years, after which he was engaged in school teaching for another two years. He was in no wise content to continue as a pedagogue, however, and his savings in those two years made it possible for him to undertake his professional studies independent of his family. He entered Detroit Medical College and was duly graduated from that well known institution in 1893, receiving at that time his degree of M. D., and he at once began the practice of medicine in his home town, where he has continued ever since, twenty years having elapsed since he came forth as a newly fledged Doctor of Medicine. It is sufficient to say that his success has at all times warranted him in continuing in his home community, and he stands high in professional and other circles.

Dr. Hoppenrath is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association, and in addition to his large private practice is surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad in this district.

On the 15th day of October, 1892, Dr. Hoppenrath was united in marriage with Miss Blanche Chalfant, a daughter of Wesley and Elizabeth (Smith) Chalfant. She was born on a farm near Elwood, where her parents long made their home, and was their only child. Wesley Chalfant was a veteran of the Civil war, serving four years as a private, and was a highly esteemed citizen of Elwood, and vicinity all his life.

Dr. and Mrs. Hoppenrath have one son, Wesley Merle Hoppenrath.

Mrs. Hoppenrath is a member of the Presbyterian church of Elwood, and the Doctor has no churchly affiliations as an active member, but he is fraternally associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

FRANCIS M. HARBIT. Few citizens of Madison county have been more intimately connected with the financial, business and public interests of Madison county than has Francis M. Harbit, who for a half a century has made his influence felt in every walk of life in Elwood. Able business man, shrewd banker and progressive farmer, he was not content to consider his duty to his community discharged with the casting of his vote and the voicing of his public-spirited sentiments, but entered actively into the lists, gained a high place in the confidence of the people, and served Elwood faithfully and well during a period when this city was in need of strong, courageous men to further its progress. Although he has reached the age when many men would consider themselves entitled to a rest from their labors, he continues to be an influential

factor in civic affairs, and as president of the Elwood Trust Company, belongs to that class of financiers to whom the people look for guidance, counsel and leadership. Mr. Harbit was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, August 24, 1843, and is a son of Isaac and Wincy (Brown) Harbit.

Henry Harbit, the paternal grandfather of Francis M. Harbit, was a native of Kentucky, where he married Nancy Groover, and they subsequently became early settlers of Indiana, locating first in Rush county, and moving to Tipton county in 1838. Later Mr. Harbit entered land from the government, a good part of his farm now including the present town of Elwood, and the remainder of his life was passed in clearing and developing his land and making a home for his family. The children of Henry and Nancy (Groover) Harbit were: Isaac, James, Samuel, William, George, John, Andrew and Nancy. The maternal grandfather of Francis M. Harbit was Zimri Brown, whose wife was Jane Dollarhide, both natives of Kentucky, and like the Harbits farming people and early pioneers of the Hoosier State. Mr. Brown, who was one of the first commissioners of Tipton county, died there advanced in years and highly esteemed by his community. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, namely: Wincy, Maley, Jency, Mary A., Sophia, and John R., the last named of whom died in the Soldiers' Home, in Kansas. Isaac Harbit was born in Kentucky, and was a child when brought to Indiana, here securing his education and early engaging in agricultural pursuits. He went to Missouri, in 1869, and died there, in the town of Paris, in 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years, his wife surviving him until 1884, and also being sixty-eight years old at the time of her demise. He was a Universalist in his religious views, and she a Methodist. Mr. Harbit was well known in both Indiana and Missouri, and at various times was elected to township offices by his fellow-citizens. He and his wife, who was a native of North Carolina, had ten children, as follows: Henry Z., residing in Tipton county, Indiana; Francis M.; Marcus, living in Iowa; Zadoek, a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana; Willard, of Iowa; Andrew J., and John, deceased; Nancy, the wife of William Donaldson, of Paris, Missouri; Anna, who married LeRoy Dye, of Nevada, Missouri; and Etta, the wife of James Walker, of Paris, Missouri.

Francis M. Harbit grew to manhood in Tipton and Hamilton counties, and came to Elwood in 1864, here securing his employment in the first grain elevator built in the city, which was owned by a Mr. Barton. Subsequently he embarked in farming, on a tract of land located about five miles from Elwood, but after a short period returned to the city and embarked in a general hardware business. He served as postmaster at Elwood, New Lancaster and Jackson, became township trustee, was made city councilman, a position he held for many terms, and finally was elected mayor of Elwood, and continued to hold that office for four years. During this time numerous improvements of a substantial and beneficial character were made, and the new city buildings were erected. Mr. Harbit proved a popular and conscientious chief executive and the clean, sane and business-like administration which he gave his fellow-citizens gained him many friends in all parties; after serving people practically all his life he is proud of his record as a public servant. Mr. Harbit although having served as mayor was again forced to run and was elected in 1913. He had refused several times, but popular opinion being that he was the one man for the reform party,

having so well governed the city during his last election, that he was finally prevailed upon to take the office for another term, feeling that it was his duty to do so. He encouraged the establishing of various industries in the city, was a stockholder in the first tin plate works that located here, and has long been largely interested in real estate. In 1897, with H. D. Harmon, he organized the Elwood Trust Company, of which he has been president to the present time.

On March 16, 1866, Mr. Harbit was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Judy, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Ross) Judy, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Judy, who were early settlers of Indiana, had three children: David, Henry and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Harbit had six children: Effie, Prony, Nona, Charles F., Arley and Cecil, the last-named of whom is now deceased. Effie married Archie Dunlop, and has four daughters. Prony, a farmer in Duck Creek township, married Ottie Davis, and has two children—Francis Julian and Lewis. Nona lives in Seattle, Washington. Charles F., a farmer of Hamilton county, Indiana, married Osie Shaw, and has a daughter—Catherine. Arley, who is superintendent for the Andrews Asphalt Paving Company, at Hamilton, Ohio, married Ada Shepley, and they have one daughter—Elizabeth Ann.

WILLIAM LEVI ABBOTT. With great pleasure we present to our readers a brief record of the life of this gentleman, satisfied that a study of his character as a successful man of business will not be without interest or advantage, especially to the young man just entering the busy arena of commerce. William Levi Abbott, proprietor of the Abbott Milling Company, at Elwood, was born at Sulphur Springs, Henry county, Indiana, March 22, 1873, and is a son of George W. and Rebecca Ann (Fesler) Abbott.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Abbott, George Abbott, and his wife, were early settlers of Indiana, whence they came from Virginia, the family having originated in England. They died in Henry county in advanced years, having been the parents of George W., John, Sarah, Mary, William and Mrs. Newcomer. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Abbott, David Fesler, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was also an early Indiana settler, locating in Madison county, and here he passed away when eighty-two years of age, his wife dying at the age of seventy-nine. They had a family of five children: John, Rebecca Ann, Benjamin, William and Catherine, who died soon after her marriage. George W. Abbott was reared in Indiana and here learned the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked for a time at Sulphur Springs. Subsequently, however, he turned his attention to farming, near New Harmony, Illinois, but in 1885 came to Elwood and established himself in the milling business. In this he continued until his death, being in partnership with William L. and others of his sons at different times. His death occurred in Elwood, in 1910, when he was seventy-three years of age, while his widow, a native of Indiana, survives him and still lives in Elwood, where she is well known to the members of the Christian church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven lived to maturity: Mary, the wife of Robert Little, who resides near Frankton, Indiana; Melissa, who married Daniel Little and lives near Florida, Indiana; Daniel L., whose home is in Anderson; Belle, who became the wife of Reuben Silvey, and lives at Elwood; Charles E., who makes his home

at Crown Point, Indiana; William L., of this review; Clarence E., of Elwood; and two who died when young.

William Levi Abbott lived in Henry county until he was six years old, at which time he accompanied his father to Illinois, and there lived four years, during this time attending the public school. When ten years of age the family came to Madison county, and this has been his home ever since. On completing his preliminary educational training, he entered Purdue University, where he spent two terms, studying electrical and mechanical engineering. He subsequently learned the trade of machinist, a vocation which he followed for a period of six years, then entering the business of his father, of which he is now sole proprietor. He does custom grinding, meal, feed, etc., and also handles flour. His trade has enjoyed a healthy and gratifying increase, and his position in the business world is established beyond question. He has shown an interest in fraternal work, and now belongs to Quincey Lodge No. 200, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in all of which he has a wide circle of warm friends. A Republican in politics, he has been one of the wheel-horses of his party in this section, and has been honored by election to the office of alderman for two terms. Mr. Abbott is an expert automobile mechanic and is the sole representative for the Ford car for Pipe Creek and Duck Creek townships, also half of one township in Tipton county and half of one township in Boone county.

On October 5, 1899, Mr. Abbott was married to Miss Ida F. Myerly, daughter of John Henry Myerly. She was born in Madison county, Indiana, south of the city of Elwood, was here reared and educated and has spent her entire life. Like her husband, she has drawn about her numerous admiring friends and is a general favorite socially.

FRANK E. DEHORITY. The general commercial enterprise of Elwood has benefited from the impetus and sustained efforts of three generations of the DeHority family, which is one of the oldest and best known names in this section of Madison county. Mr. F. E. DeHority has spent his active career in the insurance business, and now has a successful business with offices in the DeHority-Heck Block in Elwood.

Frank E. DeHority was born in Elwood, January 15, 1875. His paternal grandfather, James M. DeHority, came from Delaware, and his wife from one of the southern states, and he became one of the pioneer settlers of Perkinsville, Indiana, and subsequently was one of the early residents at Elwood. For a number of years he was in the grain and general merchandise business, but his regular profession was that of physician, and he is well remembered as a kindly and skillful old doctor who was the friend and adviser to many families in this neighborhood. He was also a minister of the gospel. He and his wife both attained good old age, and of their children two reached maturity, J. H. and John W.

The parents of Mr. F. E. DeHority were John W. and Jane (Moore) DeHority. The grandparents on the mother's side were Thomas and Susan Moore, who were also among the pioneers of Madison county, having arrived here when the Indians still made this their home. In the Moore family were the following children: John, Joseph, William, Letha, Julia, Thomas, Jane and Madison. Mr. John W. DeHority was reared in Madison county, and subsequently entered the general mer-

chandise business at Elwood, with his father and with his brother, J. H., under the firm name of J. M. DeHority & Sons. He was also owner of some farm lands, and continued in active and prosperous business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881 when he was forty years of age. His wife is still living in Elwood. They were members of the Methodist-Protestant church. Of their eight children, four are now living, namely: William A., of Indianapolis; Charles C., of Elwood; Cora B., wife of Elma C. Heck, of Elwood and Frank E., of Elwood.

In his native town of Elwood, Mr. Frank E. DeHority attended the public schools and besides the advantages of a comfortable home and good moral and intellectual environments for his youth, he was given special advantages in the way of schooling and spent three years as a student of Purdue University at LaFayette. He began his career as contractor, but most of his business attention has been given to insurance and farming. He now owns a farm of eighty acres in Duck Creek township and another in Lafayette township of the same acreage. For ten years Mr. DeHority served as secretary of the Fair Association and has always been public spirited and liberal in helping to promote the welfare of this community.

March 19, 1894, he married Miss Myrtle Clymer, a daughter of Royal H. Clymer. Mrs. DeHority was born in Elwood and both her parents are natives of this state. Mr. and Mrs. DeHority have one son, Robert. She is an active member of the Methodist church and his fraternal affiliations are with Quincy Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M.; Elwood Chapter No. 109, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery No. 32, K. T., and has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Indianapolis Consistory. Mr. DeHority is also affiliated with the Elks Lodge, and is popular in all civic circles. He is one of the prominent Democrats of Madison county, and for two years served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Madison county.

MARSHALL A. HAWKES, proprietor of a plumbing, heating and tinning business, at No. 1451 South A. street, Elwood, has been a resident of this city since 1906, and is a gentleman well known to be intelligent, enterprising and of good judgment in business affairs, so that he has been generally successful in his undertakings. Mr. Hawkes is another example of the self-made men of which this country is so justly proud, for from boyhood his career has been one of industry and well-directed effort, and the position he now occupies as an honored and honorable man of affairs has been gained by no fortunate turn of circumstances, but rather as the well-merited reward of faithful endeavor. Mr. Hawkes was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, April 21, 1874, and is a son of Albert G. and Hester J. (Marshall) Hawkes.

Russell Hawkes, the paternal grandfather of Marshall A. Hawkes, was born in Maine, of English descent, while his wife, Frances (Campbell) Hawkes, also a native of the Pine Tree state, was descended from Scotch ancestry. They were the parents of eight children: Ellen, Mary, Rebecca, Octavia, Albert G., Amelia, Benjamin and Nathaniel. Of these Benjamin met his death while serving as a soldier during the Civil war, in General Hooker's retreat. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hawkes was John Marshall, who married Margaret Mackey, both being natives of New York. Mr. Marshall was a mechanic, and met his death in an accident in the gas works in which he worked in New York. He and his wife had five children: Mary, Martha, Jesse, Hester J. and Sidney.

Albert G. Hawkes was born in the state of Maine, and there grew to manhood, learning the trade of pattern-maker, which he followed in Baltimore, Maryland, for a number of years. He later went to Chicago, where he spent thirteen years at his trade, subsequently removed to Portage, Wisconsin, later returned to Chicago, and from that point went to Leesburg. On March 16, 1897, he came to Elwood, where he and his wife still reside, he being eighty-two years old, while she has reached her seventy-sixth year. They are faithful members of the Presbyterian church. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes: Adeline Octavia, who became the wife of H. M. Baxter, of Leesburg, Indiana; Russell N., who is now deceased; and Marshall A., of this review.

Marshall A. Hawkes was still a small child when taken to Chicago by his parents, and there he received the greater part of his education, although he later attended also the public schools of Portage, Wisconsin. On the family's return to Chicago, he became a cash boy in one of the large department stores of that city, but after a short experience in that line turned his attention to the printing business, at which he worked for eight months. At the end of that period he began to learn the trade of plumber, with Thomas Conlin, of Chicago, and in 1894 left the Illinois metropolis and went to Leesburg, Indiana, which city was his home until his advent in Elwood, in 1906, at which time he established himself in his present business. He has a finely equipped store, fitted for expert work in plumbing, tinning, gas fitting, heating and heavy sheet-iron work and employs a number of skilled assistants, and his excellent workmanship and absolute reliability have gained him a large trade. This has been built up from a modest start, and it has been due to his good management, thorough knowledge of his calling, and ability to recognize the needs of his community, that he has prospered. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and at all times has manifested a commendable desire to lend his aid and influence to whatever movements have promised to benefit Elwood or its people in any way.

Mr. Hawkes is a member of Quincy Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M.; Seneca Tribe No. 113, Improved Order of Red Men; Aerie No. 201, Fraternal Order of Eagles; and Lodge No. 166, Knights of Pythias. In the campaign of 1912 he gave his support to the new Progressive party, and has continued to aid its principles and candidates. He is unmarried.

W. A. FAUST. After a business career in the city of Elwood where he was connected with the clothing trade for a number of years, Mr. Faust has recently given up city life for agriculture, and is now numbered among the successful and progressive farmers in Pipe Creek township. He was a trustee of the township until he resigned, and now devotes all his time to the cultivation of the one hundred and fifty acres comprising his model country place. However, he and his family still keep their residence in Elwood, and occupy a comfortable home at 906 South A street.

William A. Faust is a native of Indiana, born August 21, 1879, in Rush county, a son of William P. and Lucinda (Lee) Faust. William P. Faust, the father, came from Pennsylvania, and the mother was from Virginia, and belonged to the old Lee family which has produced so many famous characters in American history. When the father came to Indiana, he first located in Hamilton county, and spent his active years there as a farmer, and one of the influential local citizens. There

were five children in the family, of whom William A., was the oldest, the others being Ray, Gilbert, Viola Overdorf, and Raymond. The mother of these children is still living and has her home in Elwood.

William A. Faust has spent practically all his career in Madison county, grew up among the boys of the county during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, and attended first the common schools and later graduated from the Elwood high school. While he was going to school he also worked on the home farm, and in that way had a thorough practical experience of agriculture in all its phases before he had reached manhood. For twelve years he was actively engaged in business as a clothier in Elwood. He finally gave up that line of effort and went out on his farm, which he now makes his business, and which he conducts in a very profitable manner.

In 1901 Mr. Faust married Miss Julia Kline, of Lebanon, Ohio, a daughter of William and Iva (Perrin) Kline. The two children who have come into their home are: Byron and Mary Louise. Mr. Faust is a public-spirited citizen, always willing to help along any worthy cause, but has no aspirations for political office. However, he was drafted to fill the office of trustee of Pipe Creek township and held that office for a time, until he felt that he could resign without detriment to duties entrusted to his care. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

BARNEY FLANAGAN. The calling of auctioneering is more a profession than a business, and the qualifications necessary to be possessed by those who would become successful in this line are indeed numerous. It has been said that good auctioneers are born, not made; a person can learn to be a doctor, a lawyer, or a minister, but there have never been institutions in which the student could learn this fascinating vocation. An excellent judge of values, with the ability to give an intelligent and elaborate description of the thousands and thousands of different articles that pass through his hands, with that peculiar and most necessary faculty of expressing his thoughts extemporaneously, and above all with the quickness and responsiveness, imagination, sympathy and humor which have come as a heritage from his Irish forefathers, Barney Flanagan has become almost a national figure in auctioneering circles, and is one of the few who are successfully engaged in this occupation today. In addition, he is the owner of a well-cultivated farm of 138 acres, located in Lafayette township, and has the added distinction of being a self-made man, having worked his way up from humble and obscure boyhood to a recognized position of prestige among his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Flanagan was born in 1849, on a sailing vessel on the Atlantic ocean, the day that land was sighted. This ship was afterwards lost in a storm at sea. He is a son of Michael and Mary (Nester) Flanagan, the former born in County Dublin, Ireland, about twenty miles from the city of Dublin, where he was a farmer and leased land before coming to the United States. After landing at New Orleans, the little family made its way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father died of sunstroke, leaving the widow with her infant son. Barney Flanagan received a somewhat limited education, and as a lad with his mother in Cincinnati he drifted around the city, living precariously until she married Michael Dolan. Later, his step-father, Mr. Dolan, having worked out and made enough to buy a farm of 114 acres in Henry county, Indiana,

Barney joined him and continued to reside on the farm until 1881. In that year Mr. Flanagan came to Madison county, where he settled on an eighty-acre farm on Stony creek, and here he continued to live nineteen years and then sold out and bought 135 acres in Lafayette township. He is a successful farmer, but also devotes largely of his time to auctioneering, his services being in constant demand in this and other sections of the state.

In 1871 Mr. Flanagan was married to Miss Mary Anderson, and to this union there were born fourteen children, namely: Eddie, W. A., Charles, Mary, Rose, James, Julia, Cora, Pearl, Maud, Howard, Jessie, Hazel and Barney, Jr., of whom Eddie, Charles, James and Jessie are deceased. Mr. Flanagan's second marriage was to Mrs. Victoria A. (Davis) Hartzell, widow of Henry Hartzell, by whom she had six children: Dallas, Ethel, Eva, Lorin, Howard and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan have had no children. Her parents, John S. and Nancy (Scoot) Davis, were natives of North Carolina, who spent their latter years in Madison county, Indiana, and were the parents of nine children, as follows: Harvey, Mrs. Martha Peiky, Miles, Elisha, Mrs. Lavina Titus, Victoria, Olive M., Mrs. Mary Sullivan and John A.

S. J. STOTTLEMYER, M. D. The medical profession of Madison county is ably and worthily represented at Linwood by Dr. S. J. Stottlemeyer, widely known as a physician and surgeon and as a citizen who has been a prominent factor in the development of his community's interests. Dr. Stottlemeyer was born near Pendleton, Indiana, December 27, 1879, and is a son of James and Mary (Gaver) Stottlemeyer.

James Stottlemeyer was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and was twenty-two years of age when he came to Madison county, Indiana. He has spent his career in agricultural pursuits and is now one of the substantial citizens of Anderson township, owning a valuable farming property south of the city of Anderson. He and his wife have had a family of eleven children: Mollie, now Mrs. Preston; Roy; Ida, who is deceased; Dr. S. J.; William; Ira; Claude; Lillian, now Mrs. Jarvis; Fannie, now Mrs. Russell; Ruby, now Mrs. Button; and Frank.

S. J. Stottlemeyer obtained excellent educational advantages, but he worked his way through and is a self-made man. His early training was secured in the country schools, following which he took a course in the Marion Normal College, graduating therefrom in August, 1901. He then studied pharmacy at the Valparaiso schools till 1904. At this time he adopted the profession of educator, and for nine years was engaged in teaching school in Madison county, ending as principal of the Markleville schools; in the meantime he had prepared himself to enter medicine. His studies in this science were prosecuted in the Illinois Medical College, and the medical department of Loyola University, Chicago, and upon his graduation from that institution he became an interne in the Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, and also did special work at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Doctor Stottlemeyer entered upon the practice of his profession at Linwood, in 1911, and this place has since been his field of endeavor. He engages in a general practice, but has specialized in children's diseases and is widely known in this branch of his calling. A close student, a careful practitioner and a steady-handed surgeon, he has taken advantage of the various inventions and discoveries which have marked the history of the medical and surgical sciences during recent years, and has assisted in advancing the interests of his

vocation in Madison county by his active work as a member of the various medical organizations. His success has been due to no adventitious circumstance, but has come as a direct result of years of preparation and devotion to his profession.

On August 11, 1908, at Anderson, Doctor Stottlemeyer was united in marriage with Miss Ethel V. Stinson, who was born in Illinois, but moved to Madison county in early childhood. She is a member of an old and honored family of this section. Doctor Stottlemeyer is a Democrat in his political views, but has never cared for public office though he has been nominated for coroner. He has co-operated with other earnest citizens in securing benefits for the city of his adoption, especially along the lines of education.

HEZEKIAH TAPPAN. Although now living retired from active pursuits Hezekiah Tappan, of North Anderson, is still the owner of a handsome property of one hundred acres in Anderson township, where for a number of years he was extensively engaged in pursuits of an agricultural nature. He belongs to one of Madison county's old and honored families, and is a native son of this county, having been born on the old David D. Tappan farm in Richland township, December 8, 1852, born to David D. and Elizabeth (McNear) Tappan.

James Tappan, the great-grandfather of Hezekiah Tappan, was born and raised in Woodbridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, from whence his son, Isaac, and the latter's wife, Eleanor (Dunham) Tappan, moved to Madison county, Indiana, at an early period in the history of the state. Isaac Tappan was an agriculturist throughout his life, and became one of the substantial men of his day in Richland township.

David D. Tappan was born October 19, 1821, and was reared on the old home place, being trained in agricultural pursuits and assisting his father and brothers to clear the greater part of the farm. His death occurred on the 28th of April, 1890. His wife was born August 24, 1832. Their long residence in this section gave them a wide acquaintance, and everywhere they won and retained, the esteem and respect of those who knew them. They became the parents of ten children: Eleanor C., who married James M. Foukner; Hezekiah, of this review; Mary M., deceased, who was the wife of J. M. Watkins; Emma, who married the Rev. Jackson; Nora, now Mrs. Kirk; Eliza J., the wife of Mr. Heritage; and William, Isaac, Edward and Elmer, who are all deceased.

Hezekiah Tappan was reared on the farm on which he was born, and secured his education during the short winter terms in the old Dillon school, which was located on the Tappan homestead. On reaching manhood he followed in the footsteps of his forefathers, adopting farming as his vocation, and during his active years was successful in developing a handsome and valuable property. For some time he specialized in young stock, and still has an interest in ventures along this line. Since his retirement he has resided in his comfortable modern residence located at No. 49 Honey street, North Anderson. Mr. Tappan is known as a man who is alive to all the important issues of the day, and who takes an active interest in the welfare of his community. In business circles he bears an excellent reputation for integrity and honorable dealing, and everywhere he has the respect and esteem of those who know him.

On the 3d of October, 1894, Mr. Tappan was married to Miss Gertrude V. McCarty, and to this union there have been born six children: Herbert L., Mildred E., Marjorie M., Olive P., Vera L. and Robert Whit-

comb. In political matters Mr. Tappan is a Progressive Republican, but his interest in public matters has been confined to that taken by every good citizen, and he has never sought or desired public office. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM MELVILLE CROAN. Professor Croan is one among the few who can boast of spending his life in Madison county. With the exception of a brief residence in Nebraska and Iowa he has lived his three score years within a few miles of his birthplace.

Professor Croan was born near Anderson on the 23d of July, 1853, a son of the Hon. David E. Croan, who was one of Madison county's progressive, intelligent and successful farmers. The old Croan homestead in Richland township is yet pointed out as a model farm residence. The Hon. David E. Croan was to some extent a politician as well as a farmer, and in 1864 he was elected as a Democrat to membership in the Indiana legislature, where he took a prominent part in the proceedings of that body and served on important committees. His wife, Rebecca A., was a daughter of the late Hon. Uriah Van Pelt, one of the early associate justices of the Circuit court, whose family has always held prominence in this county.

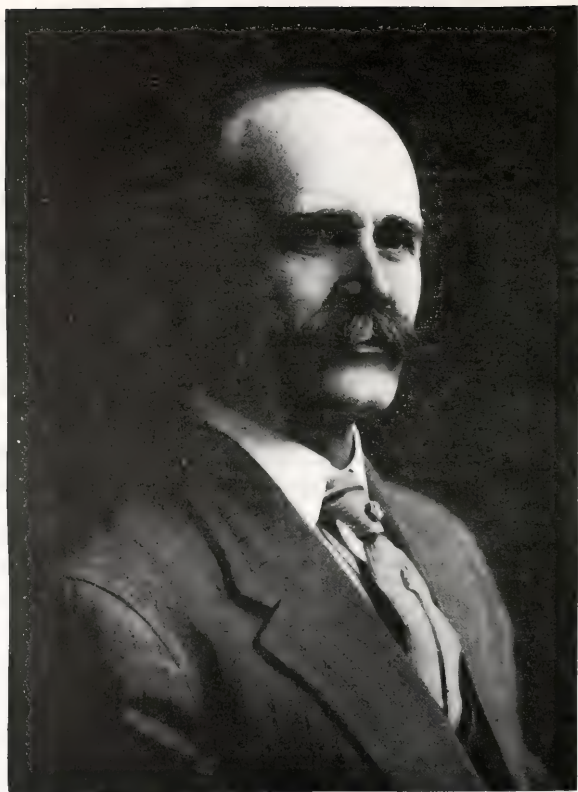
Professor William M. Croan was from his boyhood a student, and after mastering the rudiments of the common schools he was placed under the tutorship of Professor Joseph Franklin in a private school at Anderson, where he fitted himself for the vocation of a teacher in the schools of his native state, and was a district teacher, principal, superintendent and county school superintendent in Madison county. Afterward he was president of the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa, and Lincoln, Nebraska, for ten years. He is also a graduate of the North Western Christian University, of Indianapolis, Indiana, now Butler College, of Irvington, Indiana.

Professor Croan has the distinction of having inaugurated the system of graduation from the district schools in Indiana, and under his direction the first graduating exercises in the common schools of Indiana took place in Madison county. It was while Professor Croan was county superintendent of schools that he ferreted out the nefarious practice of selling state board questions and brought the guilty parties to justice.

As a local correspondent for the Anderson papers over the *nom-de-plume* of "Killbuck Crane," Professor Croan developed a taste for journalism. He became the editor and half owner of the *Anderson Democrat* in 1877, and continued in this capacity until elected county school superintendent. The *Democrat* under the management of Professor Croan was decidedly one of the best weekly publications in Indiana. Professor Croan also has the distinction of being the first person to give James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, literary employment, as Mr. Riley was the local editor under Professor Croan's management of the *Democrat*.

On the 16th of October, 1878, Professor Croan was married to Jessie Fremont Myers, a daughter of Samuel Myers and sister of Captain William R. Myers, a prominent politician, a member of Congress, and secretary of the state of Indiana. They were blessed with three children: David, who died in Anderson in October, 1899, aged twenty years; Margaret, who died at Shenandoah, Iowa, in May, 1888, at four years of age; and Katharine, who was married to Walter Sidney Green-





A. M. Oswalt,



Ernest Moswale.

ough, of Indianapolis, at the Croan home in this city, July 6, 1912. Mrs. Jesse Myers Croan is a native of the city of Anderson, and is one of the progressive, intellectual and philanthropic women of this community. She takes pride in the fact that she is the namesake of Jessie Fremont, the wife of the great American "path finder." Her father, Samuel Myers, was one of the early settlers of Anderson township. He served for many years as a township trustee, and had advanced ideas of education and did much in the upbuilding of the district schools of his locality. Mrs. Croan is one of the literary, philanthropic and society leaders of Anderson, and belongs to many literary and social clubs, and was one of the first women to be appointed on the Library board of Anderson.

Professor Croan has been engaged in the life insurance business for several years, in which he has been signally successful, and he is now vice president and superintendent of agents of one of the great life insurance companies of the country. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has always followed the flag of his party. When it has gone down to defeat his slogan has been "Up and at 'em again." He is an admirer of Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and during a residence of several years at Lincoln, Nebraska, was in close personal relations with and formed a warm friendship for the Great Commoner.

Professor Croan stands high as a Mason, having passed all the chairs in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. He is a past eminent commander of Anderson Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar, and has also crossed the desert over the hot sands at Indianapolis, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

ALONZO M. OSWALT. One of the most satisfactory business enterprises of Anderson is the Oswalt Printing Company, at whose plant 713-723 Meridian street they do a general printing business and also manufacture paper boxes. This business was established in 1907, and in 1912 was incorporated. It is a well equipped establishment, does all the grades of composition work and the best of press work, and in its various departments is a business which has a more than local patronage. The firm does printing on contract for many business and stationery houses over a broad territory, and in the manufacture of paper boxes it sends its goods to all parts of this and neighboring states.

The organizer of this important business concern was Alonzo M. Oswalt, in his lifetime one of Anderson's most prominent men. He was born at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, February 2, 1862, and he was reared and educated in that commonwealth. Moving to Indiana and locating at Indianapolis, he was in business there for a time, and in 1893 came to Anderson. In this city he was for a number of years identified with the wholesale candy and grocery trade. Later, however, he engaged in printing, and in 1907 established the Oswalt Printing Company, a concern of which he continued as the head until his death on April 27, 1911. He was one of the active workers and promoters of the Young Men's Christian Association, and gave much of his time and energy to that organization. He served as a trustee and deacon in the Congregational church, and fraternally was one of the first members of Anderson Lodge, No. 1, Loyal Order of Moose, and was also a member of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias. His death occurred in Harold Hospital at Noblesville after an unsuccessful operation for appendicitis, and his body was laid to rest in Maplewood cemetery on the 30th of April, 1911.

On the 14th of April, 1881, Mr. Oswalt was married to Miss Mary Morgan, of Brazil, Indiana, and their four children are: Mrs. H. G. Wilcox, Mrs. Harry W. Crull, and Ernest and Ben Oswalt, both sons living in Anderson.

ERNEST M. OSWALT, the manager of the Oswalt Printing & Paper Box Company, is recognized as one of the enterprising and capable young business men of Anderson. He has been the manager of the enterprise since the death of his father, the founder. He was born at Brazil, Indiana, October 2, 1887, and he has lived in Anderson since 1893, receiving his education in the grammar and high school of this city. From the Anderson High School he entered the Winona Technical Institute at Indianapolis, where he was graduated in 1907. In leaving that school of learning he joined his father in the printing business, and is an expert not only in business management but in the technical details of all departments.

Mr. Oswalt is also the owner of "The Springhouse," a modern confectionery store, and incidentally one of the finest stores of its kind in the Central States. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Liberal Life Assurance Company and while not actively engaged in the management of the Farmers Trust Company, it is understood he is one of the prominent stock-holders.

On November 4, 1910, Mr. Oswalt was married to Miss Hazel Beck, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Beck. Mrs. Oswalt is one of the accomplished younger members of the Anderson social circles, and both she and her husband are very popular in the county seat. Mr. Oswalt is one of the best known Masons in eastern Indiana. His various connections with the order include Fellowship Lodge, No. 681, F. & A. M.; Anderson Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery, No. 32, K. T.; Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He has also attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, belongs to the Valley of Indianapolis, and is a widely read and thoroughly informed member of the ancient craft. His other fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose.

HARRY D. MARIS. Madison county has a creditable number of substantial business men who began their careers at the bottom and by force of individual ability and studious application have become numbered among the group of business leaders and foremost merchants. Mr. Harry D. Maris, president of the R. L. Leeson Company at Alexandria, is an example of such a man. He is at the head of one of the largest and best equipped department stores in the county.

Harry D. Maris was born in Orange county, at Paoli, Indiana, on October 3, 1872. He was one of the children in the family of Thomas and Anna (White) Maris, both of whom were natives of Indiana. The paternal grandfather was Aaron Maris, who married Mary Farlow. They were both born in North Carolina, and were among the pioneer farmers in Orange county, Indiana, where they died when comparatively young. Their large family of children were as follows: Mary White of Billings, Montana; Thomas; Sarah Hubbard of Muskogee, Oklahoma; Ruth Montgomery of Paoli; Aaron of Paoli. On the mother's side the grandfather was Abraham White, whose wife was Mary (Lindley) White. They were also natives of South Carolina, and pioneers in

Orange county, Indiana, where they died, the father when passed middle age and the mother at seventy-nine years. Their five children were Thomas L.; Robert; Eliza; Anna, and Amy. Abraham White was for many years a merchant at Paoli.

Thomas Maris, the father, was reared in Orange county, was a farmer by occupation, and now lives in Paoli. His wife died in January, 1913, at the age of seventy-five. The religious affiliations of both parents was with the Quaker church. Their family consisted of ten children, four of whom lived to adult life, namely: Oliver L., of DuFrost, Canada; Samuel L., who died in 1897; Harry D., of Alexander; and Robert, of Paoli.

Mr. Harry D. Maris spent his youth on his father's farm in Orange county, and in the meantime attended the district school. At home up to the age of eighteen, he then began clerking in a store at Paoli, and during the next three years learned the fundamentals of mercantile business. Elwood, in Madison county, was the scene of his most important advance in business life, and there he entered the employ of R. L. Leeson. By his industry and attention to the work in hand he advanced himself rapidly in the confidence of his employer, and when Mr. Leeson established a branch store in Alexandria in 1903, Mr. Maris was selected as manager. He continued in that capacity until the first of January, 1913, at which time a reorganization was effected and Mr. Maris became president of what is generally known as the Alexandria Store Company. This is a department store handling a large stock of dry-goods, carpets, shoes, groceries and novelties, and employs about forty people in all its branches. On June 17, 1903, Mr. Maris married Miss Noravine Stafford, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Sims) Stafford. Mrs. Maris is a native of Lebanon, Indiana, and her parents were also natives of this state and now living in Alexandria. Of the four children Mrs. Maris was the second and the others are Charles; John Stafford, of Fort Wayne; and Martha Reed, of Indianapolis. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Maris are Robert, Roger, and Martha Ruth. Mr. Maris is a member of the Christian church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Alexandria Lodge No. 255, A. F. & A. M., Alexandria Chapter No. 99, R. A. M., Alexandria Council No. 85, R. & S. M., and also with the Lodge of Elks No. 478 at Alexandria. In politics he is a Republican.

W. H. FULLER. In Monroe township, Madison county, resides one of the long-time residents and highly-respected citizens of the county whose name should stand among those at the head of any list of honored pioneers who have done their duty, and more, in the development of the institutions of civilization in the state of Indiana. A native of Madison county, he has spent his entire career within its limits, and has not only won material success, being the owner of three hundred acres of valuable land, but has also gained what is far more worthy of attainment, the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. W. H. Fuller was born on the old Fuller homestead place in Richland township, Madison county.

The Fuller family was founded in Madison county by the grandfather of W. H. Fuller, John Henry Fuller, who brought his family to this county at an early day and settled on an uncleared farm in the woods in Richland township. There he removed the timber, broke his land, developed a farm, and experienced the various hardships which fall to the lot of the early settler in any undeveloped region, and

eventually became a substantial agriculturist. Jacob Fuller was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his parents from Pike county, Kentucky, to Madison county, Indiana, and here he grew to manhood and was reared to agricultural pursuits. Educated in the hard school of practical experience to a realization of the value of thrift, industry and economy, he was able to make a success of his ventures and to attain a place among the substantial men of Richland township. He married Eliza Noble, and they became the parents of the following children: Tillman, W. H., Willard, Randolph, John and Catherine, of whom W. H., Randolph and John still survive.

Like other farmers' sons of his day and locality, W. H. Fuller divided his boyhood and youth between attendance at the district schools during the winter terms and work on the homestead in the summer months, thus receiving a good mental training and at the same time being taught the duties of the successful agriculturist. On reaching his majority, he embarked upon a career of his own, beginning agricultural pursuits in Richland township and subsequently moving to Monroe township, where he is now located. His first tract of land here was almost wholly uncultivated, but by industry and perseverance he cleared it, doing most of the work with his own hands—grubbing, logging, fencing, ditching, etc. Subsequently he added to his original purchase, and as each piece of land has been bought it has been cleared and improved, and suitable buildings have been erected. The high rewards to be attained by a life of industry and integrity are shown in Mr. Fuller's career, this fact being evidenced by his valuable modern homestead.

Mr. Fuller was married first to Miss Ella Millsbaugh, and to this union there were born two children, Tillman and Rena, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Fuller's second marriage was to Miss Cynthia Schoey, by whom he had these children: Ollie, who is deceased; Frank; Grover; Ray Rex; Pauline; Muriel; William; Garnett, who is deceased. Mr. Fuller is a Democrat in his political views, but has not been particularly active in public affairs. The members of his family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches.

ELMER E. HOEL. Many of the most successful agriculturists of Madison county are carrying on operations on farms on which they were born, their long association with which has made them thoroughly familiar with soil and climatic conditions and thus has enabled them to gain a full measure of success from their operations. Prominent among this class of representative men is Elmer E. Hoel, of Adams township, the owner of 146 acres of well-cultivated land on section 15, who is known in his community as a public-spirited citizen and able man of business. Mr. Hoel was born on his present farm in Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, August 6, 1863, and is a son of Martin W. and Sarah (Richwine) Hoel, both now deceased. His parents were natives of Ohio and on first coming to Indiana located on land in Rush county, from whence they subsequently removed to Madison county. Here they spent the remainder of their lives, making a comfortable home for their family and developing a good farm. They were highly esteemed in their community as law-abiding Christian people, who were known for their charity and hospitality. To them there were born four children, namely: Elmer E., of this review; Mazie, who became the wife of George Zukle; William, an agriculturist of Adams township; and Thomas, who resides in Oklahoma.

Like other farmers' sons of his day and locality, Elmer E. Hoel divided his boyhood between attending the district schools of his locality during the winter months and assisting his father in the work of the home farm during the summer seasons, and thus grew to manhood, receiving a liberal mental training, while his physical welfare was not neglected. He was thoroughly instructed by his father in the numerous subjects upon which the successful farmer and stock raiser should be informed, and on reaching manhood embarked upon an agricultural career of his own, and his industry, perseverance and energetic effort has resulted in a well merited success. He has his tract of 146 acres under a high state of cultivation, and upon it may be found a full set of farm buildings, substantial in character and modern in architecture. He raises large crops which find a ready sale in the adjacent markets, where his fine cattle bring top-notch prices. For a number of years Mr. Hoel has operated a threshing machine during the seasons and in this as in other lines he has achieved satisfactory results. He is progressive and energetic in all things, and to the possession of these qualities may be attributed much of his success.

On February 16, 1890, Mr. Hoel was married to Miss Lydia Bowers, who was born, reared and educated in Henry county, Indiana, and to this union there have been born two children: Thamer, born September 22, 1891, who received his education in the public schools of Adams township, and is now assisting his father in the cultivation of the homestead; and Chrystal, born February 3, 1897, who is still attending the public schools. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Hoel are rearing two nieces, Elizabeth B. Bowers and Ruby Garnett. Mr. and Mrs. Hoel are honest, hospitable people, whose home is ever open to their hosts of friends. They are consistent members of the Christian church and have been active in religious and charitable movements. Mr. Hoel's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, but outside of taking a good citizen's interest in matters that pertain to the welfare of his section, he has not been active in political matters.

HENRY V. BECK. An industrious and well-to-do agriculturist of Van Buren township, Henry V. Beck holds an assured position among its respected citizens, his industry, uprightness, and neighborly dealing having gained for him the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has so long lived. A native of Madison county, he was born in 1846, in Monroe township, of pioneer ancestry.

His father, John Beck, came from North Carolina to Indiana, settling in Madison county while a large part of the country roundabout was in its pristine wildness. Taking up a tract of land from the Government, he erected a log cabin for the use of himself and family, and labored with true pioneer grit and courage to redeem a farm from the wilderness. He married Mary E. Shelton, who was likewise a native of North Carolina, and she ably assisted him in his efforts to establish a home, doing her full share of the pioneer work, which included the carding, spinning and weaving of the homespun material in which she clothed her little family, which consisted, beside herself and husband, of two children, namely: Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Woods; and Henry V., the special subject of this brief biographical sketch.

As a boy and youth Henry V. Beck attended the Whitehall school, a pioneer institution of learning in which he obtained a practical knowledge of the common branches of study. When out of school he assisted

his father in clearing and improving a homestead, gaining wisdom and experience in regard to agriculture. When ready to start in life as a farmer, Mr. Beck rented land in Van Buren township, and managed it so efficiently and well that he saved money, and when he had accumulated a sufficient sum to warrant him in becoming a landholder he bought his present farm of seventy-nine acres, which is finely located on the Anderson and Marion road, or pike, about two miles north of Summitville.

Mr. Beck married, in 1866, Nancy Hoppes, daughter of Samuel and Lavina Hoppes, and of the nine children born of their union seven are living, namely: Cornelia, wife of a Mr. Johnson; Alma, wife of Mr. Simmons; John; Oley; Mert; Fleet; and Burrel. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Beck are members of the Christian church, and have reared their children in the same faith.

HARRY SAVAGE. Some of the most successful of Madison county's farmers are men of the younger generation, who are applying modern methods to their work with very satisfactory results. In this class is Harry Savage, the owner of a well-cultivated and valuable property of eighty acres, located on the Gillman road, in Monroe township. Mr. Savage has been the architect of his own fortunes, in that the success he has achieved has come as a direct result of his own efforts, for when he embarked upon his career he was given neither financial assistance nor the support of influential friends. He is a native of Madison county, having been born in the vicinity of Perkinsville, in Jackson township, in 1883, and is a son of Walter and Nancy (Welchom) Savage. His father, a native of the state of Iowa, migrated to Indiana as a young man, and here has passed his subsequent career, being one of the substantial citizens of Jackson township, where he owns a large tract of land. He and his wife have been the parents of seven children, namely: Gertrude, who became the wife of Mr. Brown; Harry; Glenn; Warren, who married Myrtle Hancock; Ray; Everett; and Orval, who is deceased.

Harry Savage received his education in the graded schools of the city of Anderson, and during his vacation periods assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm. At the time of his marriage he gave up his employment in the mills of that city and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, starting in a modest manner and gradually increasing the extent of his operations. Mr. Savage is now the owner of a well-developed tract of eighty acres, which repays him for the intelligent and industrious labor he has expended upon it, and the success which has come to him is but the just reward therefor. In addition to general farming, he has engaged in stock raising, and he now has a large herd of well-fed, sleek cattle, his stock at all times commanding top-notch prices in the markets.

In January, 1909, Mr. Savage was married to Mrs. Fannie (Hood) Duffy, widow of Ed. Duffy, by whom she had one son—Harold. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Savage: Paul and Nancy. Richard Hood, the father of Mrs. Savage, was born in Rush county, Indiana, and as a young man came to Madison county, Indiana, purchasing a farm about one mile west of Alexandria, on which he carried on operations during the remainder of his active career. He married Mary Ellsworth, whose father was a Scotchman by birth, and who removed to Ireland and thence to the United States, settling at an early time in Madison county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hood are now deceased. They

were the parents of two children: Fannie, who married Mr. Savage; and Bella, who was married September 29, 1910, and has one child.

Mr. Savage is a member of Prible Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has numerous friends. He has devoted his entire attention to the cultivation of the soil and to his home, and has had neither time nor inclination to enter public life.

W. EDWARD TERWILLIGER. Four miles east of Elwood on the Dundee pike is situated one of the finest rural homes of Madison county, excellent not alone in the fertility of its soil and the value of its crops, but also for its many exceptional improvements. The Terwilliger farm comprises two hundred and thirty-three and a half acres of rolling and well drained land, and Mr. Terwilliger is devoting its acreage to general farming and stock raising. He has shown much enterprise in his business career, and enjoys the respect and admiration always paid to a successful man.

W. Edward Terwilliger was born September 8, 1885, in Allen county, Ohio, near the city of Lima. His parents are D. F. and Flora (Crider) Terwilliger. His father is a well known farmer and land owner and is county commissioner of Madison county. The children in the family of the parents are named as follows: Oscar; W. Edward; Harvey; Bertha; Lilly; Ethel; Arthur, and Alton.

W. Edward Terwilliger was a child when the family left Allen county, Ohio, and moved to Tipton county, Indiana, his father locating in what was then a swamp, but is now considered among the best land in Indiana. Mr. Terwilliger was married October 3, 1906, to Miss Nora Glass, daughter of J. H. and Otila (Meyer) Glass. Mrs. Terwilliger was the only child of her parents, and she had the advantages of a good home and was well educated. Mr. and Mrs. Terwilliger have one child, Jean, born December 12, 1907. The family worship in the Presbyterian church.

JOHN D. HAYS. In the vicinity of Frankton is the old Wise homestead, familiarly known throughout this region, and now occupied by Mr. John D. Hays, one of the progressive agriculturists and public spirited citizens of this part of the county. Mr. Hays operates one hundred and sixty acres of land, raises grain and stock, and each year turns over a good amount of business to the credit side of his ledger.

John D. Hays was born September 30, 1866, in Rush county, Indiana, a son of Alexander and Margaret (Duncan) Hays. By occupation his father was also a farmer, and during the period of the Civil war served as a Union soldier, enduring the hardships of many campaigns during that great war. There were two other children in the family, namely, Lindy, the wife of E. Harold, and the mother of twelve children; and Pearl, who married a Mr. Fowler.

John D. Hays spent his youth in Rush county, was reared on a farm and attended common schools, and had a practical training in the occupation which he has made his vocation in life. Mr. Hays married Miss Cora Reason, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Morris) Reason. Her father was born and reared in Rush county, was a farmer who owned a large amount of land in that section and is still living there. In the Reason family were eighteen children, most of whom grew up and acquired an honorable and substantial position in life. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Hays are Fay, Raymond, Ivan, Gurma and Gerald.

The last three are now attending school. Mr. Hays is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, votes the Republican ticket and he and his family worship in the Christian church.

WILLIAM PENN CUNNINGHAM. The history of the business achievement of William Penn Cunningham is one that is well worthy of mention in this work, and is one that shows forth the sturdy qualities of the man better than mere words of praise could ever do. From a small beginning, one bit of advancement has steadily and consistently followed another, year by year, until he has long since been reckoned among the more successful and prosperous farming men of the community or of the county. His property, indeed, extends into Delaware county, a fine place of one hundred acres lying just across the line between Madison and Delaware counties. His Madison county farm comprises a forty-acre tract, and other property also figures significantly upon his tax list. He has long taken a leading part in the community that holds his abiding place, and shares in the esteem and regard of the best people of the town.

William Penn Cunningham was born in 1860, the first day of February being his natal day, and West Virginia the place of his birth. He is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Thompson) Cunningham, the father a man of Scotch parentage, but of Virginia birth and breeding. He was the son of Thomas Cunningham, who came to these shores from his native Scotland in young manhood, and in West Virginia established the family. Benjamin Cunningham entered upon a farming life and was fairly prosperous in his ambitions. He reared a family of ten children, named as follows: Anna; Alice, deceased; George; David, deceased; William Penn; Samuel, deceased; Joseph; Kate; Ida; Sarah, and Mary.

In common with his brothers and sisters, William Cunningham attended the district schools of his day in West Virginia, and he was twenty years old when he left his Virginia home and came to Henry county, Indiana. In his boyhood home, he had been proficiently trained in the work of the farm, and he hired out to a farmer in Henry county, with whom he worked for four consecutive years. He later took up railroad work and was employed as foreman of a crew for some time, but gave up the work to identify himself once more with farm life. It was his wish, however, to reach a degree of independence in his work, and instead of hiring his services to some farmer, he rented a farm which he proceeded to operate on his own responsibility. He had soon realized a profit sufficient to permit his purchase of a piece of land comprising twenty-seven acres, which he was able to add to from time to time, by the exercise of his best judgment and by practicing a rigid economy in everything. He lived on his original purchase of twenty-seven acres for three years, then moved to another farm in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, and for eight years the home of the family was located there. It was then that the truck farming idea seized Mr. Cunningham, and he bought fifteen acres of fine land which he devoted to truck gardening exclusively, and was rewarded for his foresight by a tidy sum that he realized from a few seasons of work. The next purchase that Mr. Cunningham made was that of a 160 acre tract near Delaville, Indiana, which he later sold and bought the Moffett farm. This also proved to be a good "buy" and he sold it in turn, realizing quite a sum from the transaction. He later bought another hundred acres and upon this place he located his son. His next purchase was a Middletown property and

some two years ago he bought his present place, which he put in fine shape, making a number of splendid improvements, and bringing it up to a high standard of excellence.

In 1884 Mr. Cunningham was married to Emma Lovett, the daughter of David and Vashti Lovett, the father a West Virginian by birth, and an early settler of Adams county, Ohio. Both parents are now deceased. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Laurell L., who married Ollie Bronnenberg. They have one child, Merrill.

The family are members of the Church of the Seven Day Adventists, and are active in the work of that body.

JAMES F. MADDEN. Manager of the P. Madden Grocery at 809 South Harrison street in Alexandria, Mr. Madden has been identified with the business enterprise of Madison county for the past sixteen or seventeen years, having come here with his father, the late Patrick Madden, who established the present grocery house in Alexandria. Three generations of the Madden family have lived in Indiana, and the various members have always borne the responsibilities of life with credit and honor and have given much to their respective communities through their honest and effective industry.

James F. Madden was born in Richmond, Indiana, November 19, 1863, a son of Patrick and Ann (Merrigan) Madden. The paternal grandfather was Bernard Madden, who married Letitia Rafferty. He was a hard worker all his life, though he never followed a profession or any of the skilled trades. His death occurred at Richmond, Indiana, and his wife's in Rushville, this state, the former at the age of sixty-two and the latter when about ninety-one years of age. There were ten children in the family, three of whom died when young, and the seven who reached maturity were Patrick, John, Bernard, Thomas, Mary Ann, Ellen and Michael. On the mother's side the grandfather was James Merrigan, who married Catherine Kinney. Both were natives of County Longford, Ireland, and came to America and landed at New Orleans on June 2, 1850. After living for one year in Cincinnati, they came to Indiana, locating in Cambridge City, where James Merrigan followed various pursuits. His death occurred when he was about fifty years of age. His wife died in Rushville at the age of eighty-five. In Ireland they had followed the occupation of farming. The four children in the Merrigan family were John; Bridget, who married Matthew Cunningham; Maria, who married James Stuart; and Ann, wife of Patrick Madden.

The late Patrick Madden was twelve years of age when he came to America with his parents. They first settled at Syracuse, New York, where he grew to manhood. His first regular occupation was farming, after which he took up railroading, and about the time he reached manhood he moved to Richmond, Indiana, with his parents. After his marriage he moved to New Madison, Ohio, where he continued in the railroad service. He remained at New Madison six years, after which he came to Rushville, Indiana, thence moving to Cincinnati, which was his home for four years, and in 1896 established a grocery business at Alexandria. He was a capable and energetic business man, and conducted a successful grocery at Alexandria until his death, which occurred May 21, 1912, when he was seventy-seven years and seventeen days old.

The late Patrick Madden on the fifteenth day of December, 1862, married Miss Ann Merrigan, who was born in County Longford, while her

husband was a native of County Mayo, Ireland. They became the parents of ten children, nine of whom lived to maturity, the names being as follows: James F.; Mary; Lillian; Bernard; John P.; Catherine, wife of Charles T. O'Brien; Emma; Ida; Florence; and Cecelia, who died when two years of age. The parents were both devout members of the Catholic church, and the mother is still living in Alexandria, where she and her family enjoy a host of friends.

James F. Madden spent a considerable part of his boyhood in Rushville, where he obtained his first schooling. He went to Cincinnati, O., where he began his career as a railroader, being a railroad clerk in the operating service, but gave up that occupation to accompany the family to Alexandria, in 1896. Since that time he has been his father's manager in the grocery business, and the success of the enterprise has been largely due to his ability to make friends and customers, and to furnish first-class goods at fair prices. Mr. Madden is independent in politics, and sees more in business than he does in party activities. He is an enterprising, public spirited, business man, and enjoys the full respect and esteem of all his community.

PROF. JOSEPH L. CLAUSER. The educator of today is called upon to meet and overcome many obstacles of which those of an older day knew practically nothing. The enlarging of the curriculum of the public schools, with the demand for the practice of pedagogy, necessitates a long and careful training, and assiduous subsequent study and research on the part of those to whom is entrusted the molding of the plastic mind of youth. Popular demand has resulted in the production of a class of men who as educators have had no equal in the history of the world. Their profound knowledge of their work, their keen enthusiasm for their honored calling, their sound judgment and keen insight into human nature, all go to make them eminently able to give to each pupil the individual attention now regarded as so necessary for the proper rounding out of character. Among the men of Madison county who have distinguished themselves as educators in a broad and comprehensive way, none is more worthy of mention than Prof. Joseph L. Clauser, superintendent of the public schools of Elwood. For nearly a quarter of a century he has been devoted to his profession, and his rise therein has been steady and consistent, until today he stands among the foremost men of his profession in this part of the State. Prof. Clauser was born at Owaseo, Indiana, June 12, 1869, and is a son of William and Caroline (Kuhns) Clauser, natives of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Clauser, the paternal grandfather of Joseph L. Clauser, was born in the Keystone State, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout a long and useful life, passing away full of years and honored by all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Gross, was also born in that State, and like her husband, attained advanced age. They were the parents of but two children: William and Mary. Henry Kuhns, the maternal grandfather of Prof. Clauser, was also born in Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation. At an early day he came with his family to Clinton county, Indiana, where he settled on a large tract of land, and became one of the substantial farmers of his section. Mr. Kuhns married Catherine Zimmerman, of Pennsylvania, and they died in old age, having been the parents of

the following children: David, Charles, Jonas, Samuel, Catherine, Elizabeth and Caroline.

William Clauser was born in Pennsylvania, and in that State grew to manhood on his father's farm, his education being secured in the district schools. When still a young man he migrated to Carroll county, Indiana, where he became an early settler, locating on a farm near Owasco. There he spent the remainder of his life, clearing his land and making a comfortable home for his family, and winning the regard and esteem of those who had transactions of any nature with him. His death occurred on the homestead in 1888, when he was sixty-seven years of age, his wife having passed away during the previous year, when she was fifty-eight years old. Both were faithful to the teachings of the Lutheran Church, and reared their children in that belief. Their family consisted of ten children, as follows: William H., who is a resident of Delphi, Indiana; Samuel P., who also makes his home at Delphi; John F., who is a resident near Owasco, Indiana; Charles E., who is deceased; Dr. George A., a well known practicing physician of Bridgewater, South Dakota; Albert F., who is deceased; Prof. Joseph L., of this review; Amos C., who is deceased; and one child who died in infancy. There was but one daughter, Sarah, who died at the age of sixteen.

The early education of Prof. Joseph L. Clauser was secured in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm near Owasco and like other farmers' lads his training was limited to the short winter terms, the rest of the year being spent in the work of the homestead. He was thoroughly trained in agricultural matters, but it was not the young man's intention to become a tiller of the soil, and he later secured the opportunity to take a course in the Northern Indiana Normal school. Following this he became a student in the Indiana State Normal School, at Terre Haute, Indiana, from which well-known institution he was graduated in 1902. In 1908 he was the recipient of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and later took similar degrees in Columbia University, New York. Prof. Clauser entered upon his career as an educator in 1889, and since that year has taught each year except one, that in which he was securing his degrees. For six years he was a teacher in the schools of Carroll county, Indiana, and subsequently became superintendent of schools at Rossville, a position which he also held for six years. During a like period of time, he was superintendent of the city schools of Mitchell, Indiana, and he was then called to the same position in Elwood, where he has labored during the last five years. A learned scholar, thorough and conscientious in his work, with that happy faculty for imparting his own knowledge to others, he is withal an attractive, pleasant man, who makes friends easily and retains them by the force of his personality. He is popular alike with teachers, pupils and parents, while his able handling of the educational problems that have come before him has gained him the entire confidence of the general public.

On September 4, 1895, Prof. Clauser was married to Miss Effie Weaver, who was born at Cutler, Carroll county, Indiana, daughter of William H. and Martha A. (Long) Weaver, and granddaughter of Samuel Weaver. Her father, a native of Indiana, died at the age of seventy-eight years, in Carroll county, while her mother, also a native of the Hoosier State, is still living at Cutler, and is now in her seventy-

eight year. They had a large family, of whom five children are now living: Addie, Josephine, Margaret, Effie and Mabel. Prof. and Mrs. Clauser have had three children: Earl Durward, Joseph Weaver and Martha Karolyn.

Prof. and Mrs. Clauser are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as an elder for several years. He has interested himself to some extent in fraternal work, and is a popular member of Mitchell Lodge No. 228, F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Elwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and Elwood Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has not cared to enter political life.

JOHN CONNER, the owner of 213 acres of land, holds undisputed prestige among the agriculturists of his community, where he has passed his entire life. Although his operations have been of such an extensive nature as to make him an extremely busy man, he has ever been alert to the needs of his locality, and at no time has refused to give his support to measures of a beneficial nature. Mr. Conner was born in a little log house on his present farm, June 19, 1864, and is a son of Levi and Marietta (Tuttle) Conner.

The family was founded in Madison county, Indiana, by the grandparents of Mr. Conner, John and Ada (Ogden) Conner, who brought their children from Meigs county, Ohio, entering eighty acres of land in Richland township in 1832. Levi Conner was born in the Buckeye State, February 29, 1832, and was brought as a child to this county, being reared on the old homestead and securing his education in the primitive district schools of his day. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, followed in the foot-steps of his father, and became one of the wealthy and influential men of his community and a citizen who at all times had the welfare of his section at heart. At one time he owned an estate of 960 acres. His death occurred July 25, 1904. He was a Republican politically and a member of the Christian church. He and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Katherine, who married Charles Hurley and their children are Levi Joshua, Louie Belle and Dale; Rosa, became the wife of John Hancock and their children are Mary Rebecca, Eva Marie, Willie, Charles Alva and George Levi; John is the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Conner was born on the 15th of October, 1840.

John Conner received his education in the old schoolhouse which was located on the homestead place, and here grew to manhood, being trained to habits of industry, economy and right living. At the time of his father's retirement from active life he was made manager of the vast estate, and since the older man's death he has continued to operate the property for the other heirs. He has also engaged in extensive operations on his own account, and has accumulated a tract of 213 acres of land which through able management and scientific treatment he has made to pay him in a handsome manner for his labors. Although Mr. Conner devotes the greater part of his attention to general farming, he has also made a success of his stock raising ventures, and is known as one of the best judges of cattle in his community. The home place is situated on Anderson Rural Route, back of the State Road, where are located a modern residence, substantial barns and well-built outbuildings, the entire property being made valuable by improvements of handsome appearance and modern character.

Mr. Conner was married to Miss Elizabeth Haney, a native of this

county, daughter of Jonas and Minerva (Buffington) Haney. Mr. Haney came from Ohio, and is now one of the very prominent farmers of Richland township. Mr. and Mrs. Conner have no children. They attend the Methodist Episcopal church, are prominent in its affairs, and have at all times lent their support to its movements. An enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, when he can lay aside the duties of his extensive interests Mr. Conner slips away with rod and gun, and seldom returns without some specimen of the furry or finny tribes which have fallen victims to his skill.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON. One of the prosperous farmers of Lafayette township, a soldier of the Civil war, Charles H. Thompson has for fifty years been a resident of this county, where he began his career as a poor man, by thrift and industry, year by year accumulated a liberal additional prosperity and is now an influential and substantial citizen. Mr. Thompson owns a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres, located on the Anderson road about three quarters of a mile north of the village of Florida.

Charles H. Thompson is a native of Albermarle county, Virginia, where he was born in 1842. The family moved to Kentucky when he was a baby and he was reared in Fleming county, Kentucky, on a farm. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Blankenship) Thompson. His father was a Kentucky farmer, where he spent the remainder of his career, and never came to Indiana except on a visit. He was one of the early settlers in his part of the old Blue Grass state.

Mr. Thompson was reared in Kentucky, and received a common school education in that state. In September, 1862, when he was twenty years of age, he entered the Union forces as a private in the Eighteenth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry, and during the following years saw active service in Tennessee, South Carolina and West Virginia. In 1863 he came to Indiana and began work as a farm laborer at monthly wages. He was a hard worker, was economical, and finally secured enough to enable him to purchase a small tract of land which was the nucleus around which he has built up his present substantial estate.

In 1865 Mr. Thompson married Miss Mary Ann Jenkins. They are the parents of one child, Isaac, who married Amanda Bodkin, and they are the parents of two children, Charles and George. Mr. Thompson is affiliated with the Grand Army Post, and is a Democrat in politics. He and his family attend the Methodist church.

W. F. SCOTT, M. D. The contemporary biographer is usually asked to face a difficult task in attempting to sketch a review of the life of an individual who has in a direct, or indirect, manner, as it may have been, impressed himself upon his community. It is usually found that those who have achieved distinction are those who are least willing to allow themselves their undoubted privilege of giving to the public the secrets of their success, feeling, perhaps, that by so doing they are violating the rules (if their calling be of a professional nature) of their calling. However, in the case of Dr. W. F. Scott, of Linwood, the narrator is not called upon to delineate the character of his subject, for thirty years of earnest endeavor and conscientious service have made an introduction unnecessary to the people in whose community he has spent the best years of his life. Dr. W. F. Scott is a West Virginian, born at Morgantown, Monongalia county, June 29, 1852, a son of Stanford B. and Anna (Tibbs) Scott. His father, a farmer by occupation, brought the family

to Madison county about 1868, and settled on a tract of land situated west of Florida, this farm being still known as the Scott homestead. Of the family of eight children, four are living: W. F., of this review; Burt; Mrs. Louise Frum, and Mrs. Mary Vance.

Although he was but sixteen years of age when brought to Madison county, Dr. Scott had already decided upon a professional career, and had mastered the rudimentary principles of medicine. He completed his studies in the State College, at Indianapolis, and during this time added to the resources necessary to put him through this institution by teaching school in Anderson township. His preparation completed and his diploma secured, he entered at once upon the practice of his profession at Linwood, and since that time he has been in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing practice. Dr. Scott specializes along no lines. His practice calls him frequently into the country, but this coincides with his inclination, for he has ever been a lover of the fresh out-door life. He has invested his means in real estate in Linwood, where he owns three valuable properties, and in addition to these has a handsome, well-cultivated farm of eighty acres lying in Lafayette and Morgan townships.

On September 27, 1886, Dr. Scott was married to Miss Ada Conkling, daughter of Isaac and Matilda L. (Patton) Conkling, and four children have been born to this union: Chester F., who married Esther Finrock, and has one son—Benjamin F.; Grace E., who married Albert B. Mead, and has a daughter—Helen Virginia; Mrs. Florence Hollenbeck, who has three children—Harvey S., H. Roberta and Garland C.; and one who died in infancy. Dr. Scott keeps well abreast of the advancements of his profession and takes a keen interest in the work of the various medical organizations. His fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows.

AUSTIN BRUMBAUGH. Since 1910 mayor of Elwood, Mr. Brumbaugh is one of the citizens whose residence, success in business, and high personal character entitle them to the best distinctions in public life, where their previous record insures faithful and intelligent service in behalf of the public welfare. As chief executive of the city, Mr. Brumbaugh has been an actual as well as a nominal leader of local government and affairs, and is doing much in both his public and private capacity to make Elwood one of the best commercial centers of eastern Indiana.

Austin Brumbaugh was born in Huntington, Indiana, September 20, 1868, a son of Frederick and Amanda C. (Hoover) Brumbaugh, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of Ohio. The paternal grandparents were Henry and Rebecca (Waltz) Brumbaugh, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. The former followed the occupation of carpenter and farmer, and he died in Huntington county, Indiana, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife lived on to the great age of ninety-seven. They had a large family, several of whom died in youth, and the others are mentioned as follows: John; Isaac; Frederick; William; Daniel; Rebecca, who married Jacob Palmer; Charlotte, who married Samuel Friedley. The maternal grandparents of the Elwood mayor were Christopher and Susanna Hoover, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Indiana. They were among the early settlers of Huntington county, where they died in advanced years. Their four children were: Sarah,

wife of George W. Jewett; Amanda C., the mother of Mr. Brumbaugh; Maria, wife of William Brumbaugh; and Anderson Hoover.

Frederick Brumbaugh, the father, was a youth when he accompanied his parents to Huntington county, Indiana, and grew up to manhood there amid pioneer conditions. He was reared on a farm, but subsequently became a general contractor and followed that business with substantial success during the rest of his life. His death occurred in Huntington in 1910 at the age of seventy-three. His wife survives him, and they were both members of the German Baptist or Dunkard faith. Ten children were born into their household, seven of them reaching maturity as follows: James H., of Huntington; Laura, wife of George W. Krumanaker, of Tipton; Austin, of Elwood; Florence, wife of Clark M. Miller, of Chicago; William J., of Chicago; Elnora, wife of Warren T. McLain, of Chicago; Bertha, wife of Leonard B. Cortright, of Chicago.

Reared in the city of Huntington, where he attended the public schools, Mr. Austin Brumbaugh first chose as his practical occupation the trade of carpenter, and worked at that with his father. Four years were next spent in railroading, and he then began the manufacture of ice cream in Chicago. In March, 1904, he located at Elwood, where he established an ice cream business and still conducts as one of the important local concerns of this city.

Mr. Brumbaugh in 1910 was elected to his present office of mayor, and has occupied the chief place in the city hall to the present time. In politics he is a Democrat, but his chief concern and characteristic is good citizenship. Fraternally he is affiliated with Quincey Lodge No. 230 A. F. & A. M.; Elwood Chapter No. 109 R. A. M.; with Alexandria Council No. 85 R. & S. M.; and Adoniram Lodge of Perfection, and also the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rites. He is also affiliated with the Chicago Lodge No. 55 I. O. O. F. at Chicago, and with Elwood Lodge No. 368 of the Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Brumbaugh are both members of the Methodist church.

On April 6, 1900, he married Miss Anna Henry, a daughter of John Henry. She was born in Allen county, near Fort Wayne.

EDGAR E. DAVIS. Twenty-one years in the furniture and undertaking business at Alexandria have made Edgar E. Davis one of the oldest established and most successful merchants of the city, and along with mercantile success he has been an influential factor in the social life and civic activities of his portion of Madison county.

Mr. Davis is a native of Rush county, born in the town of Arlington, July 15, 1863. His parents were Benjamin F. and Nancy A. (Arnett) Davis, both natives of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Davis, whose wife was Mary (Sells) Davis, was born in North Carolina, was a farmer, and in an early day brought his family to Rush county. Subsequently he moved to Frankton in Madison county, where he spent the declining years of his life and died at a good old age. His wife died near the city of Wabash. Their three children were Armenus, a Methodist minister, who is now in Port Townsend, Washington; Clara, wife of Joseph Campbell, of Frankton; and Benjamin E. The maternal grandfather was James Arnett, who lived with his family at Arlington, Indiana, where he was in business as general storekeeper. He died there when past eighty years of age, and his family included the children

Nancy A., Mrs. James Page, Mrs. Delia Dwiggins, Jefferson Arnett, Mrs. Williamson Scott and William.

Benjamin F. Davis, the father, was reared in Ohio, and then came when the country was new, to Rush county, Indiana. By trade he was a wagon-maker and blacksmith and had his shop for many years at Frankton, in Madison county, where he still resides, being now in the furniture and undertaking business. His good wife is a member of the Methodist church. Their children, six in number, are mentioned as follows: Ella, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas L. DeHority, of Anderson; Charles, of Seattle, Washington; Mollie, now the wife of William Simmons, of Frankton, Indiana; Edgar E.; Gertrude, deceased, who was the wife of Fred Alexander, of Noblesville, Indiana; and Rosa, the wife of Frank Troop, of Frankton, Indiana.

Edgar E. Davis was reared in Frankton, from the time he was three years of age. His schooling was in the public institutions, and he acquitted himself so well in his studies that he was granted a license to teach and followed that occupation during one term. He then turned to the blacksmith trade, with which he had become familiar and skillful when a boy, and worked at that until after his marriage. He lived at Rigdon and followed his trade for eight years. He then came to Alexandria, and established himself in the furniture and undertaking business, and his store and service have been an important part of the mercantile enterprise of the city for twenty-one years. His establishment is located at 224 North Harrison street. Mr. Davis was honored by election to the office of secretary of the Indiana Funeral Directors' Association, and in 1903 he was elected president of this association.

On the 21st of June, 1883, he married Miss Louie Smith, a daughter of Jeremiah and Hester (Winship) Smith. Their two children are named Donna Fay and Glendon Guy. Donna Fay married Bloomer J. Pickard, who is now deceased, leaving one daughter, Georgia Ruth; Glendon Guy died at the age of twenty-one years on November 27, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Methodist church in Alexandria, and Mr. Davis has for many years been a worker and official, being now trustee and treasurer. He is affiliated with Alexandria Lodge No. 235 A. F. & A. M.; Alexandria Chapter No. 99 R. A. M.; Alexandria Council No. 85 R. & S. M., also with Necessity Lodge No. 222 I. O. O. F., having also attained the Encampment and Canton degrees of this order; and with the Improved Order of Red Men. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Davis is a native of Rush county, her mother being a native of the same county, and her father of Kentucky. The family subsequently moved to Madison county, where the parents died. Her father was killed in a railroad accident a few years ago, and her mother died in December, 1907. Mrs. Davis was the only child.

LEROY FREE. Since the pioneer times in Madison county, few families have borne so well the duties and responsibilities of citizenship as the Free family, one of the most prominent representatives of which in the present generation is LeRoy Free, the present trustee of Lafayette township. The various members of the family have for many years been identified with the agricultural industry of the county, and all have made worthy names and been materially prosperous in their individual lives.

LeRoy Free was born on the homestead which he still occupies in Lafayette township, on August 20, 1878. He is a son of Georgé and



Lesley Tree

Jane (Clay) Free. His father came from Ross county, Ohio, and was a boy when the family located in Madison county. The founders of the Free family in this county were the paternal grandparents, Abraham and Cynthia (Van Meter) Free. Their settlement here occurred about 1852, along about the time the first railroad was constructed through the county, and when the county was still only a few years away from its pioneer conditions. They located in Lafayette township, and George Free attended the early schools of that locality and was reared on a farm which when the family first occupied it had been little developed since its primitive condition. George Free and wife became the parents of four children, named as follows: Hattie, who is now Mrs. Alexander, with residence near Frankton; LeRoy; Charles and Cloe.

LeRoy Free during his boyhood attended the common schools and as soon as he was able to wield any of the farm implements he began his active labors as a helper about the homestead. He has been a successful member of the agricultural community, and has interested himself in all public-spirited endeavors in this vicinity.

It is his record as township trustee during the past four years that has brought Mr. Free into prominence as a factor in public affairs, and so well has he discharged the duties of that important position in one township that he is now regarded as the most eligible Democratic candidate for the nomination to the office of county auditor. His election to the position of trustee came with a gratifying majority, which was a tribute both to his personal standing and to his recognized efficiency as an administrator of the township affairs. Under the accounting law, passed a few years ago by the legislature, Mr. Free has the honor of receiving the first report issued in the state. The schools of Lafayette township in the past four years have made more notable progress toward efficiency than could be claimed of any other similar locality in Madison county, and the chief credit for this improvement is due to Trustee Free. The school No. 9 which was constructed under his supervision has the distinction of being the first building to comply with the sanitary laws of the state. While trustee of Lafayette township he has directed the construction of three school buildings, and has in addition looked after many other affairs affecting the territory under his efficient jurisdiction. As a member of the board of education of Madison county he has again and again made his influence felt in the direction of progress, and thus the example set by him in one township has proved stimulating to the other constituent parts of the county.

His work in connection with the schools, while perhaps first in importance, has not solely occupied his time and attention officially. Under his trusteeship more practical road improvement has been effected than at any previous four-year period in the history of the township. Township road work has been systematized to such an extent that the mud road in Lafayette is a thing of the past. Those who use the roads to any extent in different parts of the county quickly learn from the state of the highways when they come into the township of which Mr. Free has supervision. To a similar degree has progress been made in drainage work. The greater part of the open ditches have been covered over and converted into tiled subterranean outlets, and in some respects this improvement lead all the rest in placing Lafayette among the best farming communities of the state. The effort and interest which he has directed so unreservedly toward material betterment have been equally bestowed

upon the advancement of social and moral tone in the rural districts, and he has done much to make Lafayette a better place to live in for both the young and the old.

ALVA NEWTON HAROLD. Some men are in business by force of circumstances over which they have no control, and for the reason that the majority of persons adopt any line of work. There are others, comparatively few, however, who take to business pursuits from the very earliest sessions of inclinations and aptitudes, and are often spoken of as born to trade. In this latter line is Alva Newton Harold, who has been a trader, a buyer and seller, since boyhood, and now controls probably more extensive mercantile enterprises in Alexandria than any other individual business man. He is in the buggy and general implement trade, has a general merchandise store, and is also a dealer in real estate.

Alva Newton Harold was born in Tipton county, Indiana, January 30, 1877, a son of James Perry and Rachael Ann (Garner) Harold, the father a native of Indiana, and the mother born in Ohio at Chillicothe. The paternal grandparents were Ezekiel and Nancy Harold, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Indiana. Ezekiel Harold was a farmer by occupation, and died when past middle life. His seven children were James P., Daniel, Jasper, Rebecca, Nancy, Eliza and Marinda. The grandfather had previously married and had one child, William, by that marriage. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Harold were Vincent and Rachael Garner. They were farmers by occupation and early settlers in Tipton and Howard counties, and the children of their family were Margaret, Rachael, Betsy, Nancy and Enoch. The father of Mr. Harold was reared in Hamilton and Tipton counties, and he spent most of his life as a farmer in those two counties, and also in Howard county. His death occurred February 20, 1899. He and his wife had four children, namely: Sarah Ellen, deceased; Elma, wife of George Manlove, of Kempton, Indiana; Clara, single, and residing at Kempton, and Alva N., of Alexandria.

Mr. Harold was reared on a farm in Tipton and Howard counties, received his education in the district schools, and then in the West Middleton school at Howard county, and remained on the home farm until he was grown. After the death of his father he moved into Tipton county, where for several years he operated a large rented farm. He next bought a half interest in his father's estate and some time later traded it for a stock of implements and buggies. Thus formally he got into the channels of trade in which he has remained ever since.

In September, 1910, he came to Alexandria, where he bought the Spitler hardware store, and also the James G. Bowers Buggy & Implement house. Besides this extensive business, he owns a large department store, considerable other city property and has one of the finest homes in Alexandria.

On April 6, 1902, Mr. Howard married Miss Leuella Wells, daughter of William H. and Mary (Beatty) Wells. Mrs. Harold was born in Howard county, and her parents were natives of Tipton and Howard counties, respectively. Her mother died in the latter county at the age of fifty-nine, and her father now makes his home at Russiaville, Indiana. The children in the Wells family were Thomas, Anna, Jeanette, Luella, George and Lizzie. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Harold are named Aaron and Hazel. Mr. and Mrs. Harold are both members of the Chris-

tian church and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has taken up with the new political party and is a Progressive.

Mr. Harold is one of the leading citizens of Alexandria. He owns a number of business houses and business interests, and has made his work a valued and important factor in the community. He is a man of genial personality, and one whose possessions have never rendered him vain, but on the contrary have increased his public spirit and his kindness toward the community and toward his fellow-citizen. He takes much interest in the welfare and improvement of Alexandria, and is one of the local citizens who can be depended upon to support any movement or enterprise which has the larger growth and the betterment of the city as its central purpose.

JAMES F. BRENAMAN. It is an honorable distinction to have been in one line of business in one city for thirty-seven years, especially when these years have also been filled with worthy activities and influence for the good of the community. Mr. Brenaman, who is a proprietor of a marble and granite yard in Alexandria, has been in this special line of business longer than any other dealer and cutter in Madison county. Through his wife's family he also represents one of the oldest pioneer families of the state.

James F. Brenaman was born in New York City, August 1, 1846, a son of James M. and Catherine Brenaman, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New York. The father spent his early years in Pennsylvania, at the trade of machinist, and lived in New York City until his death, which occurred when his son James was twelve years of age. The mother died in that city in 1848 when James was only two years old.

Mr. Brenaman, owing to the early deaths of his parents, was reared as an orphan boy. During a few terms, he attended the schools of New York City, but at the age of twelve came out to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he lived with John G. Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood taught him the trade of marble cutter, and thus prepared him for his permanent vocation in life. He also finished his education while at Bucyrus. From 1868 until 1873, having become a master workman, he traveled about the country, doing journeyman's work in his trade. Then in 1873 he located in Alexandria, and was employed in the firm of Ellison & Wood. In 1876 he bought out the interest of Mr. Ellison, and since that date has conducted a marble and monument business in this city.

In 1879 Mr. Brenaman married Miss Elizabeth Emily Tomlinson, a daughter of Nathan E. and Catherine E. (Henderson) Tomlinson. Mrs. Brenaman is now one of the oldest daughters of Alexandria, where she was born in 1848. Her mother came from South Carolina, and her father from North Carolina. The paternal grandfather was William C. Tomlinson, the maiden name of whose wife was Elizabeth Edwards. Both were born in North Carolina, and came out to Indiana, and settled at Richmond, about 1820, only four years after the territory of Indiana was made a state. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Brenaman was Shadrach Henderson, who married a Miss Fisher. They were both born in South Carolina, and came to Wayne county, Indiana, in the pioneer epoch and passed away there at a good old age. The parents of Mrs. Brenaman located in Alexandria, in 1833, and by comparison with the settlement of Madison county localities, they were among the early pioneers of this section. The father brought a stock of goods across the

country and opened a general store in Alexandria, conducted in one location for fifty years. Both parents died in Alexandria, the father at seventy-two and the mother at eighty-two years of age. Their children were named: Mark, Alfred, Nathan E., William C., Martha, Elizabeth E., and Catherine C. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brenaman were Ralph, Lewis, James M. and Nathan E. Ralph died when about fifteen years of age, having served as one of the boy pages in the house of the Indiana legislature. Lewis is a granite and marble cutter in the employ of his father. James M. is a barber. Nathan is an electrician in Alexandria, and by his marriage to Helen Redenbaugh has two children, Ruth and Winifred, who are the only grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Brenaman.

Mr. Brenaman is an active member of the Methodist church. He is active in fraternal affairs, being specially prominent in Odd-Fellowship. He belongs to Necessity Lodge No. 222, I. O. O. F., and also to the Encampment and the Canton, being a chevalier. For sixteen years he was trustee of Necessity Lodge and superintended the building of Odd Fellows Hall in Alexandria from the foundation to the roof. He is also affiliated with Alexandria Lodge No. 478 B. P. O. of E. A Republican in politics, he has done much disinterested public service to his home city. He served as town clerk in 1880, and subsequently as city treasurer. For nine years he was a member of the school board and built two of the principal school buildings of the city. During President McKinley's administration he was appointed to the office of postmaster at Alexandria, and received a reappointment under President Roosevelt, finally retiring after nine years of service from the office in July, 1906. His work of postmaster naturally interrupted his marble business, but since then he has applied his time exclusively to that vocation.

LEWIS C. COX. After many years spent in industrious and fruitful labor in Madison county, Lewis C. Cox is now living a life of quiet retirement on his farm of forty acres, located about four miles north of the county seat of Anderson. A self-made man, who has accumulated a competence through his own persevering efforts, he was for many years identified with the agricultural interests of Henry and Madison counties, and for a period was also engaged in stationary engineering in Anderson. He was born September 19, 1848, at Granville, Monongahela county, West Virginia (then Virginia), and is a son of Levi and Mary (Dawson) Cox, agricultural people of West Virginia, who spent their entire lives in that State. There were three children in the family: Lewis C.; Jennie, who married a Mr. Weakley; and Sallie, who became the wife of Mr. Shackleford.

Lewis C. Cox received his education in the public schools of his native State, completing his studies when he was fourteen years of age. At that time he embarked upon a career of his own, coming to Henry county, Indiana, and securing employment as a farm hand. He was an ambitious and industrious youth, working faithfully with the idea in view of accumulating a property of his own. When still a young man he came to Madison county, settling in Anderson, where he learned the trade of stationary engineer, and for some years made this his occupation. He subsequently returned to agricultural work, however, investing his savings in a piece of property, to which he added from time to time as his finances would permit. His faithful and persevering labor was rewarded by the accumulation of a handsome com-

petence, and he eventually retired from active life, and is now living quietly with his son-in-law and daughter.

Mr. Cox was married June 9, 1895, to Mrs. Adelia Teeple, daughter of George D. and Anna (Kendall) Thompson, the former one of the earliest settlers of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have had no children, but by her former marriage she had one daughter: Lettie. She was born August 29, 1888, on a farm in Madison county, and was well educated in the Elm Grove and Free schools. She was married here to James A. Kennedy, who was born in Chesterfield, Indiana, May 4, 1884, and moved to Madison county with his parents when a child. He was educated in the public schools, and as a youth learned the trade of tin plate worker, an occupation which he followed for some time, but during the past three years has been engaged in farming, being the manager of his father-in-law's property. He is a young man of steady habits and excellent abilities, and is attaining good results from his operations. He and his wife have two interesting children: Mary Catherine and Adelia Louise.

Mr. Cox is a valued member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 77, of the Masonic fraternity, at Anderson. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at Florida. He has lived a long and useful life, ably performing his part in the great progress that has marked the history of Madison county during the past half century, and everywhere is esteemed as a good and public-spirited citizen, who has the welfare of his community and its people at heart.

WILLIAM MADISON GARRETSON, M. D. For a period of more than thirty years, Dr. Garretson has quietly and efficiently performed his services as a doctor at the village of Perkinsville and vicinity in Jackson township. Dr. Garretson is a man of high standing in his profession, and perhaps there are none who will say he has not chosen wisely in spending his career in a country community where the opportunities for service are just as great as in a city where he has enjoyed many of the rewards of community esteem in a richer degree than are ever paid to the city practitioner.

William Madison Garretson was born in Jackson township of Madison county, October 22, 1860, and his father, Dr. James M. Garretson, was likewise a physician in that vicinity, so that the profession has gone from father to son through a long number of years. Dr. Garretson, Sr., was born in Tennessee, a son of John Garretson, a native of England. The latter was reared and educated in his native land, and was one of three brothers who came to the United States. John Garretson found a home in Tennessee, where he taught school and where he lived the rest of his life. He was twice married, and the three sons of his union were John, William and James M. Of the children of his second wife two sons were George and Job. The late Dr. James M. Garretson received a good education, as a young man taught school, and while teaching took up the study of medicine, and after a period of practice in Hamilton county, moved to Perkinsville in Madison county.

There he continued in active practice until his death at the age of sixty-five. The elder Dr. Garretson married Elizabeth Weir. She was born in Pennsylvania, and at her death at the age of forty-five left four sons named: George, James Albert, Francis, and William Madison.

In the schools at Perkinsville, William Madison Garretson received his first training for life, and later was a student in the Noblesville

high school. His first studies in medicine were under his father's direction, and he later attended the Indianapolis medical college, where he was graduated M. D. in 1882. In the same year he established himself for practice at Perkinsville, and has since had his home in this thriving agricultural community. Dr. Garretson has membership in the Madison County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

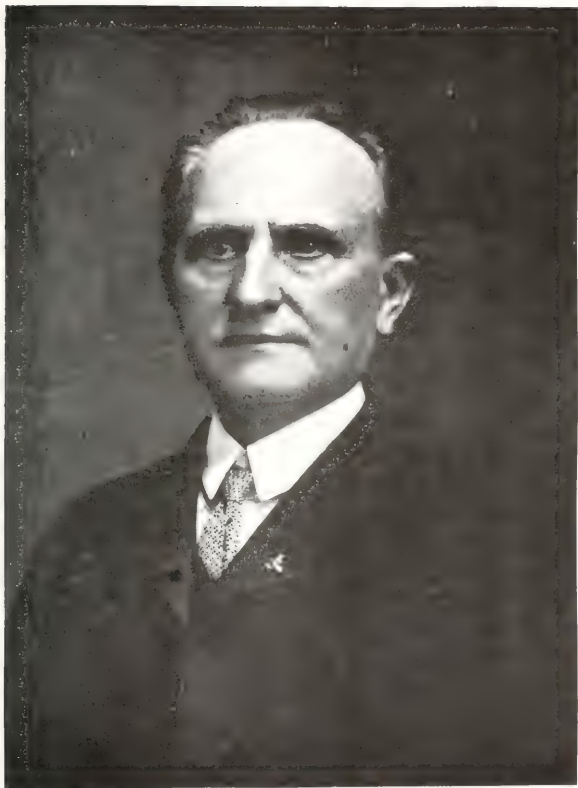
In 1884, he married Margaret Zeller. She was born in Jackson township, a daughter of Jacob and Matilda (Frazer) Zeller. Her father was a native of Germany, while her mother was born in Ohio. The one daughter of the Doctor and wife is Miss Nellie.

DANIEL GOEHLER. For thirty-seven years Mr. Goehler has been a resident of Anderson, Indiana, where he has devoted himself to the business of merchant tailoring and where his position in commercial circles is assured. Like thousands of his fellow country men he left his native land for America with little capital save willing hands, a strong heart and a spirit of determination and ambition, and with these qualities as his sole resource has made a place for himself among the citizens of his adopted land. Mr. Goehler is a native of Alsace, France, and was born in 1844. When six years of age he was sent to the public schools of his native place, and continued to study therein until reaching the age of fourteen years, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a merchant tailor, serving two and a half years at this trade. He then entered the army and served six years and three months in the Franco-German war.

At the time of receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Goehler was married, in 1871, to Mary J. Strile, and in 1872, with his wife, who was also a native of France, emigrated to the United States, landing first at New York city. From that metropolis he made his way to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked at his trade until 1874, subsequently making a removal to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued at the same line until 1876. From the latter place he came to Anderson, Indiana, and entered business on his own account, continuing in the same to the present time. Mr. Goehler's thorough knowledge of every detail of his business has drawn to him a large and representative trade. He is a man of acknowledged skill in his line, handles only the best of goods and carries a full stock of foreign and domestic cloths. Members of both the older and younger generations of men in Anderson have depended upon his taste and knowledge of clothing values, while his absolute integrity and reliability have served to make him popular. His establishment is located at No. 920 Main street, while his residence is situated at No. 212 East Eleventh street.

Mr. Goehler is a prominent Mason, being a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M.; Anderson Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery, K. T., No. 16; and he has attained to the thirty-second degree of Masonry, holding membership in Mt. Moriah Temple, Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 209.

Mr. and Mrs. Goehler are the parents of two daughters, Ida and Leonora. Ida became the wife of Frank Timmons, and they have one son and one daughter, Rheta Leonora Timmons and Daniel Benjamin Timmons. Mr. Goehler has traveled extensively in Europe.



DANIEL GOEHLER

LOUIS E. HALBOTH. Long experience in the mercantile business, from his youth up, has made Louis E. Halboth especially well qualified to conduct such a business on his own responsibility. As the assistant of his father who was engaged in the general merchandise business for many years, Mr. Halboth early learned the cardinal principles of conducting a general store along safe and successful methods, and he has put well to the test the lessons learned in those days. He has been a resident of Linwood since 1911, and here has come to be reckoned among the dependable and substantial business men of the place.

Mr. Halboth was born in Bloom Center, Ohio, and is the son of Andrew and Barbara M. (Huber) Halboth. The father was born in Baden, Germany, and was a boy in his teens when he came to these shores. In his native land he had learned the trade of a weaver, and when he settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, soon after his coming to America, he occupied himself with his trade for some little time. He married in early manhood and twelve children were born to him and his wife. They are named as follows: Louise, Henry, Jacob, Emma, Sallie, Ida, Louis, Charles, Lillian J., deceased, Charlotte, George and Barbara.

Louis Halboth, in common with his brothers and sisters, attended the common schools at Bloom Center, Ohio, where the family home was established for many years, and where the father was occupied in the conduct of a general store. Here young Halboth assisted his father, when he had completed his schooling, and remained in the store until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. The Bloom Center post office was located in the store and Mr. Halboth was assistant postmaster for a number of years, his father occupying the office of postmaster. When Mr. Halboth was twenty-seven, he quitted the store and allied himself with a squad of government engineers who were engaged in running lines for and building the Ohio Southern Railroad, and he continued with them for some time, advancing rapidly in the work, and gaining a splendid working knowledge of the profession. When he finally withdrew from the civil engineering work, he engaged in the hardware business at Lakeview, Ohio, and was there located for seven years. He experienced a degree of success there, but was not wholly satisfied with conditions, and finally disposed of his interests and accepted a position as traveling salesman for a coal concern, moving later to Alexander, Indiana, which place he made his headquarters. He was traveling for four years and had prospered in the work when he decided to once more establish himself in an independent business, and he accordingly came to Linwood where he opened up a general merchandise store and has here been stationed since that time. He is the sole owner and proprietor of his business, which is making excellent headway in the town, and prosperity continues to show favors to him.

Dr. Halboth is a Progressive Democrat, but not especially active in the party ranks.

THOMAS GROENDYKE. A number of Madison county's most substantial agriculturists are residing on farms which they have themselves developed from the virgin soil and timber of this section of the state, and who have been active participants in the great work of development that has made Anderson and the adjoining townships the locality of some of the finest country places in Madison county. Among those entitled to more than passing mention in this connection is Thomas

Groendyke, whose valuable property of 220 acres had its nucleus in a small forty-acre tract which, when he settled upon it, was entirely covered with a dense growth of timber. Mr. Groendyke is a native of Indiana, having been born near the town of Frankton, October 2, 1852, and is a son of Elias and Nancy (Jenkins) Groendyke.

Elias Groendyke was born in Fayette county, Indiana, from whence he came to Madison county and engaged in farming, in which vocation he spent all the active years of his life. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, namely: Amanda, Sarah Jane, Catherine, Charity, Thomas, John, Amos and James. Thomas Groendyke commenced his education in the Pruett school in Anderson township, and as a youth accompanied his father to Darke county, Ohio, in which locality he also attended school for one term. When eighteen years of age he returned to Madison county, and having been trained to farm work soon secured employment as a hand, at a salary of sixteen dollars per month. He continued to be employed thus for three years, at the end of which time, through his industry and faithful devotion to duty, he had been advanced to twenty-two dollars per month. Subsequently Mr. Groendyke went to live at the home of a widowed sister, whose property he worked until he had saved enough money to warrant his embarking upon a career of his own, and at that time he acquired, through purchase, a tract of forty acres, located in a heavily timbered section of Anderson township. In true pioneer fashion he erected a small log cabin, in which he lived while placing himself upon a sound financial footing, but this was later replaced by a comfortable frame dwelling, and as the years have passed various improvements of a modern character have been made to the buildings and property, this now being one of the valuable and desirable country homes of this part of the county. From time to time Mr. Groendyke has added to his holdings, and at the present time has 220 acres, all under cultivation. He carries on general farming and raises a good breed of cattle, and constant industry, able management and modern methods have brought their reward in the shape of substantial success.

Mr. Groendyke was married in February, 1876, to Emily Smith, a daughter of James Smith, of this county, and a member of one of the first families to settle here. Of this union there were two boys, James and Ernest, both deceased, and one daughter, Cora E., Mrs. Garland Hancock.

Mr. Groendyke was married to Mrs. Hettie (Ballard) Thomas, the widow of J. U. Thomas. Mr. Groendyke has devoted himself to the work of his farm, leaving public matters to those who have had more desire for the activities of political life. He is a friend of progress, however, and gives his support, moral and financial, to all worthy movements. He enjoys the privileges of membership in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been one of the charter members of this order. His comfortable home is situated not far from the city of Linwood.

GEORGE RAPP. The great excitement caused in the early 'nineties by the discovery of the existence of natural gas in Madison county brought to this section many young men eager to win their fortunes in the newly-opened fields. While but few were fortunate enough to secure land from which the valuable product could be obtained, there were many who settled down to labor in other fields of endeavor, and to this class the county owes some of its best citizenship. Lying about

eight miles north of the city of Anderson, on Alexander Rural Route No. 20, is the 120-acre farm of Morgan Wilson, where George Rapp is located. He came to this locality when he had just passed his majority, and he has continued since that time to be one of this section's substantial men. He is a native of Salem, Ohio, and was born February 6, 1871, a son of Christopher and Dorothea (Schaff) Rapp.

Christopher Rapp was born in Germany, and as a young man emigrated to the United States, locating first in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was for some years engaged in farming. Subsequently he drifted down the Ohio river to Marietta, Ohio, and later removed to Salem, where he met an accidental death when his son George was still a youth. Christopher and Dorothea Rapp were the parents of seven children, as follows: John, who is deceased; Sophia, who married Marion Willison; Jacob and Charles, who are both deceased; Daniel, a resident of Marietta, Ohio; Carrie, who married Mr. Lindamood; and George.

George Rapp received the customary school education granted to farmers' sons of his day and locality, and in the summer months devoted his attention to the honest and instructive work of the home farm. He continued to remain under the parental roof until attaining his majority, when, anxious to embark upon a career of his own, he came to Madison county with a number of other aspirants for fortune in the gas fields, and for a short time was engaged in contracting in Alexandria. Subsequently, however, he turned his attention to the vocation in which he had been trained in his youth. Mr. Rapp was trained in the old school of practical farming, but to this substantial training he has added the knowledge of modern, scientific agriculture, and has taken advantage of every advancement made in his vocation. His farm is productive and profitable, and its general appearance denotes the presence of able management. Mr. Rapp has been connected only with legitimate enterprises since making his home here, and his dealings have given him the reputation of an honorable man of business, who, while ever alert to grasp an opportunity, has shown the strictest integrity in all of his operations.

On October 20, 1898, Mr. Rapp was united in marriage in Lafayette township, with Miss Catherine Wilson, daughter of Morgan and Rhoda (Barker) Wilson, who live in Frankton and are now retired from active pursuits. There were three daughters in the Wilson family: Pearl, who married Mr. Alexander, and has two children—Fred and Marie; Myrtle, who married Mr. Ruley and lives at Portland, Indiana; and Catherine, now Mrs. Rapp. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rapp: Harold H., a bright and interesting lad who is now attending school in Lafayette township. Mr. Rapp enjoys the privileges of membership in the Knights of Pythias, and is decidedly popular with the members of the local lodge. He is a Republican in politics, but has taken only a good citizen's interest in matters of a public nature, although ever ready to assist in all movements making for the betterment of his section. With his wife and son, he attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

CICERO RILEY REEVES. In the field of expert photography, Madison county has furnished one of the most capable men in the entire country. Mr. Reeves, who has followed his profession at Anderson for more than a quarter of a century, has been honored in such a way as to prove his

leadership in not only his home county but in the country at large as a photographer. He has been honored with the office of secretary and later as president of the Indiana Photographers' Association, and as secretary, first vice-president and then as president of the National Association of Photographers. His services have also been called in as critic and judge on many art exhibits, and his own work has won numerous medals in exhibitions of artistic photography.

Cicero Riley Reeves was born on a farm in Hancock county, Indiana, May 3, 1864, and comes of old American stock. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Caroline (Harlan) Reeves. His father, born in Brown county, Ohio, was brought to Rush county, Indiana, when ten years of age, and about two years later to Hancock county, where he followed farming prosperously for many years, until his death in 1903, at the age of seventy-five. He was a man of no small influence in his community, served sixteen years as a justice of the peace, as township trustee eight years, and for two years was a member of the Indiana State Legislature. His wife was born in Fayette county and spent her active life in Hancock county. Mr. Reeves' brothers and sisters are: Dr. A. J. Reeves of Toledo, Illinois; Arthur C. Reeves, a retired farmer of Knightstown, Indiana; Judge A. B. Reeves, of Dodge City, Kansas; Charles F. Reeves, court reporter at Anderson; and Mrs. J. S. Simmons, Mrs. J. R. Titus and Mrs. John L. Kennedy of Hancock county.

The common schools supplied Mr. Reeves with his early training, followed by attendance at the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. His career as a worker began at the age of eighteen, and the first four years were spent as a teacher. His home has been in Anderson since August 29, 1887, and he is probably the oldest established photographer in the county.

Mr. Reeves is an Independent in politics, and affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Loyal Order of Moose. His church home is the First Christian church of Anderson. On October 16, 1887, he married at Wilkinson, Indiana, Cecelia G. Turner, daughter of Frank L. and Jennie Turner. Her father was a publisher. The children of their marriage are: Earle C., Ruth V., Nilah E., Mary J., George A., and John M.

C. M. CORBET. Hickory Grove Dairy, a tract of forty acres lying in Lafayette township, is one of the valuable agricultural properties of Madison county, where its proprietor, C. M. Corbet, has a fine herd of Jersey cattle and supplies milk, cream, butter and other dairy products to the people of the adjacent towns and villages. Mr. Corbet belongs to the new order of agriculturists, who are conducting their operations along modern lines, and has found that by specializing in this branch of farm work he can attain a fuller measure of success than by following general lines. He was born February 20, 1861, near the city of Lima, in Allen county, Ohio, and is a son of the Rev. T. W. and Elizabeth (Robbins) Corbet.

Rev. T. W. Corbet was born in Pennsylvania, and was reared on a farm, but early in life decided to become a minister of the Gospel, and accordingly was placed under the charge of a prominent educator of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, of that day. He was eventually ordained a minister of the Lutheran church, and for a long period of years made his home at Lafayette, Ohio, where his charge was located. He and his

wife were the parents of six children, as follows: Emma, Howard, Mary E., C. M., Ella and Edward.

C. M. Corbet was given excellent educational advantages, receiving his early training under the preceptorship of his father, and subsequently becoming a student in Northwestern University, Ada, Ohio, from which he was graduated. After leaving school Mr. Corbet went to Middlepoint, Ohio, and was in the grain business for ten years. He then worked in a grocery store at Van Wert, Ohio, and Anderson, Indiana, and afterward, or about seven years ago, he embarked in the dairy business. At that time he embarked upon a business career of his own, coming to Lafayette township and establishing the dairy business of which he has been the proprietor to the present time. His herd of Jersey cattle is one of which he has every reason to be proud, and his business is constantly growing, owing to his able and progressive management. He has taken every precaution to observe the rules of hygiene, his buildings are well-lighted and ventilated, and sanitary conditions prevail throughout the property, assuring his customers of a fresh, clean product and excellent service. Mr. Corbet is, first of all, a business man, and the struggles of the political arena have not sufficiently interested him to make him a seeker for public honors. He has, however, manifested a commendable inclination to be of service to his community in the duties of good citizenship, and men and measures calculated to bring about able government have always found in him a staunch and hard-working supporter.

On April 15, 1886, Mr. Corbet was united in marriage with Miss Belle Parmenter, of Allen county, Ohio, the ceremony being performed at Lafayette, Ohio, by his father. Mrs. Corbet is a daughter of H. D. and Mary (Nash) Parmenter, formerly well-known people of Allen county. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Corbet, namely: Fay, Arthur, Vina, LeRoy, Howard, Alice and Emmet, of whom Fay, Arthur, Vina and Emmet are now deceased. Both the Parmenter and Corbet families are connected with the Lutheran church, and have been active in its work and charities.

CLYDE D. SCHURTZ, M. D. The regular profession of medicine at Alexandria, Indiana, has been ably represented during the past sixteen years by Dr. Clyde D. Schurtz, a physician of recognized ability, whose native talent has gained him high standing in his honored calling. Dr. Schurtz was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, January 16, 1859, and is a son of James and Sarah (Krepps) Schurtz.

James Schurtz was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and as a young man moved to Northumberland county, that state, where in 1841 he was married to Miss Sarah Krepps. On their wedding journey the young couple traveled by buggy to Michigan, settling in St. Joseph county, near White Pigeon, where Mr. Schurtz purchased a farm, and there he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was seventy-three years of age. He was a successful farmer, an influence for good in his community, and possessed the high regard and esteem of his fellow-citizens. His widow lived to be seventy-six years of age, and died in 1894, at the home of her son, Dr. Reuben Schurtz, of Streator, Illinois, her funeral taking place at the German Lutheran Church, of which she had been a faithful member. Mr. and Mrs. Schurtz were the parents of ten children, as follows: Mary Jane, who became the wife of A. G.

Barton, of Battle Creek, Michigan; Henry Albert, a resident of Three Rivers, Michigan; David A., living at Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hannah Elmira, who married David Mandigo, of Riverside, California; Dr. Reuben, living at Streator, Illinois, a well-known physician; Orr, whose home is at Negaunee, Michigan; Dr. Perry, a practicing physician of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Dr. Clyde D., of this review; Freddie, who died at the age of two and one-half years; and Dr. Frank B., a physician of Spring Valley, Illinois.

Clyde D. Schurtz was reared on his father's farm on White Pigeon Prairie, Michigan, and secured his early education in the district schools and the Constantine and Kalamazoo Union school. He subsequently studied dentistry, and after receiving his degree practiced that profession for three years, then commencing his medical studies in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Later he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which noted institution he was graduated in 1885, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and almost immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Eaton, Ohio. From that city he went to Coal City, Illinois, and then to Peoria, in the same state, and in the early part of the winter 1897 came to Alexandria, which city has since been his field of practice. He has been able to build up an excellent professional business, and his large and representative practice has been secured through the recognition of his ability, and his success in a number of complicated cases. Always an assiduous student, he continues to keep fully abreast of the changes and advances in his profession, subscribing to the latest periodicals, and taking a keen interest in the work of the Madison County Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society, of which organizations he is a valued member. He is a Progressive in his political views but has preferred to devote himself to his profession rather than to enter into the activities of public life, although he has an intelligent knowledge of the various public questions of the day and actively supports movements for the betterment of his community and its people. He has been prominent in fraternal work for some years, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Alexandria Lodge, No. 235, Free and Accepted Masons, Alexandria Chapter No. 99, Royal Arch Masons, and Alexandria Council No. 85.

On February 3, 1908, Dr. Schurtz was united in marriage with Miss Rilla Fishero, who was born June 26, 1872, at Wallace, Indiana, daughter of Peter and Clara Elizabeth (Ward) Fishero. This family is of French origin, the name having been originally spelled Fougrousse. Mr. and Mrs. Fishero are natives of Indiana, and for many years were residents of Alamo, although they now make their home at Marshall, this state. They are the parents of two children: Rilla and Lucy. Mrs. Schurtz is a member of the Christian Church, and is a general favorite in social circles of Alexandria.

HENRY M. KEMP. Madison county has no more progressive farmer and citizen than Henry M. Kemp. With a large estate, acquired principally through his own exertions, he has employed the best methods of modern agriculture to make it produce and give it the character of a modern business enterprise. Mr. Kemp has the distinction of having been the first farmer in all this part of Indiana to use steam power in plowing his land. Then, too, he was one of the first country residents in Madison county to own an automobile, both for pleasure and business.

Though he has done much to promote his own success, Mr. Kemp had the advantage of two generations of solid family success behind him. His family is one of the oldest in Madison county. His grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers, and his father took hold where the grandfather left off and accumulated a large fortune for that time in the form of farm lands and other property. Mr. Henry M. Kemp has directed the facilities of his age to the improvement and cultivation of his lands, and has made a striking success.

Henry M. Kemp was born in Jackson township, March 7, 1862. His ancestry runs back to his father, David W. Kemp, who was born in the same township, through Grandfather Henry Kemp, who was born in Frederick, Maryland, and through great-grandfather Gilbert Kemp, also a native of Maryland. Gilbert Kemp was reared and married in his native state, and came westward and settled in Hamilton county at a time which pictures him as one of the very earliest pioneers. Entering large tracts of government land on the south side of White River, he improved the water power at Shepard's Ford, built a saw and grist mill, which was among the first institutions of the kind in a large territory, and continued to operate the mills and superintend the clearing and cultivation of his lands until his death at a good old age. Grandfather Henry Kemp was a youth when the family moved to Indiana, and at the age of twenty-seven years he married Huldah Wise. This marriage connected him with the family of the oldest settlers in Jackson township of Madison county. Her parents were Daniel and Mary (Miller) Wise, the former of whom had entered the first land in Jackson township. The interesting history of the Wise family will be found elsewhere in the sketch of Lorana Coy. Henry Kemp was himself one of the early settlers of Jackson township, having entered land direct from the government in sections two and eleven of township nineteen, range six east, now known as Jackson township. That was many years before the era of railroads, and transportation facilities were limited to the rough roads constructed across the prairies and through the woods. Grandfather Kemp in the early days took his surplus products to Cincinnati, with team and wagon, and it often required two weeks to make the trip to that city and back. His first home was a log cabin, typical of many others in early Madison county, and as his means increased he built good frame buildings, and continued to live on the old homestead in Jackson township until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife survived him and died in advanced years. The only child of their marriage was Daniel W. Kemp, father of Henry M. Kemp.

Daniel W. Kemp was reared on the old farm, had a practical education in the early district schools, and adopted the life of farmer. He succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead, and in his generation was one of the most successful farmers and business men of Jackson township. His acreage was increased until it aggregated seven hundred and twenty acres, all in the home township. When the natural gas discoveries were made, he sunk a gas well on his land, and distributed this product through six miles of pipe, which he laid. His health finally failing he went to Ocala, Florida, where he died the second day after his arrival, at the age of sixty-five. David W. Kemp married Leannah Moore, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of John Moore. She now lives in old age at Anderson. The four children of their marriage were: Henry M., Florence, Ansel David, and Walter.

Henry M. Kemp grew up in Jackson township, and while still a boy

attending school learned all the practical duties of farm life. When he was ready to start for himself, his father gave him ten acres as a building site, and he proceeded to cultivate a portion of his father's land. Later he inherited some land, and has added to it by purchase until he is the owner of one of the big farms of Jackson township, comprising three hundred and sixty-five acres of land. The Kemp farm is situated about six miles west of Anderson. Everything about the place indicates the thrifty and progressive farmer. There is a fine set of fine frame buildings, including a comfortable residence, barns and out buildings, and all the improvements measure up to the best standards of Madison county agriculture. His barn is a conspicuous structure built in a circular form, eighty feet in diameter; flanking the main barn are two large silos, one of which has a capacity for the cut of twelve acres, and the other for fifteen acres. In every way Mr. Kemp has kept abreast of the times, and modern methods, and all his machinery is first-class. He does general farming and stock raising, and has made his business pay good dividends, practically every year.

In 1886 Mr. Kemp married Alice Tappan. She was born in Anderson, a daughter of John and Mary (Snodgrass) Tappan. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are: John, Theresa, Irene, Rachel, Lois, and Gilbert. Mr. Kemp's father was a good Methodist and a Republican. Henry M. Kemp cast his first vote for James G. Blaine, in 1884, and has consistently supported the party ever since. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lapel Lodge No. 386, Knights of Pythias.

THAD M. MOORE. The manager of the Union Real Estate Company, with offices in the Union Building at Anderson is an excellent representative of a pioneer Madison county family. Mr. Moore has lived in this county practically all his life, has been a farmer, merchant, public official, and is now the executive of one of the leading real estate firms of the county.

Thad M. Moore was born at Summittville in Madison county, June 21, 1865. His father, Columbus W. Moore, was also born at Summittville. To the occupation of farming he devoted the best years of his life; and at the height of his young manhood became a soldier of the Union, and enlisted in 1861 in Company D of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He gave faithful service as a soldier, and then returned to his home state, and after a few years residence in Madison county, moved in 1870 to Indianapolis. He returned to Summittville, where he died the later part of 1871. He married Margaret Hite, of Rush county, a daughter of Jacob Hite, one of the old residents of that county. After their marriage they located in Summittville, where the father was engaged in business.

Thad M. Moore attended the village schools in Summittville, and also the high school, and after leaving high school entered the University of Valparaiso, where he was a student for two years. On his return to Summittville, he lived on a farm in that vicinity for a time, and then became employed in the general store at that time operated by his grandfather in Summittville. During that period of his life he married Miss Claudia Fawcett, a daughter of William and Clarinda (Pavey) Fawcett.

After his marriage Mr. Moore located on a farm, and was identified with general farming and stock raising for a number of years. He prospered in that calling, and continued it until 1898. He then moved to Summittville, and was appointed assistant postmaster and in 1900 was



Thad M. Moore



elected county assessor on the Republican ticket, serving ten years in that capacity. After his term of service, he engaged in business at Anderson, and in 1911 became manager of the Union Real Estate Company.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moore the following children were born: William C., now a student in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis; Frank T., George S., and Kathleen, all at home. Mr. Moore owns a good farm in Madison county, having his place well stocked and he gives his personal supervision to its operation. The family reside on the farm during the summer season, and the rest of the year is spent in Anderson. Mr. Moore is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

WILLIE EVERETT CLYMER. As the popular proprietor of the leading livery business of Elwood, Willie Everett Clymer is well known to the citizens of his community, who have recognized and appreciated the fact that he has endeavored to give them the best of service. He has followed this line of business ever since boyhood, and is thoroughly familiar with its every detail, thus being able to cater to the tastes of his many patrons. He is a native of Elwood, and was born here April 19, 1868, a son of Royal H. and Elizabeth (Hart) Clymer.

Massy Clymer, the paternal grandfather of Willie Everett Clymer, came with his wife to Madison county from Ohio, took up government land, settled among the pioneers, and cleared and developed a farm, on which they spent the remainder of their years, passing away in old age. They had eleven children: Daniel H., Margaret, Huldah, Calvin, Royal H., Lou, Mattie, Mury, Elizabeth, Lovina and Elmira. Mr. Clymer's maternal grandparents were natives of Ohio and also early settlers of Indiana. They were the parents of five children, namely: Lewis, Ellen, George, John and Elizabeth. Royal H. Clymer was born at Columbus, Ohio, and was still a boy when brought to Madison county by his parents, the family settling on a farm. He received his education in the public schools of his locality and grew to manhood as a farmer, but eventually became a teamster in and around Elwood during the logging days. He has been a resident of Elwood for forty years, thirty-eight of which have been passed in the livery business, and as the present head of the firm of R. H. Clymer & Son, he is widely known and very popular. His wife died in 1889, in the faith of the Methodist Protestant church, of which Mr. Clymer has been a lifelong member. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Markie; Willie Everett; Cora, who is the wife of L. A. Sites; Myrtle who married Frank E. DeHority; Ernest; and Lola, who is the wife of Charles Lyons. Ernest and Markie both died in early childhood.

Willie E. Clymer was reared in Elwood, and this has always been his home, with the exception of two years, when he was still a small child, when he resided in the country. His education was secured in the public and high schools here, and on leaving the latter began to work for his father, whose partner he became when he was nineteen years of age. Mr. Clymer has continued as a member of the firm of R. H. Clymer & Son, and is considered one of the substantial men of the city.

On June 20, 1886, Mr. Clymer was married to Miss Lennie Lutes, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, daughter of Julius and Annie (Patterson) Lutes, natives of Ohio and early settlers of Hamilton county. Mr. Lutes died in 1887, at the age of forty-four years.

and Mrs. Lutes still survives and is sixty-four years of age. They had four children, of whom two are now living: Lennie and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Clymer had one child, who died in infancy. They are members of the Methodist Protestant church, in the movements of which they have been active, and Mr. Clymer holds membership in the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is a stalwart Democrat in his political views, and has served his fellow-townsmen in the capacity of alderman for seven years. He belongs to that class of citizens who advance the interests of any community, and can be relied upon to support all movements of a progressive nature. His popularity is evidenced by his many warm friends and admirers.

JOHN P. DOWNS. Success in any of the pursuits of life usually challenges the admiration of the world. It matters not whether in the profession of law, medicine or literature, or in the theological domain, in the military or civil life, or in business pursuits, it is the one distinguishing and distinctive characteristic of all business transactions. In the commercial world, alone, the subject of these lines, in his sphere of labor and activity, has distinguished himself as an active, energetic business man, and has demonstrated the fact that success may be attained through the exercise of habits of industry and perseverance and that to the man of merit belongs the full measure of success and worldly prosperity. John P. Downs, wholesale butcher and stock buyer, of Elwood, was born in Grant county, Indiana, near the village of Rigdon, September 10, 1871, and is a son of Jesse F. and Mary A. (Rybolt) Downs. His paternal grandparents were natives of Pennsylvania who settled in Grant county, Indiana, at an early date, and here spent the remainder of their lives in the tilling of the soil, dying when advanced in years, with the full respect and esteem of their acquaintances. They were the parents of the following children: Jesse F., Cale, George, William, Sarah, John, Abraham and Mary. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Downs were Isaac and Sarah Rybolt, who came to Indiana at an early date from Ohio, and settled in Grant county, where they also followed farming and attained to advanced years. They had quite a large family of children, among whom were Mary, Rachel, Maria and John.

Jesse F. Downs was born in Grant county, Indiana, and there was reared to manhood, being well educated in the public schools and receiving a thorough training in all matters pertaining to work of an agricultural nature. On attaining his majority, he engaged in farming on his own account, and there died on his sixty-acre tract, in March, 1900, aged about fifty-seven years. His wife, also a native of Indiana, still survives him and makes her home in Elwood. They were originally members of the United Brethren church, but later became identified with the Methodist denomination, in which Mr. Downs frequently preached. During the dark days of the struggle between the North and South, he donned the uniform of his country and for three years fought valiantly in its defense, participating in some of the most hotly-contested battles of the war. He was a stalwart Republican in politics and always actively supported its candidates and principles. Mr. and Mrs. Downs were the parents of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, as follows: John P., who makes his home at Elwood; Charles, living in Pipe Creek township, Madison county, where he follows farming; Garfield, also living in Pipe Creek township; Frank,





Lee F. Hunt

who is a resident of Indianapolis; and Irene and Dale, who make their home with their mother in Elwood.

John P. Downs was reared in Grant county on his father's farm, his education being obtained in the district schools of his vicinity, which he attended during the short winter terms. As a young man he entered his present business, beginning in a modest way to buy stock and carry on farming, and the former business has grown to such proportions that he is now known as one of the leading men in his line in this part of the county. He is energetic and alert, ever ready to grasp an opportunity, and possesses the ability to carry his ventures through to a successful conclusion. His career has been one of industry and constant energy and his well-directed efforts have been rewarded by a merited success. Following in the foot-steps of his father, Mr. Downs is a Republican, but has not been an office seeker. He and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. The pleasant, modern family home of the Downs is located at No. 1526 North A street.

On October 31, 1897, Mr. Downs was united in marriage with Miss Cora A. Noble, who was born six miles north of Elwood, in Madison county, Indiana, daughter of John Henry and Jane (Dickey) Noble. Two interesting children have been born to this union: Gladys and Marian. Mrs. Downs' parents were both born in Indiana, her father in Rush county and her mother in Madison county. Mr. Noble died on his farm in Madison county, March 23, 1912, aged sixty-seven years, his wife having passed away in 1890, when but thirty-four years of age. They were the parents of seven children: Cora A., who married Mr. Downs; Bertha; Blanche; Samuel; Edward; Addie and Verilla; Edith, who died at the age of two years. The father of these children was a school teacher in young manhood. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Downs was Jonathan Noble, who married Lucinda Jane Smith, both being natives of Ohio. They both reached ripe old age and passed away in Madison county, where they had been early settlers. They were the parents of seven children: Adeline, John Henry, Perry, Hattie, Laura, James and Benjamin. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Downs were Samuel and Sarah (Miller) Dickey, natives of Indiana and early settlers and farmers of Madison county, where the grandfather passed away in middle life, while his widow still survives him and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of five children, namely: Jasper, John, Lavina, Jane and Edward.

LEE F. HUNT, M. D. It is not an infrequent or unusual occurrence for the men of a family to show an inclination for the same line of business or profession, son following father in a similar calling through several generations in many cases. Especially is this true in the medical profession, and a case in point is found in Dr. Lee F. Hunt, of Anderson, a physician, son of a physician and grandson of a physician. Dr. Hunt has been engaged in practice in Anderson for ten years, and is in the enjoyment of an excellent professional business, his unquestioned ability having attracted to him a representative clientele from among Anderson's leading people. Lee F. Hunt is a native son of Madison county, Indiana, born in the city of Alexandria, May 1, 1877, a son of Dr. John Walter and Etta (Brickley) Hunt.

William A. Hunt, the paternal grandfather of Lee F. Hunt, was

a native of Ohio, and in young manhood came to Indiana as a pioneer physician. He traveled all over Madison county, either on horse-back or by carriage, and was known wherever there were settlements as one who was ready at all times, in all weather, to answer the call of his suffering fellow-men. He led the typical existence of the pioneer country physician, and while he laid by no great fortune in earthly goods, he gained that love and affection which cannot be bought with money. His son, who inherited many of his father's sterling traits of character, was born in Madison county in 1859, and, like the elder man, became highly esteemed and widely known, although his field was necessarily more restricted, and the greater part of his active career was passed in Alexandria. He was a valued member of the Madison County Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and in his death his community lost a man who stood high in the ranks of his profession. He passed away in 1904. Dr. Hunt married Miss Etta Brickley, a daughter of Dr. W. P. Brickley, a prominent physician of Madison county.

Lee F. Hunt received his preliminary educational training in the public and high schools of Anderson, Indiana, and after some preparation entered the State University at Bloomington, this state, from which he graduated in 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of the same year he matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in 1900 entered the medical department of Kentucky University. He was graduated from the last named institution in 1903, and at once returned to Anderson, where he opened an elegantly appointed suite of offices in the Union building, where he has continued to carry on a general practice. Dr. Hunt is a close and careful student, and is fully informed as to the advancements, inventions and discoveries which are constantly being made in his profession. He is a strict adherent of the unwritten ethics of the fraternity, and among his professional brethren bears a high reputation. He has never practiced the arts of the charlatan, but has done all in his power to maintain the high dignity of his honored calling and to forward the work of the Madison County Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, of which organizations he is a valued member. Dr. Hunt also holds membership in the Beta Theta Pi and Phi Chi medical fraternities, and he also has membership relations with Mr. Moriah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1908, Dr. Hunt was married to Miss Martha Carr, formerly of New Hampshire, who at the time of their marriage was a resident of New York. To this union there have been born two children—John Carr and Elizabeth. When Dr. Hunt can find leisure from the duties of his large practice he delights in travel, in the winter months taking trips to the south and in the summer months, with rod or gun, spending his vacations in more northerly resorts.

BLAINE H. BALL. Probably the law has been the main highway by which more men of merit have advanced to prominence and position in the United States than any other road, and it is not unusual, therefore, to find among the leading citizens of a community a member of the legal profession. A prominent figure in many of the legal controversies of the Madison county bar, a man of unerring judgment, and one able in the solution of many complexities, Blaine H. Ball, of Alex-

andria, has long been known as one of this city's most influential men. He is a native of the Hoosier state, and was born in Rush county, July 13, 1879, a son of Cyrus W. and Sarah E. (Wilson) Ball.

Jonathan and Asenith Ball, the paternal grandparents of Blaine H. Ball, were natives of Pennsylvania, from whence they drove through to Indiana at an early day, and settled in Rush county. In early life Mr. Ball had been a tailor, but on coming to Indiana took up government land and became a successful farmer, being the owner of 1200 acres at the time of his death, which occurred when he was ninety-two years of age. He and his wife were the parents of these children: Henry, Demosthenes, William, Caleb, Cyrus, Mary and Emily. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Ball were natives of Maryland, and were early settlers of Fayette county, Indiana, where they passed the closing years of their lives in farming. Their three children were: Jonathan, Melissa and Sarah.

Cyrus W. Ball was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and was a child of three years when he accompanied his parents in an ox-wagon in their journey to Rush county, Indiana. There he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits, improved an excellent farm, and continued to live within a mile of the old homestead throughout the rest of his life. He died there in May, 1903, when seventy-one years of age, while his widow still survives him and resides at Rushville. She is a native of Fayette county, Indiana, and is a member of the Methodist church, with which her husband was identified. During the Civil war he served as a private during the ninety-day service. Cyrus W. and Sarah E. Ball were the parents of four children: Osmer W., who resides at Malta, Idaho; Pearl, deceased, who was the wife of A. J. Shelby; Eva M., who lives with her mother at Rushville, Indiana; and Blaine H., of Alexandria.

Blaine H. Ball was reared on his father's farm, on which he worked until he was eighteen years of age, in the meantime pursuing his studies in the district schools and the Carthage High school. When eighteen, he began studying law and stenography, in the office of his brother-in-law, A. J. Shelby, at Lebanon, Indiana, and in the fall of 1901 entered the Indiana Law school, at Indianapolis, being graduated therefrom in 1903. In the spring of that year he came to Alexandria, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, his native ability and conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients having attracted to him a very satisfactory professional business. He maintains well-appointed offices at No. 205½ North Harrison street.

Mr. Ball belongs to Alexandria Lodge No. 235, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is the present master; Alexandria Chapter No. 99, Royal Arch Masons; Alexandria Council No. 85, Royal and Select Masons, and has attained to the thirty-second Scottish Rite degree. He also holds membership in Alexandria Lodge No. 335, Knights of Pythias, and Alexandria Lodge No. 478, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican in politics, and his general popularity was attested when he was elected city attorney for five years under a Democratic administration. Mr. Ball's religious connection is with the Methodist church.

SHERIDAN BRONNENBERG. Among the names of those intimately associated with the pioneer history of Madison county is that belonging to the Bronnenberg family, members of which located here at a

day when the most primitive conditions prevailed and through their work developed excellent farming property out of raw prairie land and timber. The first male white child born in the county bore this name. Michael Bronnenberg having been born in what is now Union township and a grandson of this progenitor, Sheridan Bronnenberg, is now representing the family worthily, being a successful farmer and stock raiser and valued and valuable citizen of Richland township. Although not a native of the county, Sheridan Bronnenberg has been identified with its agricultural interests for many years, and is regarded as one of his community's substantial men. He was born in Douglas county, Illinois, in 1869, and is a son of Carl and Polly (Nelson) Bronnenberg.

Carl Bronnenberg was born on the old Michael Bronnenberg homestead farm on Kilbuck Creek, in Madison county, Indiana, and grew to manhood in Union township, there securing his education in the public schools. Some time after his marriage he migrated to Douglas county, Illinois, and there he passed a number of years in farming and raising stock. He was uniformly successful in his operations and was known as a good citizen and thorough man of business. He and his wife became the parents of four children, of whom two are living: Sheridan; and Laura, who married Gilbert Mooreland, an agriculturist of Alberta, Canada, and has four children—Paul, George, Nina and Carl T.

Sheridan Bronnenberg was brought from Douglas county, Illinois, to Madison county, Indiana, when a child, and here was reared to manhood. As a lad and youth he worked on his father's farm, and in the meantime, during the winter terms, secured a good education in the schools of Center, Thornberg and College Corner, and for a time was also a pupil in the old schoolhouse situated on the Conner farm. Mr. Bronnenberg continued to remain with his father until twenty-seven years of age, at which time he decided to embark upon a career of his own and accordingly rented a tract of land from his grandfather and started operations in farming and stock raising. Industry and perseverance brought him a well-earned success, and in 1911 he removed to his present property, a handsome tract of land located in Richland township about one mile from the city of Anderson. Mr. Bronnenberg is a practical farmer, but is ready at all times to give innovations and new ideas a trial, believing thoroughly in the use of progressive methods. He has been successful alike in general farming and stock raising, and in addition for some years has bred draft horses for the markets, his animals meeting with a ready sale. Thoroughly business like in his methods, he has won the esteem and respect of his associates, who have shown their confidence in his judgment on numerous occasions.

On January 29, 1896, Mr. Bronnenberg was united in marriage with Miss Anna Green, daughter of George W. and Lydia (Kirkman) Green, and to this union there have been born four children, namely: Bernice, Edna, Forrest and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Bronnenberg are faithful members of the Christian church, and have repeatedly given of their time and means in assisting to support its various religious and charitable movements. Mr. Bronnenberg is a Republican in politics, but has not cared to enter actively into public life, although all good movements enlist his interest and co-operation. He has also devoted some attention to fraternal work, and among the members of the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern

Woodmen of America, with which he is connected, he has numerous warm friends.

C. B. THOMAS. The manager of the Linwood Jersey Farm, a property located about seven miles north of Anderson, on the Florida turnpike, in Lafayette township, C. B. Thomas is one of the self-made men of Madison county, and his career is an excellent illustration of what may be accomplished by the youth of ambition, determination and perseverance. A native son of the county, thoroughly versed in its soil and climatic conditions, with a knowledge of agriculture that has come down to him through a long line of farming ancestors, he has been able to apply his knowledge and inclinations to the management of a property noted for its famous Jersey cattle.

C. B. Thomas was born August 25, 1888, on the old Thomas homestead, located one mile north of Linwood, in Lafayette township, Madison county, and is a son of John U. and Hattie (Ballard) Thomas. The only child of his parents, he lost his father when he was but nine years of age, but went to live with an uncle, Thomas B. Ballard, a veteran of the Civil war. His education was secured in the public schools of Linwood and the high school at Anderson, from which he was graduated in 1908, following which he began his career as an agriculturist, a vocation in which he has since been engaged. Mr. Thomas was married November 7, 1910, to Miss Jones, who is a daughter of Thomas F. and Sarah F. Jones, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Dorothea Isabella. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are consistent members of the Christian church. He has never cared for the activities of public life, and his only interest in politics is that of a good citizen, for his time and attention have been too much occupied in his business duties. He is recognized as an excellent judge of cattle, and the breed of Jerseys raised on the Linwood Jersey farm find a ready sale in the neighboring markets and have made an excellent impression wherever exhibited. He has been interested in fraternal work to some extent, and is a popular member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows.

GRATTAN A. BUSBY. Madison county is fortunate in that among its substantial agriculturists are found many men of the younger generation, who, in the full strength of their manhood, are able to contribute to the needs of this developing locality, adding the enthusiasm and zealously of youth to the experience and practicality of the older men of the community. A representative of this younger class is found in the person of Grattan Busby, of Anderson township, who in addition to operating an excellent farm of 120 acres is also extensively engaged in the threshing business with two of his brothers. Mr. Busby is by birth, nurture and training a Hoosier. He was born on a farm near Hamilton, Steuben county, Indiana, November 15, 1888, and is a son of John M. and Emma (Brown) Busby. There were nine children in the family: Lena, Charles, Grattan, Blanche, Edith, Harry, Fred, Lloyd and Arthur. Of these three now reside on the home farm on Anderson Rural Route No. 5.

Grattan Busby was given the advantages of a good educational training, attending the common schools of his native locality and the Anderson high school, and supplementing this with one year at Purdue University. In the meantime, his education as a farmer was not neg-

lected, for he spent the summer months in assisting his father and brothers in the work of the home place and in gaining the training necessary for his life vocation. On reaching manhood he embarked in general farming and stock raising, in both of which lines he has made a decided success, and in addition, with his brothers, he has taken up threshing, and they now control the majority of the work of this nature in their section. An earnest, industrious and energetic agriculturist, Mr. Busby has allowed no other interests to claim a part of his attention, being satisfied to follow the vocation which his forefathers made their life work. His property of 120 acres is under an excellent state of cultivation, his machinery is of the latest manufacture, his stock shows the beneficial effects of careful breeding, and his products find a ready market at top-notch prices. While he has not entered public life as a seeker after office, he has always taken an intelligent interest in those things which make for progress in his community, and can be depended upon to support good men and measures.

The members of the Busby family have always belonged to the Christian church.

JOHN J. GIBSON, M. D. Twenty years of practice at Alexandria as a physician and surgeon have brought Dr. Gibson special distinction and success as an able and skillful doctor and as a man who devotes himself conscientiously to the duties of professional life.

Dr. Gibson is a native of Canada, and a product of one of the best medical schools of that nation. He was born in Perth, Lanark county, Ontario, February 3, 1866, a son of John and Mary (Scott) Gibson. The paternal grandfather was John Gibson, who married Agnes Murray. On both sides the family is of Scotch ancestry. The grandfather was a merchant in Scotland, in the town of Dumfries, and after transferring his home to Canada followed farming. Both he and his wife attained a good old age before their death, and in their family were the following named children: William, James, Andrew, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Maggie. Andrew Gibson, of this family, after graduating from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, practiced medicine successfully for several years in Clinton, Ontario. He then took a post graduate course in London, and Edinburgh and then settled in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he enjoyed for about fifteen years a very lucrative and extensive practice. His death was caused by typhoid fever. William and Annie (Harkness) Scott, the maternal grandparents of Dr. Gibson, had the following children: Edward, Matthew, James, John, Thomas, Mary, Mina, Maggie and Annie. The parents both lived to between seventy and eighty years of age.

Both John and Mary (Scott) Gibson spent most of their lives in Lanark county, Ontario, on a farm. John Gibson was of age when he left his native land of Scotland, and he located on a farm in Lanark county, where he maintained his home until his death, at the age of forty-nine. His wife survived him and is now sixty-nine years of age. Their church was the Presbyterian, and the father during his life time held various township offices. Their family of children numbered ten, eight of whom reached maturity and are mentioned as follows: Dr. John J. Gibson, of Alexandria; William, of Atlanta, Georgia; Mary, of Lanark county; Jessie, who died in the spring of 1912, the wife of Charles Grant, of Kenora, Ontario; Samuel, of Lanark county; Edith, who is married and resides in the state of New York; James, of Lanark



John J. Gibson

county; Jean, of Lanark county, on the old homestead and living with her mother.

Dr. John J. Gibson was reared on his father's farm, in Lanark county, and as a boy attended the country schools and the Perth Collegiate Institute, where he was graduated in 1882. The profession of medicine was the goal toward which his ambition centered, but he had to pass through some years of independent effort before he could secure the means to prepare himself for practice. He was engaged as a teacher for six years, and then entered Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, where he studied until graduation with his medical degree in 1893. In the same year, on the 1st of June, he located in Alexandria, and has enjoyed in later years the best practice in the city.

Dr. Gibson is a member of the Presbyterian church, and his fraternal affiliations are with Alexandria Lodge, No. 235, F. & A. M.; Alexandria Chapter, No. 99, R. A. M.; and Alexandria Council, No. 85. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Alexandria, and in the line of his profession is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. His politics are Republican. Dr. Gibson in graduating from Queen's University was valedictorian of his class, and his subsequent successful career has fully justified the promise and hopes raised by his under graduate work.

JOHN KLUMPP, SR. Practically all the business career of John Klumpp, Sr., has been passed in the employ of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, one of the most widely known concerns of its kind in the United States today, if not, indeed, the most famous. He was ten years of age when he first identified himself with the glass business in Pittsburg, and continued there with the main plant until 1902, when he came to Elwood, Indiana, to take charge of the plant at this place, and he has continued as superintendent at this point without interruption since that time. His identification with the glass business has been of a most interesting character, and has brought him into prominence as an expert glass-blower in the largest cities of this country.

Born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on November 3, 1865, John Klumpp is the son of Charles and Barbara (Hoffman) Klumpp, both natives of Baden, Germany. They came to America in 1841. Five children were born to them, as follows: Barbara, who died unmarried at the age of nineteen years; Catherine, who married Gust Bodenhagen, and is now deceased; Charles, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; John, of this review; and Frank, also a resident of Pittsburg. The father of this family settled in Pittsburg soon after his arrival in this country and engaged in various activities. He fought in the Civil war as a member of what was known as "The Fifth Heavy" regiment and gave faithful service for something like three years. He died in Pittsburg in 1882 at the age of fifty-five years, and his widow survived him until 1906, when she passed away at the advanced age of seventy-six years. Both were members of the German Lutheran church during their lives.

John Klumpp was born and reared in Pittsburg, and attended the public schools of that city for a few years, but his education was cut short in his boyhood by his advent into the commercial world when he was ten years of age, after which he attended school but little. He began work in the plant of the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company at that age, and has been connected with them for the greater part of his life

up to the present time, principally in Pittsburg, and coming to Elwood in July, 1902, to assume the superintendency of their mammoth plant at this place.

Concerning this magnificent organization, it may be said briefly here that it was organized in Pittsburg in 1874, being known first as the George A. Macbeth Glass Company. It was reorganized in 1897 as the Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, and now has branches and factories in numerous cities throughout the United States. The Elwood branch was established here in 1892, when the country hereabouts was in the heights of the gas excitement. The plant went into operation with a force of about four hundred persons, a number that has since been increased with the demands of the business until today a force of between five and six hundred people are on the pay rolls of the company here, the same aggregating some \$18,000 a month. The principal output of the factory is lamp chimneys, lantern globes and lamp shades, and the products of the plant are shipped all over the world. About sixty-five thousand globes and chimneys is the average daily output. The company maintains branches at Marion, Indiana; Toledo, Ohio; and Charleroi, Pennsylvania, in addition to their mammoth plant at Pittsburg, and they employ about twenty-six thousand people in their combined factories and offices. The Elwood plant is a fine brick building, admirably suited to the business, and under the able direction of Mr. Klumpp is able to make a fine showing among the various factories of the company.

Mr. Klumpp began to learn glass-blowing as a boy, and has advanced through all the stages of knowledge connected with the business, so that he is known to be one of the most capable men connected with the industry today. He has long been known for an expert glass-blower and was chosen as one of the blowers of America to blow glass at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893. He also blew glass on exhibition for three years in Pittsburg, and has accomplished some wonderful feats in that line. For a year, in about 1897, he traveled for the Thomas Evans Glass Company, and when the Macbeth-Evans Company came into existence as a result of the consolidation of the Macbeth people with the Evans', Mr. Klumpp took charge of the Pittsburg plant as manager, following which he became superintendent of the Elwood business.

During the years 1895-1896-1897 Mr. Klumpp was president of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania, representing seventy-five thousand organized workmen. Upon entering the duties of salesman for the Thomas Evans Company he severed his connections with this organization, having received an honorable withdrawal card.

On October 23, 1883, Mr. Klumpp was united in marriage with Miss Ida McCurry, the daughter of Henry and Margaret (McKelvey) McCurry, and they have three children,—John, Helen, and Gladys. John is assistant superintendent of the plant, under his father, and is one of the capable young men who are identified with the business of the Macbeth-Evans Company here. He married Miss Gladys Moore, and they have two children,—John III, and Dorothy. Helen and Gladys Klumpp are attending school and still share the parental roof.

Mr. Klumpp is fraternally identified with the Masonic order, having membership in Quincy Lodge No. 230, A. F. & A. M., as well as with the Maccabees. He is a stanch Republican, and is one who has given honest service to the party all his life. Mrs. Klumpp was born and

reared in Pittsburg, where her parents passed the best years of their lives, and died. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Charles, James, William, Hugh, Ida, who became Mrs. Klumpp, and Margaret.

The Klumpp family is one that is highly esteemed in Elwood, where the various members are known and appreciated for their many excellent qualities, and where they take prominent places in the leading social activities of the community.

CHARLES G. DICK, M. D. There is no profession to which men devote themselves more dignified in its ethics or more reasonably helpful to the world than that of medicine. Similar claims are made by the church and by the law, but they, while essentially true enough, are based on other foundations. The healing art demands of its real followers that natural reverence for the dignity of the human body that commands the exercise of all the skill that years of training and study have brought them, to cure its ills, even though they know that their services will receive no pecuniary reward. Where or when does a real physician refuse to give help, and to what other body of men does the world owe so much? The medical profession's scientific discoveries have not only eased the bed of former torture, but have found the cure for almost every bodily affliction. Justly is this noble profession in the forefront. Methods may differ, systems may not be quite alike, and personality counts for much, but the aim and principle remains the same. Among the members of the medical profession well known in Madison county, Indiana, is Dr. Charles G. Dick, of Elwood, whose skill and faithfulness, together with his determined hopefulness and cheerfulness, have made his presence valued in many households during the past sixteen years, which period covers his residence in this city.

Charles G. Dick, M. D., was born in Winona county, Minnesota, November 5, 1866, and is a son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Young) Dick, natives of Ohio. His paternal grandparents were natives of the North of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, and were early settlers of Ohio, while on the maternal side he is descended from grandparents who were natives of the Buckeye State and spent their entire lives in the vicinity of Steubenville.

Samuel C. Dick was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 19, 1816, and was the son of William and Jane McClintock Dick, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. Crossing the Atlantic to America, William Dick took up his residence in Steubenville, where he died in 1849. Samuel C. Dick was reared in Steubenville, and as a young man learned the trade of millwright, and in 1848 removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he followed his vocation for some time. Subsequently, he removed to Richmond, Minnesota, early in the 'fifties, and was interested in a gristmill there, but later turned his attention to farming in Winona county, where his death occurred in 1892, when he was seventy-two years of age.

Samuel C. Dick was married May 9, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Young, who was the daughter of Hercules and Anna (Chandler) Young, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. In their family were eleven children: Mrs. Rachel Chandler, born September, 1806; Mrs. Sarah Stockton, born March 8, 1808; James; Dinah; Eli; Mrs. Ann Baker; Morgan; John; Mrs. Hannah Craft; Mrs. Margaret Carroll, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dick, who was born July 25, 1824.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick were born ten children, eight of whom are yet living: Thomas C., the eldest, was born March 10, 1851; Margaret E., August 4, 1853; Anne E., November 13, 1855, wife of William Foote; a daughter born July 12, 1858, died in infancy; Mrs. Emma L. Geddes, born July 23, 1859; Clarence F., November 18, 1861; William W., May 24, 1864; Charles G., November 5, 1866; Ulysses S., October 19, 1868; and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Davis, April 15, 1871. The Dick family resided in Winona county, Minnesota, from 1855 to 1898.

Mrs. Dick survived her husband for a period, and was seventy-nine years of age at the time of her demise. Originally Quakers, they later transferred their support to the faith of the Presbyterian church, in which they both died.

Charles G. Dick was reared on the home farm, and received his early education in the district schools, subsequently graduating from the State Normal School in 1890. During the several terms that followed, he was engaged in teaching school in Minnesota, and he then entered Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated with his degree in 1895. Succeeding this he spent two years in the hospital at Marquette, Michigan, and in 1897 came to Elwood, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. It was not long after his arrival that his talents were recognized, and he has been in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing professional business, his remarkable success in a number of complicated cases having firmly established him in the confidence of the community. Dr. Dick is a close and careful student, and has kept fully abreast of the advancements that are constantly being made in the field of medicine. He is a strict observer of the unwritten ethics of the profession, and enjoys marked popularity among his confreres of the fraternity in Madison county.

On September 21, 1897, Dr. Dick was married to Miss Florence Clark, who was born in Winona, Minnesota, daughter of George and Jennie (Lockwood) Clark, natives of New York state, both of whom are deceased. George Washington Clark was born June 10, 1827, in Copenhagen, Lewis county, New York. His father, Orrin Clark, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and took part in the battle of Sackets Harbor. After his death, which occurred in 1848, his family was granted a land warrant in recognition of his services. This was located in 1855 by his son, George W., in whose family its possession still remains.

The Clark family is of Scotch-Irish origin. John Clark was born on the Emerald Isle in 1655, and in 1699 was married. In 1717 he came to America and took up his residence in Rutland, Massachusetts. His children were: Mathew, Thomas John, William Samuel, James George, Sarah and Elizabeth, all born in Ireland. Mathew married Jane Bothel. His children were: Jane, John Alexander, Agnes, William, Hannah and Elizabeth, born in Rutland, and James, Margaret, Sarah and Mathew, born in Colerain, Massachusetts. James Clark of this family became a captain in the French and Indian war, serving from 1754 to 1763. His children were: John Scott, Royal, Silas, David, James, Orrin and Betsy.

John Scott Clark was the first white male child born in Chester, Massachusetts, 1762. He married Sarah Anderson in 1790. Their children were: Orrin, Asenath, Electa, John and Lucinda. Orrin Clark, father of George W., married Rebecca White Templeton. Their children were: Electa, Betsy, Sarah, Rebecca, Orrin, Nathan, Wayne, George W., and John Scott. George W. Clark was educated in the

common school and Lowville Academy. He came west in 1851. On the 13th of November he landed in Winona county, where he spent the remainder of his life. On the 11th of February, 1857, he was married to Jennie Lockwood of Waupun, Wisconsin, who was born December 4, 1837. By this marriage were born seven children: Frank W., January 4, 1858; Adah L., January 27, 1860; Jay Scott, November 4, 1862; Florence E., July 28, 1868; Alfred H., March 26, 1870; Jennie A., January 25, 1874; and May, September 13, 1878.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Dick have had four children, as follows: Margery C., born September 21, 1898; Charles C., born January 29, 1900; Jennie E., born January 9, 1904; and Ulysses, born June 9, 1907, died September 20, 1907.

Dr. Dick is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife is a Unitarian. His fraternal connection is with Quincy Lodge No. 230, F. & A. M., but while he appreciates the privileges of membership he has never sought official position.

JOSEPH A. ZETTEL is a newcomer in Madison county, having located here after a long and varied experience in business and trade in different parts of the United States, chiefly in Minnesota. Mr. Zettel is now proprietor of an establishment at 112 West Church street in Alexandria for tin, galvanized and sheet iron work and hot air heating apparatus.

Joseph A. Zettel was born in Waterloo county, Ontario, Canada, May 12, 1852. The family originated in Germany, and after coming to America moved into Canada. The paternal grandfather was Lucas Zettel, the maiden name of whose wife was Monica Straub, both of whom died in Waterloo county, Ontario, when in old age, Mrs. Zettel being ninety-two at the time of her death. Their family consisted of Joseph, Herman, Theresa, Mary and Regina. The maternal grandfather of the Alexandria merchant was Andrew Holrod, whose wife was Magdelana Holrod. They also were natives of Germany, whence they migrated to Canada and died in Bruce county, Ontario, he at the age of eighty-two and she at eighty-four years. Their five children were named: Magdelana, Mary, Anna, Joseph and Felix.

Andrew and Magdelana (Holrod) Zettel, parents of Joseph A., were born in Germany, the former in Wuerttemberg, and the latter in Baden. Their nine children are mentioned as follows: Mary, wife of John Wechter, of Bruce county, Ontario; Felix, deceased; Ambrose, of Bruce county; Monica, deceased, who was the wife of Henry Oldheiser of Lincoln, North Dakota; Joseph A., of Alexandria; Lucas, of Bruce county, Ontario; Theresa, wife of Charles Mickus of Scott county, Minnesota; Regina, wife of Andrew Schwartz of Bruce county; Herbert, of St. Paul, Minnesota. The father of this family accompanied his parents from Germany to Canada, when he was eleven years of age, and he grew to manhood in Waterloo county. By trade he was a cooper, but subsequently followed farming. His death occurred in Bruce county, when he was seventy-eight years of age and his wife passed away when fifty-six. They were both members of the Catholic church.

Joseph A. Zettel was reared a farmer boy in Bruce county, and the years up to maturity were spent under the home roof. His education was such as could be furnished by the country schools. After school days he continued as a worker on his father's farm for eleven years and then went out to the western states, locating at Shakopee, Minnesota, in 1886. It was his distinction in that locality to establish and operate

the first creamery, and in subsequent years he was in the same line of business in different places in Minnesota. He was also a hotel proprietor in Shakopee. While a resident at Montgomery, Minnesota, he served as the first mayor of the town. In November, 1912, Mr. Zettel came to Alexandria, where he bought out the tinning and sheet iron business of O. M. Hoover, and is now enjoying a prosperous business.

On September 29, 1874, he married Miss Mary Schumacher, a daughter of Anthony and Mary (Kirsch) Schumacher. They were the parents of five children: Theresa, Lawrence, Joseph, Frank and William. The daughter, Theresa, is now at home in Alexandria. Lawrence and Joseph both studied for the priesthood, but are now deceased. Frank and William are Franciscan priests. The mother of this family passed away March 12, 1887, at the age of thirty-four years.

On June 5, 1890, Mr. Zettel married his second wife, Sophia Koepfer, daughter of John Koepfer. She died January 1, 1912, at the age of fifty. She was the mother of seven children, Albinus, Cyril, Ida, Irene, Sybilla, Leo and Regina. Albinus died at the age of eleven, and the other children are now at home. The family are all communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Zettel is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a Democrat.

THOMAS M. JONES, M. D. For three successive generations members of the Jones family have been identified with the profession of medicine and surgery, and Thomas Monroe Jones since beginning practice at Anderson about seven years ago has emphasized surgery, for which branch of practice he has shown unusual aptitude and skill. His father before him is well known as a physician and surgeon in Madison county, and the grandfather at one time also practiced medicine in this county.

Few members of the profession in Indiana have entered upon active practice more generously endowed with the experience and training which come from association with the great readers in medicine and surgery and with observation in the foremost clinics and hospitals of the world than has Dr. Thomas M. Jones. He was born in the city of Anderson, August 9, 1877, the only son of Dr. Horace E. and Carrie E. (Cockefair) Jones. His literary education was obtained at the University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, at which institution he spent four years. Returning to this country in 1898, he entered the Indiana State University, from which institution he was graduated with the A. B. degree in one year. The same year after graduating from the Indiana State University, he entered the Johns Hopkins' Medical School of Baltimore, Maryland. From here he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1902. Immediately after graduation he was appointed a member of the staff of St. Marks hospital of New York city, which position he held for one year. From St. Marks hospital he obtained, by competitive examination, a position in the surgical staff of Kings County Hospital of Brooklyn, New York. This position he filled for two years during which time he was afforded abundant practical experience in surgery. After leaving the last named institution he returned to his native city of Anderson, Indiana, where he opened an office and entered upon the practice of medicine. In 1908 he gave up the general practice, devoting his entire time to that of surgery.

In 1910 he went abroad, to Vienna, Austria, where he spent a year in the surgical clinics of that great medical and surgical center.



Thurbymes



Dr. Jones is at present in the active practice of surgery and is affiliated with the Madison County and Indiana State Medical societies. Also with the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and is a member of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America.

He has contributed liberally to surgical literature, having written original articles on surgical subjects more especially on the subject of Goitre from a surgical standpoint and also numerous case reports.

In 1907, Dr. Jones married Miss Elizabeth Shields Baker, of Winchester, Virginia, where she was reared and educated. They are the parents of one son, Horace Edgar. Dr. Jones is prominent in Masonry, being a member of Fellowship Lodge, No. 681, A. F. & A. M., Anderson Chapter, R. A. M., and he is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His fine home is at 310 West Twelfth street, Anderson.

THOMAS W. WRIGHT was born in 1849 near Matlock, Derbyshire, England, Matlock being noted for its hydropathic establishments. Mr. Wright's parents lived on an estate that came from father to son for five generations; his father died when he was in his infancy and on the remarriage of his mother they left the estate and moved to Dronfield, near Sheffield.

In his youth Thomas W. Wright decided of his own free will to look for some occupation; he sought employment with Edward Lucas & Sons, friends of the family, who gave him the option of going in the office or to learn a trade. He decided he would learn a trade first and went to work in their shovel works. At twenty years of age he was put in charge of a department as foreman. As they would not agree to put in some important improvements he wished to make he resigned and came to America in the fall of 1872. He obtained employment with H. M. Myers & Company, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, in February, 1873, and was made foreman of that plant in 1875 and held that position until he resigned in 1889, when he then started in the business himself, manufacturing shovels under the name of The Wright Shovel Co. at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. The business outgrew the building then occupied and the plant was moved to Anderson in 1891. A short time before W. J. Alford had become associated with Mr. Wright and in 1895 Mr. Wright and Mr. Alford organized the Elwood Steel Co. and Elwood Fuel Co. and were the sole owners in 1900 when these plants, together with the Wright Shovel Co. of this city were taken over by the Ames Shovel & Tool Co.

Mr. Wright then became associated with a number of industries and was one of the organizers in the building of the Union building and is at the present time one of the largest stockholders and president of that company. He was chairman of the Board of Governors of the Present Day Club which was the foundation of the organization of the Commercial Club. He was one of a committee of three to raise funds for the building of the present Elks Home. Mr. Wright is treasurer of the Wright Rich Cut Glass Co. and is now building a plant to manufacture some metal specialties of his own invention under the name of the Wright Metal Mfg. Co. While Mr. Wright is supposed to lead a retired life he cannot content himself without some activity.

He lives in one of the most elegant homes in Anderson on West Eighth street, the fashionable residence district of the city. He is

modest in his pretensions, close in friendships and a genial companion. He and his estimable wife are prominent in social circles and delight in the entertainment of the legions of their friends. No worthy object of charity escapes their notice, but they are not ostentatious in benevolence. The Wrights became residents here when the new Anderson began to take shape and they have helped to transform a country town into a thriving city. They worship at the Episcopal church on Delaware street and have been large factors in the building of a new and comfortable rectory and in the maintenance thereof.

PETER RITTER. The agricultural interests of Adams township are ably and worthily represented by Peter Ritter, who has resided in this township all of his life and is now the owner of thirty-two acres of well-cultivated land. An agriculturist throughout his career, he has kept fully abreast of all the changes and improvements that have marked his calling, and, while he has never sought honors in other fields than that in which he entered upon his career, is today accounted one of the substantial men of his section. Mr. Ritter was born on a farm in Adams township, Madison county, Indiana, April 1, 1852, and is a son of Abraham and Mary (Basicker) Ritter. His father, who followed the occupation of tilling the soil, went some years ago to Missouri, where his death occurred, while Mrs. Ritter still resides and makes her home with her daughter and son-in-law. Abraham and Mary Ritter had a family of three children: Peter; Emma Eliza, who is the wife of John Muncie, a resident of Anderson, Indiana; and John, who is an agriculturist of Adams township.

The educational advantages of Peter Ritter were secured in the district schools of Adams township, which he attended during the winter terms, the summer months being passed on the home farm, where he assisted his father and gained a comprehensive knowledge of farming methods. He continued to remain under the parental roof until his marriage, in 1880, at which time he embarked upon a career of his own. General farming has continued to occupy his attention, and through industry, perseverance and the exercise of good judgment and able management he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome and valuable property. He finds a ready market for the products of his farm, and while he is known as a good business man and one alert to all the opportunities of trade, has the reputation of being a man of the strictest integrity, holding the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has had dealings. Mr. Ritter has interested himself in fraternal work, and at this time is a valued member of Pendleton Lodge No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Emporia Lodge No. 132, of which he is past sachein, and a member of the Grand Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men; and the Haymakers, in which he has passed through the chairs. Public life or the struggles of the political arena have not attracted him, but he has at all times manifested a willingness to give his aid to movements calculated to be of benefit to this community.

On January 11, 1880, Mr. Ritter was united in marriage with Miss E. Stinson, of Adams township, and to them there have been born four children, namely: Courtney E., who is married and makes his home in Anderson; Orpha A., who is single and living at home; Claude, a graduate of the common schools, who is married and a farmer in Adams township; and Ruth B., a graduate of the common schools and Anderson Business College, who resides with her parents. Mr. and Mrs.

Ritter are members of the Christian church. They have lived quiet, honorable lives, fairly earning the regard of a wide circle of friends and the general esteem of the people of the community.

PHILIP G. SHIRLEY. Farming and stock breeding have constituted the main interests of Philip G. Shirley since he located in Madison county in 1888, and he is today one of the prosperous and independent men of the township and county, although it is well known that he established himself here with but the most slender resources in the way of material possessions. His success is a fitting example of the results that attend honest toil, with the exercise of a sound business judgment, such as Mr. Shirley has ever possessed. Prosperity made friendly overtures to him, only when he made aggressive overtures to Prosperity, and so it will always be with the men who strive to gain material success in dealing with the products of the soil, and kindred industries.

Philip G. Shirley was born in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, in November, 1860, and is the son of William and Frances (Grim) Shirley, both of whom are now deceased. He was reared on the home farm in the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, and was educated in the public schools to the age of eighteen years. When he was twenty-one years old Philip Shirley came to Montgomery county, near Germantown, Ohio, and was there occupied as a farm hand, remaining in the community for four years. In 1888 he migrated to Madison county, Indiana, and this district has held the center of his interests since that day. After locating on a farm in the vicinity of Pendleton, Mr. Shirley devoted himself to the dairy business, for something like seven or eight years, and at the end of that time he bought a farm of his own, having previously operated a rented place, and settled down to farming in genuine earnest. In addition to his regular farming, he carries on a lively business in the breeding of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Poland China hogs. He breeds in pure blood, and his place has produced some valuable cattle and hogs in recent years. His success has been a matter of steady and consistent growth and all credit is due to him for the manner in which he has conducted his business since locating here.

In 1894 Mr. Shirley was married to Florence Beard, a daughter of the state of Virginia, where she was reared and educated. They have three sons: Beard, the eldest, is sixteen years of age; Raymond, age fourteen; and Joseph S. All three are attendants at the Pendleton high school, and give promise of worthy accomplishments with the passing years.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley are members of the United Brethren church, of which Mr. Shirley has long been a trustee and a member of the official board of the church. In his politics he is a Prohibitionist, and is active and prominent in the work of that party. Mr. Shirley is a man who has led a clean and wholesome life, and has many excellent traits which have won for him a place in the general regard of his fellow beings that is most enviable. He had little chance to educate himself in his youth, his schooling being of the district school variety, but he has supplemented that meager training with lessons learned under the greatest of all schoolmasters, experience; and he has been one who was able to profit by his mistakes as well as by his successes and victories. He has the unqualified respect of all who know him, and is cherished in his community as an excellent friend and neighbor,

while the quality of his citizenship is known and appreciated throughout Madison county.

MICHAEL JOSEPH FOGERTY. In every large community there are found business men who have risen to successful walks of life through the medium of their own efforts, and in this respect Elwood is no exception to the rule. Few, however, of the business men of this place have been the architects of their own fortunes in so great a degree as has Michael Joseph Fogerty, secretary and general manager of the Elwood Iron Works Company. In his youth he received only ordinary educational advantages, but his perseverance, his industry, and his inherent ability have allowed him to forge steadily to the front, and today he is recognized as an important factor in the business life of his adopted city. Mr. Fogerty was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, September 24, 1875, and is a son of Patrick and Anna (Curran) Fogerty.

Patrick Fogerty, the paternal grandfather of Michael J. Fogerty, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated from his native land to Canada, and came thence to the United States, settling in Bellefontaine, Ohio, where the grandfather died when nearly ninety years of age, his wife also attaining advanced years. He followed farming and railroad construction work, was a steady, industrious workman, and had the respect of those who knew him for his sterling qualities of heart. He married Julia Griffin, and they became the parents of five children, namely: John, Patrick, Daniel, Jeremiah and Mary. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Fogerty, also natives of Ireland, were pioneer settlers of Indiana, and lived first at Mount Jackson and later at Indianapolis, where both died in old age, the parents of five children: Mary, Julia, Annie, Bridget and Daniel.

Patrick Fogerty, father of Michael J. Fogerty, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and was a lad when brought to America by his parents. For seven or eight years the family resided at Quebec, but subsequently came to Bellefontaine, Ohio, where the youth grew to manhood, and where he still resides. As a youth he served as a fireman on the "Bee Line," but later embarked in business as the proprietor of a general store, although for the past several years he has lived a retired life. His wife passed away in 1894, in the faith of the Catholic church, of which he is also a member. Mr. and Mrs. Fogerty had a family of nine children, of whom six grew to maturity: Catherine, the wife of Robert P. Dickinson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Michael Joseph; Margaret, single, of Bellefontaine; James, living in that city; Jeremiah J., whose home is at Lima, Ohio; and Julia, single, who lives at Bellefontaine.

Michael Joseph Fogerty received his education in the public and parochial schools of Bellefontaine, and as a lad received his introduction to business life as a clerk in his father's store in his native place. He first came to Elwood, in 1898, and here was content to accept a position as a laborer, although this was but a means to an end, for from that time he steadily advanced as his ability, industry and faithfulness won him promotion. Becoming bookkeeper and salesman for the Elwood Iron Works Company, in September, 1901, he was made general manager of the concern, a position he continued to hold until July 1, 1910, when the company was reorganized, and he became a part owner, secretary and general manager, offices he has continued to hold to the present time. This institution was established in 1889 by John Holleran, James B. Baird and Gustav Kramer, and at that time employed ten or fifteen





Clara M. Keese Benjamin Keese

hands. At the present writing on an average of eighty-five skilled men are employed in the manufacture of tin-plate machinery, glasshouse machinery and grey iron castings, the pay-roll amounting to about \$75,000 per annum. Wayne Leeson is the president of this venture, the business of which extends all over this country and Europe. Much of the success of the Elwood Iron Works Company has come as a direct result of the untiring efforts of its manager, whose progressive ideas, shrewd business judgment and able handling of matters pertaining to employes and employment have served to keep the business free from those misfortunes and setbacks that have meant the undoing of more than one large enterprise. Among his associates Mr. Fogerty is held in the utmost confidence, while his men respect him for his ability and esteem him for his fairness.

On June 8, 1904, Mr. Fogerty was married to Miss Genevieve A. Hueper, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of Franklin and Rose (Reinhart) Hueper. Mr. and Mrs. Hueper still reside in Louisville, where Mr. Hueper has a prosperous painting and decorating business. They have two daughters: Genevieve and Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Fogerty are the parents of four children: Robert, John, Mary and Joseph. They belong to the Catholic church, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In political matters, he is a Republican, but has taken only a good citizen's interest in the affairs of the public arena, having been too busily occupied in making a place for himself in the business world.

REUBEN NEESE. Now retired from active business cares, but still one of the largest landholders in Jackson township, Reuben Neese has made a large and worthy success, won entirely as the result of his own well directed efforts. When he and his wife began housekeeping it was in a log cabin home and on a few acres of ground, with practically no improvement. Around that little nucleus he has since built up one of the finest agricultural properties in Madison county. Mr. Neese is known today to be one of the wealthy farmers in the county, and stands high in the regard of his fellow men wherever known.

Reuben Neese has for more than sixty-five years considered Jackson township his home. He was born in that township, January 24, 1847. He comes of a long line of American ancestry, and in almost every generation there appeared a pioneer, one among those who pushed the boundaries of civilization further west. His father was Jacob Neese, born in Meigs county, Ohio, in 1804. The grandfather was Henry Neese, born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared and married, and from which state, he took his family to Ohio, at a time when Ohio was in the far west. The journey was made in flat-boats down the Ohio river until they came to the nearest point to Meigs county, in which county Grandfather Neese was a pioneer. Buying land, he improved a farm, and remained there until his death.

Jacob Neese, father of Reuben was seven years old when, in 1811, he saw the first steamboat go down the Ohio river. That boat had been constructed at Pittsburg by a member of the Roosevelt family, and just a century later, in 1911, an exact duplicate of that pioneer vessel steamed down the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans. When he was eighteen years old Jacob Neese left the parental home and went to western Virginia, where he served an apprenticeship in learning the

tanner's trade. Completing that training, he entered the employ of John Moore, who owned a farm, a grist and saw mill, and a distillery on Mill creek, in Shenandoah county, Virginia. By his ability he soon rose to the position of superintendent of the industry, and married a daughter of his employer. In 1835 Henry Neese and family came to Indiana. The journey was made across the country, and all the moveable household goods were brought along in a wagon. At the end of each day the family camped by the wayside. Arriving in Madison county, Jacob Neese bought a tract of timber land in section twenty-seven of township twenty, range six east, now a portion of Jackson township. A log house was built in the woods, and it was in that rude home that Reuben Neese was born. Later Jacob Neese built a mill on Pipe creek, and superintended both farm and mill until his death in 1861.

Jacob Neese married Sarah Moore, whose family has a long and interesting record. She was born in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, a daughter of John Moore, who was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of John Moore, a native of the same locality, while her great-grandfather was also John Moore. The last named moved from New Amsterdam, New York, to Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where he was an early settler. He secured land from the Penn Proprietor and the deed written on parchment, is still preserved by his descendants, who own and occupy the original tract of land. On that original land purchase John Moore built a large stone house, which is still standing and in good condition. In that house he lived until his death. John, son of the John who first settled in Lebanon county was an only child and inherited the homestead, where he remained a life long resident. He reared a large family. His son, John Moore, grandfather of Reuben Neese was reared in Pennsylvania, but when a young man moved to Shenandoah county, Virginia, and did the work of a pioneer in that vicinity. His father had given him a tract of land, located about four miles east of Mt. Jackson. There he improved the water power, built a flour and saw mill, also a distillery, and cleared and cultivated a large amount of land in the vicinity. A commodious brick house which he built is still standing, and is always kept in excellent repair. It was in that home that John Moore spent his last years. He married a Miss Heiser, a life long resident of Virginia.

Jacob Neese and wife reared eight of their eleven children, namely: Louisa, Amanda, William, Sarah, Eliza, John, Hannah and Reuben.

Reuben Neese was fourteen years old when his father died. His mother died when he was but five years old, and his father married a second time. After living with his step-mother one year Reuben Neese started out for himself, and from that time forward was self-supporting. His early employment was in different lines of work, up to the time of his marriage, and his first enterprise after that event was in the grocery trade at Perkinsville. The venture did not prove profitable, and he closed out and took up the trade of shoe making. Later he bought twenty acres of land in section twenty-seven in Jackson township, and on that small tract he began his career as an independent farmer. Practically the only improvement on the land was a log house, and it was in that humble abode that he and his young wife spent six happy years. Success rewarded their thrift and industry, and with the accumulation of means other land was bought, and in the course of years the

results now show in a fine estate of five hundred and eighty acres in Jackson and Pipe Creek township.

Since 1890, Mr. Neese and wife have had their residence in the village of Perkinsville. For nine years there he conducted a thriving store, and also served two terms in the office of postmaster. With the well earned prosperity, Mr. Neese and wife have taken life easily in recent years, and spent much of their time in travel. They have visited nearly all sections of the United States, and a part of each winter is spent in the south. Among his other interests, Mr. Neese is a director in the Farmer's Trust Company of Anderson. Before her marriage, Mrs. Neese was Clara Webb. She was born near Bell Brook, in Greene county, Ohio, and her father was Isham Webb. Her grandfather, Henry Webb, a farmer by occupation, spent all his career in Greene county. The father of Mrs. Neese learned the trade of blacksmith, and moving to Indiana conducted a shop at Rushville for a time, but later took up his residence at Perkinsville in Madison county, where he died at the age of fifty-three. Isham Webb married Phebe Vaughan, who was born in Green county, where her father John Vaughan was a farmer. Mrs. Neese was a child when her mother died, and she was reared in the home of a step-mother. The only child born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Neese was John S., who died at the age of twenty-two and one-half years. Mr. Neese is a Republican in politics. He has never cared for the honor of office, but for a number of years served as a committeeman. He attended the Methodist church in Perkinsville, and in that city he assisted in the organizing of the Red Men.

ELMAN G. VERNON. Among the old and honored families of Madison county whose members have contributed through their activities to the material welfare of the community along agricultural and commercial lines and also to the higher culture, that of Vernon is deserving of more than passing mention. One of the oldest enterprises of the city of Anderson is the firm of E. G. Vernon & Son, which was established in 1868 by Elman G. Vernon. This firm handles coal, cement, lime and practically every class of builders' supplies excepting lumber and building brick.

Mr. E. G. Vernon, who some years ago retired from business and is now enjoying life on a farm a few miles from Anderson, was born in Madison county in 1848, has lived here all his life, and after his early education started out as a young man without any backing, and for many years conducted the principal line of drays for the transportation of goods in the city of Anderson. This business led naturally into the establishment of yards and warehouses for the supply of lime, coal and cement to the local trade. In addition he bought a grain elevator situated on the Panhandle Railway tracks at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, and for a number of years was one of the large handlers and shippers of grain from Anderson.

Both during his residence in Anderson and since he left the city Mr. Vernon has always been an enterprising citizen and much interested in the upbuilding of his community. A Republican in politics, he has been liberal in his views, and has often supported the best man regardless of party affiliations. Many people associate his name not so much with business as with music, and in his younger days he was a proficient musician himself and took a prominent part in the organized musical activities of Anderson. He was the first tuba player in the

county, and one of the organizers of the band which was known as the "Saw Filers Band," which all of the older residents well remember. As a musician he classed along with such men as Carl Makepiece, S. D. Varpell, George Kline and Professor Dallas H. Elliott, the champion cornet player of the west. In his active business career no one ever doubted his honesty and integrity, and he has taken into his retired life the respect and esteem of hundreds of Madison county people.

E. G. Vernon retired from active business in August, 1895, and the business has since been owned and managed by his son Charles W., and conducted under the old firm name. Charles W. Vernon was born at Anderson February 2, 1872, was educated in the Anderson public schools and the Bryant and Stratton business college at St. Louis, Missouri, and after graduating from the latter in 1891 took up his present business. Charles W. Vernon affiliates with the Blue Lodge and Chapter degrees of the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, and is one of the prominent younger business men of the city. In October, 1910, he married Miss Esther Boston of Pendleton, daughter of Benjamin Boston.

JUDGE JOHN F. MCCLURE. Since he began his practice at Anderson more than thirty years ago, Judge McClure has enjoyed many of the better distinctions of the law and public life, and has accepted numerous opportunities to upbuild his community and uplift its civic standards. In the history of the city itself he will perhaps always be best remembered as mayor of Anderson at the beginning of the period of development following the discovery of natural gas. Then if ever the city needed a firm and progressive head, and it was a matter of special good fortune that Judge McClure was mayor during the four years following 1886. In his profession and in the larger public service of the state, greater honors came to him in the office of circuit judge, which he held for twelve years, and at the present time he is a member of the public service commission of Indiana.

Judge McClure represents one of the oldest families of Indiana, one which has been established in this state lacking only six years of a century. The historical town of Brookville was the birthplace of John F. McClure on December 24, 1852. It might be mentioned that Brookville, though a small town of not more than two thousand population, has probably furnished as many men to the useful and distinguished offices of state and nation as any other city in Indiana. Two of the early governors of Indiana, two United States senators, General Hackleman, who fell at the battle of Shiloh, General Lew Wallace, Hiram Powers, the sculptor, several governors of other states, supreme judges and state officials and college presidents have honored Brookville as their early home, and through their accomplishments in politics, law, literature and art, have reflected honor on that old town at the extreme southern end of the state. The McClure family, which left Ireland in the early years of the nineteenth century in order to escape the economic and civic conditions under which they were living, not only found prosperity in the New World, but have added many useful citizens to various communities. While none of the family have perhaps attained the very highest distinctions, they have all been worthy of their Scotch-Irish ancestry, and several others besides Judge McClure have attained some of the valued honors of public life and have all left worthy names.

The founder of the family in this country was James McClure, grandfather of Judge McClure. With his wife and two sons, William and James, he emigrated from County Sligo, Ireland, and settled near Brookville, Indiana, in 1820. He was one of the pioneer farmers in that part of the state. He was a well-read man, particularly on religious subjects, and was a member of the Methodist church for more than sixty years and took much interest in church affairs from the time of his arrival in this country until his death in 1869. James McClure married Catherine Likely, who was born in County Sligo, where she was married, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years. Her membership in the Methodist church continued for nearly three-quarters of a century. When she came with her husband to America she was accompanied by her brother William, who located near Brookville and became a successful farmer. The five children, all sons, of James and Catherine McClure were: Richard, William and James, who were born in Ireland, and John W. and Henry C., born at Brookville. When the family emigrated the son Richard remained with an uncle in Ireland, but subsequently came to America and became a farmer on an extensive scale at Olney, Illinois. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and was mustered out with the rank of major of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The son William was a stock dealer, and never married. John W., another uncle of Judge McClure, was born in Brookville, Indiana, in 1822, and at one time held the rank of lieutenant in the National Guards. The youngest son, Henry C., was born in Brookville in 1825. All these sons are now deceased, and all of them reached manhood and reared families except William.

James McClure, Jr., father of Judge McClure, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, April 2, 1818, was two years of age when the family emigrated to the United States and settled at Brookville, and his education was a product of the primitive country schools that were found in Southern Indiana before a real system of public education was introduced. He became a farmer and stock raiser, followed those vocations all his life, and acquired more than ordinary prosperity. He owned nine hundred and sixty acres of land situated in Franklin and Madison counties, and this land included the one hundred and thirty-three acres which had been bought by his father on settling near Brookville. He was always interested in public affairs but never sought any official place, and his public service was limited to work on behalf of the schools in his community and in connection with the improvement of the highways. James McClure married Ann McCaw, who was the oldest child of David and Jane (Shera) McCaw, the father being a native of Ireland, and the mother a native of Ohio. David McCaw was for many years a prosperous farmer living in the eastern part of Franklin county, Indiana. James McCaw, brother of Ann McCaw, gave three years of service as a private soldier in Company G of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

John F. McClure had the usual experiences of a farmer's son until finishing his college course and entering upon his profession. His education was the result of attendance at country schools, at Brookville College one year, that being followed by the classical course in the Old Asbury (now DePauw) University, where he graduated salutatorian of his class in 1879. In the meantime he had pursued the study of law for two years and following his graduation from college was for one year principal of the high school at Anderson. In 1880 Judge

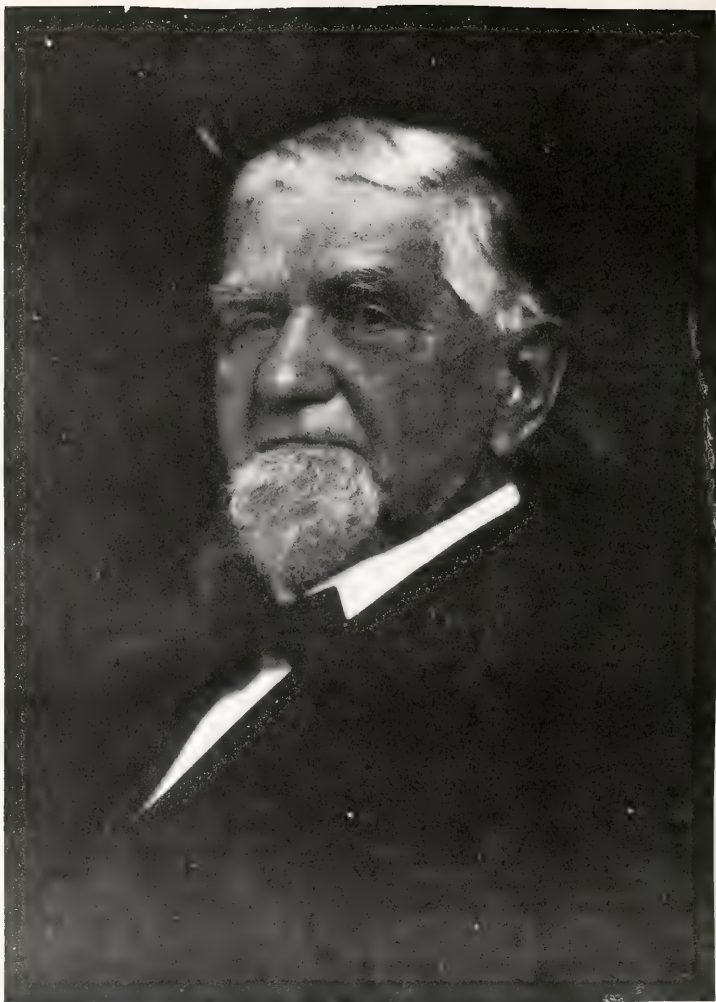
McClure began the practice of law at Brookville, being associated with Thomas H. Smith under the firm name of Smith & McClure. Locating in Anderson in 1881, he has since made that city his permanent home, and began practice as a member of the firm of Carter & McClure. With a growing success as a lawyer, he was soon drawn into public affairs, and in 1886 was elected mayor and re-elected in 1888. He began his services as mayor in May, 1886, and with the discovery of natural gas in the following year took up real estate business, and had an active part in developing and extending the limits of the older city, at the same time giving his public spirited cooperation to every movement which might enable Anderson to make the most of the great opportunities which began with the natural gas era. Both to his office as mayor and to his professional and business relations he was one of the leaders in the industrial development of those early years. In association with Thomas B. Orr, now president of the Building & Loan Association of Anderson, he laid out what was known as the Avenue Addition, consisting of some six acres in what is now a prominent part of Anderson, and on the organization of the Irondale Real Estate Company became its secretary. This company has some of the largest real estate holdings in the vicinity of the city, and did much to develop its properties and add to the permanent resources of the city by locating several industries.

An active Republican since casting his first vote, Judge McClure was chairman of the Madison county Republican committee for four terms from 1888 to 1894, and in 1896 a member of the Republican State Advisory committee. His service as mayor of the city covered the years from 1886 to 1890, and he also served a year in the city council and two years as city attorney. In 1896 he was elected judge of the circuit court, and by his re-election in 1902 served twelve years. His record on the bench was one of impartial, systematic and efficient performance, and of the great number of cases tried before him few appeals were taken and there was an exceedingly small proportion of reversals. His long services as a lawyer, man of affairs and judge, brought him recognition over the state at large, and his appointment as a railroad commissioner in 1908 brought him to an office for which his experience and attainments well fitted him. He was re-appointed in 1912, and on the creation of the public service commission of Indiana in May, 1913, was made a member of that larger body, and his term expires in 1916.

Judge McClure attends the Methodist church, with which his family has so long been identified, and is active in fraternal affairs, having passed all the chairs in the Knights of Pythias, served as representative in the Grand Lodge, and in 1892 was Captain of the Uniform Rank; and also has affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Camels of the World.

On December 14, 1888, Judge McClure married Mary Falknor of Anderson. She was born in Ohio in 1865, a daughter of Elias and Julia Falknor, both natives of that state, and who located in Anderson after the Civil war. Mr. Falknor is a veteran of the Union Army, and both he and his wife are still living, having enjoyed a married companionship of sixty-five years. Mr. Falknor is now eighty-eight and his wife eighty-seven years of age. Through his active career he was engaged in the mercantile business, but has lived retired for some years, and has never sought any of the honors of public office. Judge





W. H. H. Quick

McClure and wife became the parents of three sons: James C., who was born December 16, 1889, and died October 25, 1891; Horace, born September 17, 1893, and now a junior in DePauw University, and Mark F., born February 6, 1898, and a member of the junior class of the Anderson high school.

WILLIAM R. MORRIS. Among the substantial citizens of Madison county who are contributing to the progress and development of their localities by their activities in various lines of endeavor, William R. Morris, of Anderson City, has attained deservedly high rank. A truck farmer by vocation, he has achieved success through the medium of his own efforts, and his career has been one of steady advancement, marked by close application and persistent effort. Mr. Morris was born on his father's farm in Anderson township, Madison county, Indiana, November 6, 1854, and is a son of John and Sarah Ann (Cather) Morris.

John Morris was a native of Darke county, Ohio, where he received the greater part of his education, and as a youth came to Madison county, settling on a farm of 120 acres. There he continued to follow agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active career. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Serepta, Charles, Mary, Electa, Jasper N. and William R.

William R. Morris secured his education in the public schools of Anderson township and Anderson High School and grew to manhood on his father's farm, the greater part of which is now city property. As a young man he adopted the vocation of farmer, teaching school during the winter term, and this he followed until several years ago when he commenced devoting his attention to trucking. His operations along this line have met with decided success, and he has established a reputation for business acumen and strict integrity in his dealings. A Democrat in his political views, he has taken an active interest in the success of his party, but his only public office has been that of truant officer, a capacity in which he is acting at the present time. With his family, he attends the United Brethren church.

Mr. Morris married Miss Nevada Moss, and they have had six children: Earl, who married a Miss White; Myrtle, now Mrs. Ervin; Anna, who married a Mr. Beacom, and Bessie, Esther and Charles F., who are single. The Morris home is situated 2324 West Eighth street, Anderson.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON QUICK. The really useful men of a community are those in whom their fellow-citizens can rely in affairs of public importance; to whom they can come for assistance in seasons of financial distress; men who by the wisdom of their own investments and by the honorable lives they have led on every field of effort, and as neighbors and friends, have won the implicit faith of their fellows. Very often, in prosperous towns and cities, these men are retired farmers; frequently they are bankers, and in not a few cases it will be found that they are veterans of that great struggle which makes the memory of the Civil war yet fresh, even after the passage of half a century. Such a man in every particular is William Henry Harrison Quick, of Anderson, than whom no citizen has been more closely identified with the financial interests of the city during the past several decades.

Mr. Quick was born in Henry county, Indiana, February 18, 1841, a son of John and Nancy (Clary) Quick. His grandparents were Cornelius and Hannah (Cox) Quick, natives of Virginia and New Jersey respectively. Cornelius Quick was a gallant soldier in the American army during the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather was Vachel Clary, a native of Kentucky. John Quick, who was a native of Ohio, while his wife was born in Kentucky, in 1816 moved to Henry county, Indiana, entering land two miles east of Middletown, and becoming one of the pioneers in that section. His home was there until about 1858, when having sold his farm he moved to Pipe Creek township in Madison county, where his purchase of five hundred acres of land included a portion of the present site of the town of Frankton. A prosperous farmer, he became known not only for his prominence in the affairs of his locality, but for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. For many years he was closely identified with the Christian church, in which his membership was more than that of an attendant at worship, and he exemplified the christian virtues in his daily life. His death occurred in 1879 at the advanced age of eighty-one years, his wife having passed away previously.

William Henry Harrison Quick spent his boyhood on a farm in Henry county, and was about nineteen years old when the family came to Madison county. His education was acquired by a more or less regular attendance at the country schools, the summer months being spent in assisting his father in the duties of the home place. When he was twenty years old the Civil war broke out, and with many other youthful patriots he enlisted in 1861 for service in the Union army. Entering as a private, he subsequently became sergeant in Company E of the Thirty-Fourth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, a regiment commanded by Colonel Asbury Steel. His command was sent to Kentucky, thence to New Madrid, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, and participated in the campaigns about that town and at Island No. 10 and the reduction of Port Pillow, concluding with the fall of the city of Memphis. His regiment was among the first troops to enter the latter city. His service as a Union soldier lasted for two years, and finally on account of illness he was granted an honorable discharge. His record in helping to preserve the Union was one of which his descendants may properly be proud. When he returned to the pursuits of peace he settled on a farm near Frankton in Madison county, and began a career of general farming and dealing in live stock, principally cattle and hogs, shipping from Frankton. He also became interested in general merchandising and the grain trade with his brother, under the firm name of Quick Bros., a partnership which continued until 1887. Mr. Quick continued in the grain trade until 1895. He transferred his home and business headquarters to Anderson in 1899. At the county seat he became one of the principal organizers of the Anderson Banking Company, of which he is vice-president and one of the leading stockholders. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Quick has been one of the important factors in financial circles of Madison county. He was one of the organizers of the Continental National Bank of Indianapolis, of which he is still a director and stockholder, is a stockholder in the Anderson Trust Company at Anderson, and one of the largest individual stockholders in the People's National State Bank. He is interested in the Hoosier Fence Company of Frank-

ton, and his varied investments include a large amount of Madison county farm lands, three excellent properties being owned by him and farmed on lease.

In 1870 Mr. Quick married Miss Clara M. Douglas, daughter of R. R. Douglas. The one daughter of this marriage is now Mrs. Sewell A. Nebeker, a resident of Indianapolis. Mr. Quick subsequently married Miss Rosa Grass, of Hancock county, Indiana, whose father, Dr. Grass, formerly of Pennsylvania, was a prominent physician of Charlottesville, Indiana. In the Masonic order Mr. Quick has been a member for more than forty years, and has taken the principal degrees in both branches, his affiliations being with Frankton Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., of Frankton; Anderson Chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; Anderson Commandery No. 32, K. T.; and he was made a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree Mason in 1899. Although he has reached the time of life when most men lay aside their business cares, content to retire and leave the helm to younger men, Mr. Quick continues to carry on his daily routine of duty and to take a keen interest in all that affects his city. For a man past seventy, and who saw service in the Civil war, he is exceedingly well preserved, and in his healthy and contented age can look back over a life of industry and useful endeavor.

SHERMAN H. MAKEPEACE. Among Madison county's sons who have attained distinction in fields of active usefulness is Sherman H. Makepeace, attorney at law and dealer in real estate, with offices in the Union Building, Anderson. Mr. Makepeace has been connected with varied lines of activity, and has shown his versatility by making a success of each of his ventures, and since coming to Anderson, in 1901, has steadily advanced in his profession and in realty circles, until today he is recognized as one of his adopted city's foremost citizens. Like many of the men of influence and prominence in Anderson, Mr. Makepeace is a product of the farm, having been born on the family homestead at Chesterfield, Madison county, Indiana, August 23, 1864, a son of Willard and Melvina (Godwin) Makepeace, the former born near Yorktown, Delaware county in 1836, and the latter in Chesterfield in 1839. Mrs. Makepeace was a daughter of Dr. G. W. Godwin, one of the pioneer physicians of Madison county, who became widely and favorably known. Willard Makepeace was a miller by trade, a vocation which he followed for a number of years, but in later life removed to his farm near Chesterfield. There he was engaged in the various branches of agricultural work until his retirement, when he removed to Anderson, and in this city his death occurred July 5, 1891. His widow survived him for a long period, passing to her final rest April 7, 1911.

Sherman H. Makepeace received his education in the public and high schools of Anderson, and for some years was engaged in assisting his father in his agricultural operations. He next turned his attention to journalistic work, identifying himself with the *Anderson Weekly Herald*, of which he was local editor from 1888 to 1890. On severing his connection with that newspaper, he embarked in the manufacture of brooms, as one of the principal stock-holders of what is known as the Anderson Broom Factory, but disposed of his interests two years afterwards. After his marriage, in 1894, to Miss Ida Charles of Wabash county, Mr. Makepeace settled in Chesterfield, where he engaged in business, and was elected justice of the peace, an office which he filled faithfully and capably for some eight years. In 1901 he came to Ander-

son, where he opened an office in the Union Building and engaged in the real estate business, and also handles collections and rentals, as well as giving some attention to a law practice. He handles both city and farm property, has built up an excellent trade, and bears a high reputation among realty men in Anderson. He is the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty-nine acres, which is included within the city limits of Chesterfield, and the land has been put in a good state of cultivation, the soil is rich, and the fine complement of substantial buildings makes it one of the model properties of the section. He has also made numerous profitable investments in city property, including his modern residence. Mr. Makepeace is a stalwart Republican in politics, but his only interest in political matters is in the election of his friends as he has never personally aspired to public office, and his service in the capacity of justice of the peace has been the only position of preference he has held.

In 1894, Mr. Makepeace was united in marriage with Miss Ida Charles, of Wabash county, Indiana, whose parents, Samuel B. and Jane Charles, both died in that county in 1900. One son has been born to this union: Charles Willard, a bright, interesting lad, who is now attending school.

TILLMAN FULLER. Among the younger generation of men of Madison county who are ably maintaining the high standard set by their fathers in agricultural matters, Tillman Fuller, of Richland township, holds deservedly high place. He is at present the owner of a well-cultivated tract of forty acres, located on Alexandria Rural Route No. 19, and the general confidence in which he is held by his fellow-citizens has been manifested by his election to the office of township trustee, a position which he is ably filling at this time. Mr. Fuller was born on the old Fuller homestead in Monroe township, Madison county, Indiana, September 2, 1876, and is a son of William H. and Ella (Millspaugh) Fuller.

William Fuller is also a native of Madison county, and has spent his entire career on the farm which he is now cultivating. He is essentially an agriculturist, but has also been active in other lines of endeavor, and has interested himself in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community. By his marriage with Ella Millspaugh he became the father of two children: Rena, who is now deceased, and Tillman. He married for his second wife Anna Shockey, and they had a family of nine children, of whom seven are now living: Frank M., Grover, Raymond, Pauline, who married Mr. L. C. Johnson; Hazel, who married Mr. E. T. Moehler; Muriel and William.

Tillman Fuller received his education in the schools of Monroe township and the village of Alexandria, and in the latter took high school work. During the summer months he assisted his father in the work of the home farm, being thoroughly trained in all things necessary for a good agriculturist to be familiar with, and at the age of twenty-two years rented a tract of land from his father and embarked upon a career of his own. As time has passed and his finances have permitted, he has added to his buildings, his stock and his improvements, and the property is now considered one of the best of its size in the township. He is a staunch advocate of the use of modern methods and improved machinery, and has made a careful and comprehensive study of agricultural conditions here. Although the greater part

of his attention has been devoted to general farming, he has also made a success of his stock-breeding ventures.

On June 28, 1897, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage with Martha Fosnot, who was born in Madison county, Indiana, daughter of Fred and Nola (Jones) Fosnot. Mr. Fosnot has long been prominent in county affairs and is the owner of a large property here. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, namely: Mildred, Clifton, Delmas, Cletis and Audrey, the last named being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are members of the Christian church, and have been liberal in their support of its movements. He is a valued member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has a number of warm friends.

LORANA (WISE) COY. One of the remarkable pioneer women of Madison county, is Mrs. Coy, now living at her home in Jackson township, surrounded by children and grandchildren, and through the mist of recollections surveying a vast retrospect of scenes which have been enacted in Madison county since her girlhood. Her birth occurred in this county at a time when its settlement had hardly well begun, and no name in the annals of Madison county has older associations than that of Wise.

In the old commonwealth of Virginia, the Wises have been prominent and aristocratic since the colonial era, and it was from one of the earlier branches of the same stock, that the Madison county people of that name sprung. Mrs. Coy was born on the old Wise homestead in Jackson township, January 22, 1832. Her father was Daniel Wise, Sr., who was born on the south branch of the Potomac River in Virginia. Grandfather John Wise was a native of the same locality and spent most of his active career in Virginia, though late in life he moved to Indiana, and passed his last years in Madison county. His remains are buried in the Perkinsville cemetery.

Daniel Wise, Sr., grew up in old Virginia, and from there moved to Ohio, and after a short time made his way across the wilderness of forest and prairie into eastern Indiana. The journey was typical of many such which occurred during the twenties and thirties and which brought most of the settlers to Madison county. Ox teams and wagons transported the goods and carried the women and children overland through the trails made through the woods, and Daniel Wise arrived in Madison county in the year 1825. To him belongs the distinction of having entered the first government land in Jackson township. That land was in sections two and three, township nineteen, range six east, now called Jackson township. Others may have preceded him to this locality, but it is a justifiable conclusion that he was the first permanent settler. Arriving at his location, his first work was to cut down a few trees and clear off the underbrush to make space for the log cabin home. With the help perhaps of some distant neighbors, he put together and erected his house of logs, and the family occupied that residence for several years. It was in such a rude shelter that Mrs. Coy was born.

It may serve better to indicate how early the Wise family settled in Madison county, when it is recalled that a quarter of a century elapsed before the first railroad train went across the boundaries of the county. Madison county was not organized for several years afterward. Only a short time before had the capital of the state been moved from Corydon to Indianapolis. Indiana had been a state less than ten years when

the Wises made their settlement. In the woods and on the prairies all about their lonely home was abundance of wild deer, turkeys, and Indians often stalked through these old hunting grounds. A number of years passed before what was known as the Indiana Canal era began, and in the early years of the Wise settlement all the people in this community took their surplus products to Cincinnati, over a long road, and laid in their annual supplies at that city.

The mother of Mrs. Coy was a fine type of the old pioneer housewife. She carded, spun and wove the wool and flax with which she dressed all members of her family in homespun, and all the cooking was done by the old-fashioned fireplace. After a few years residence in the log home, Daniel Wise, Sr., built a substantial brick house, one of the first in that section of the county. This home which has since been badly damaged by cyclones on two different occasions, but each time repaired, is still in good condition, and a landmark in its vicinity. In that home, Daniel Wise lived until his death at the age of fifty-three years.

He married Mary Miller, who was born in Virginia, and who died at the age of seventy-two. She reared seven of her nine children.

Mrs. Coy has herself experienced and witnessed practically all phases of pioneer life. She attended school taught in a log cabin. She well remembers its earth and stick chimney, its large fire-place; the seats made of split logs, with wooden pins for legs, the absence of desks in the modern sense, and the broad boards slanting about the walls used as a writing desk for the larger scholars. In the work of the household she assisted her mother, in the carding, spinning and weaving of cloth, and has done her share of cooking by the fire-place.

In her nineteenth year she married Matthew Coy, he was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, a son of Benjamin and Jennie (Conner) Coy, pioneer settlers of that county. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Coy moved to the northside of White River, where they bought a tract of land in the southeast quarter of section thirty-five, range six, Jackson township, Madison county. There they began their housekeeping in a hewed log house of four rooms. For twelve years that continued to be their home and then they traded for land in sections one and two of the same township. Mr. Coy was a very successful farmer and business man. Industrious, he cleared a large farm, erected good buildings, and the homestead in its improvement might compare favorably with any in the township. There he lived until the close of his life on April 14, 1904.

Mrs. Coy has since occupied the homestead, her household also comprising the family of her youngest daughter. She reared eleven children, whose names were: Benjamin, Henry A., John W., George W., Mary J., Daniel W., Martin Luther, Seth Thomas, Sanford, Lillie, and Perry.

There are a large number of grandchildren, and the marriages of the different children are noted as follows: Benjamin married Emma Johnson. Henry A. married Alice McClintock, and their four children are Minnie, Walter, Ivy and Grace. George married Sarah Williams. John W. married Cynthia Lee, and their two children are Eva and Alvah. Mary, married Allen Wise. Daniel married Lou Lutz. Martin Luther married Ida Anderson and has two children, June and Reba. Seth married Pearl Shaul, and their one son is Harris. Sanford married Gertrude DeWitt, and their four children are Hallie, Leah, Mary

and Loel. Lillie became the wife of William Busby and their children are Matthew and Lorana. Perry married Dora Morris, and their two children are Fern and Lois.

NOAH RYAN. Jackson township in Madison county probably has no older native son than Noah Ryan, who has lived here since his birth, nearly seventy years ago. Through his father and mother he represents some of the oldest families to be established in this section of Madison county, and the name has always been associated with honest worth and excellent citizenship. Mr. Ryan is himself numbered among the prosperous agriculturists of Madison county, and for many years he has followed the quiet vocation of tilling the soil and at the same time has borne his share in local civic and social affairs.

Noah Ryan was born in Jackson township, October 24, 1845. He is a son of John Ryan, a grandson of Davis Ryan, a great-grandson of George Ryan. The last named was a native of Scotland, coming to America and settling in Pennsylvania. A millwright by trade he followed that occupation in Pennsylvania until his death. Grandfather David Ryan learned the same trade, and from Pennsylvania moved to Ohio, becoming an early settler in Ross county. Davis Ryan was a native of near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In Ross county, Ohio, he continued to work at his mechanical occupation until about 1837, when he moved to Indiana, and found a home near Strawtown, where he remained until his death at the age of seventy-six. Davis Ryan married Mary Peck. Born in Virginia and of German ancestry, she came to Indiana with her parents, who became pioneers in Hamilton county, leaving many descendants of that name in that section. Her death occurred at the age of seventy-five and the five children in her family were: John, Cyrus, Julia A., George and William.

John Ryan, father of Noah, was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 11, 1822, and was about fifteen years old when the family was transplanted to Indiana soil. Growing to manhood he bought a tract of timbered land in section three of Township County, range six east and had to clear a space among the woods in order to make room for a log cabin home. This first shelter of the family was a substantial house for its time, twenty by twenty-four feet, and in that rude structure his children were born. In time he had cleared away most of the forest, and continued in the worthy occupation of agriculture, until his death at the age of fifty-five. John Ryan married Lovina Wise of the pioneer Wise family, which has been so conspicuous in the settlement and development of Jackson township. She was born in Madison county, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Miller) Wise. Daniel Wise entered the first tract of government land in Jackson township. Further details concerning this old family will be found under the names of Wise and Coy elsewhere in this volume. Lovina Wise died at the age of fifty-six having reared seven children namely: Noah, David, Mary, John, Martha, Grant and William.

Noah Ryan who was born in the old log house previously mentioned grew up largely amid pioneer surroundings, and his education was supplied by the schools existing in this county during the decade of the fifties. Later he was sent to Westfield Academy, and qualified as a teacher, a vocation which he followed for four years. Outside of that he has been engaged in farming throughout his active lifetime. In 1879 he settled on the farm he now occupies, in section one of town-

ship twenty, range six east, and has employed his energies in general farming with exceptional success. On the second of December, 1869, Mr. Ryan married Samantha Wise, who was born in Jackson township, a daughter of John and Harriet (McClintock) Wise. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have four children: Clara, Emma, Lucretia, and John. Emma married Frank Anderson, and their seven children are Lena, Wilbur, Paul, Robert, Clare, Ralph and Harriet. In politics Mr. Ryan casts his first vote for General Grant, and has been a consistent supporter of the Republican party and principles ever since. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

THOMAS M. NORTON. The industrial history of Anderson and Madison county records the name of Thomas M. Norton, who for many years was one of their leading business factors, a pioneer in the truest sense of the word and one who maintained a high standard of citizenship. He was a native son of Ireland, born in 1835, and was but a babe of two years when brought to this country by his parents, the family locating near Dayton, Ohio. There the lad received his educational training in the public schools and there he also learned the trade of a carpenter, gradually drifting into contracting. During the early years of the 'sixties he went to Union City, Indiana, where he became associated with Louis Williams in the ale brewing business, and from there in 1866 he came to Anderson and formed a partnership with Patrick Sullivan, they establishing the first ale brewery in northern Indiana, while some time later Michael Cromley became identified with the firm.

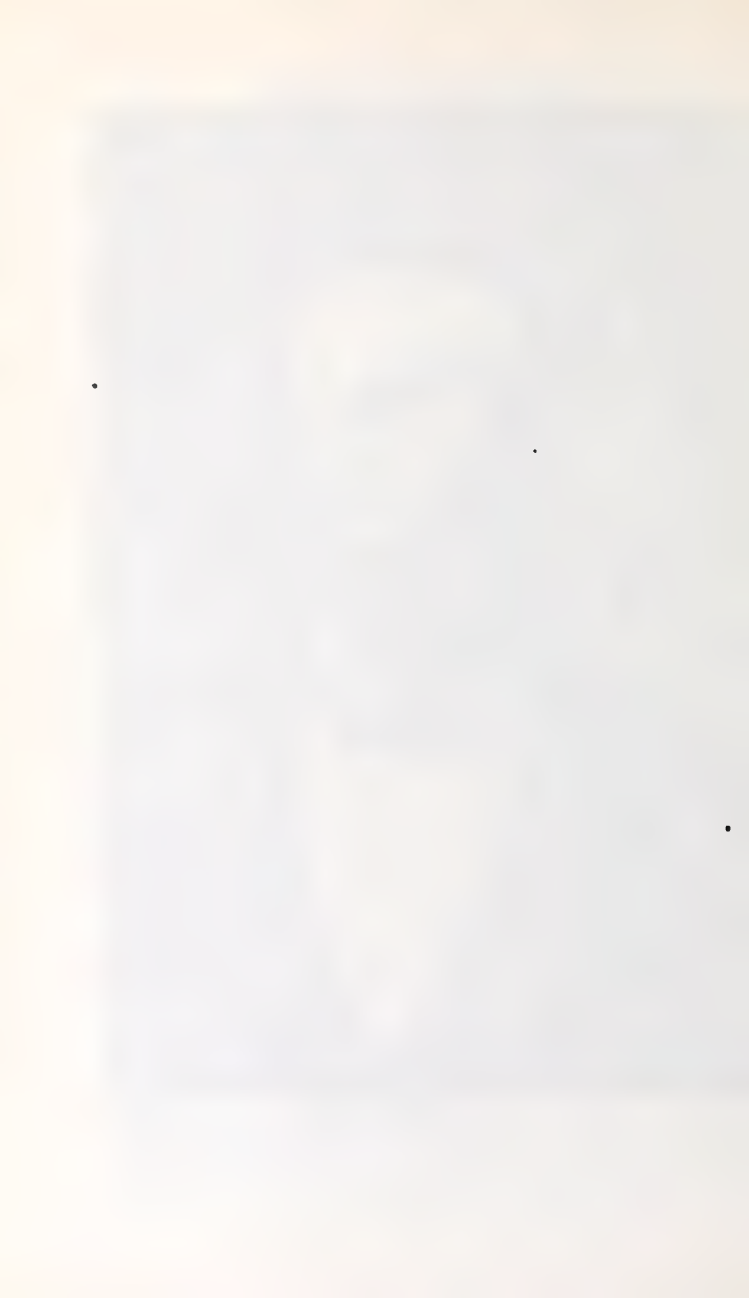
In 1882 Mr. Norton began the brewing of beer on his own account, and from that time until his life's labors were ended in death he continued to devote his time and energy to the development of a business which grew extensively throughout this section of the state. He at all times gave his closest attention to the business which he had established and cast aside whatever aspirations he may have had for public life, although he was never indifferent to the duties of good citizenship. He was a member of the first board of Worker's Trustees in Anderson and served thereon for ten years, the other members being L. J. Burr and Henry Bronnenberg, while later Harrison Quick also became a member.

Mr. Norton made but one trip to his native land, in 1896, and he spent the year touring the continent, then returning to Anderson, the city which he had helped to build, but at this time he turned over his business to his sons and spent the remainder of his days in quiet retirement. During his residence here he had formed many lasting friendships. In his business relations Thomas M. Norton was cordial, pleasant and honest; to the needy he was generous and liberal; and many families who were beneficiaries of his benevolences sadly mourned his death. In the home circle he was devoted to his family, liberal and indulgent to their every want. It had been the custom to make an annual trip to the south for the winters, and the plans had been completed for the trip when Mr. Norton was suddenly stricken ill, and after several weeks passed away as the result of apoplexy.

In 1861, in Piqua, Ohio, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Katherine McCarthy, who survives her husband, as do also their four children: Mrs. J. C. Kreuch, Mrs. M. J. Crowley and Martin C. and William J. Norton, all of whom reside in Anderson. Mr. Norton also left a brother and sister, M. Norton, of Piqua, and Mrs. Mary Hoban, of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Norton maintained fraternal relations with the Ancient



THOMAS M. NORTON



Order of Hibernians and his religious connection was with St. Mary's church, in the support of which he was ever liberal. Father Mulcahy, of that church, officiated at the funeral, and this loved, honored and revered pioneer was laid to rest in St. Mary's cemetery.

WILLIAM J. NORTON, one of the sons of Thomas M. Norton, has also gained and maintained a high standard of citizenship, and is well known in the business circles of Anderson as the secretary and treasurer of the T. M. Norton Brewing Company. He is one of the city's native sons, born on the 9th of April, 1869, and he received his education in its public and high schools. After leaving school he entered the office of his father's brewery, and there he remained until the elder man's death, thoroughly familiarizing himself with all the details of the large business. Since the death of Thomas M. Norton the business has been continued under the name of the T. M. Norton Brewing Company, with Martin C. Norton as president and William J. Norton as secretary and treasurer. Although essentially a business man, with no aspirations for public office, Mr. Norton is proud of the achievements of his native city, and when matters of public moment have come up for settlement with other earnest citizens he has guided his actions by a sincere devotion to the public welfare. His fraternal connections are with the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 14, 1893, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Josephine Elters, of Anderson, and they have three children: Charles T., Kathleen and Harold S. The Norton residence is located at 122 Seventh street, and Mr. Norton is also the owner of other valuable city realty.

JOHN G. McILWRAITH. In tracing the lives and characters of those who have won eminence in the professions and in business, it is found that among the most successful are men who have been content to start at the bottom of the ladder and to force their way steadily upward to their rightful place among their fellow-citizens. In this class stands John G. McIlwraith, secretary and treasurer of the Indiana Box Company, of Elwood. Mr. McIlwraith's residence is at Anderson, but he has taken a lively interest in the affairs of Elwood, where his influence, always for good, is felt in public matters. He is a Canadian by birth, his home being the city of Hamilton, and his birth date December 31, 1865. Mr. McIlwraith is a son of Thomas and Mary (Park) McIlwraith, and on both sides of the family is descended from natives of Scotland.

Thomas McIlwraith was born at Ayr, Scotland, and was there reared and educated. Shortly after his marriage, he emigrated to America, locating at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where he became manager of the gas works, a position which he held for many years. He subsequently became a brick manufacturer, but about the year 1870 bought out a forwarding business, owning the locks over which goods were shipped to the West. He also dealt extensively in coal and ice and had other profitable investments. As a young man, Mr. McIlwraith became interested in the study of ornithology and taxidermy, and this he made his hobby throughout life. He became president of the American Ornithological Society, and wrote a number of works in regard to his art, one of which, "The Birds of Ontario," attracted nation-wide attention. His prominence in that line led him to exchange bird specimens with taxidermists all over the world, his collection was one of the most valuable to be found in Ontario, and he was a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to this interesting study. Mr. McIlwraith

died in Hamilton, in 1903, aged about eighty-five years, and the flag on the Government building was hung at half-mast. He was prominent in the business life of the city, and took a decided interest in its welfare and development. His religious belief was that of the Presbyterian Church, as was also that of his wife, who died in 1901, when about eighty-three years of age. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Thomas F., who is a coal merchant at Hamilton, Canada; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of R. J. Service, of Detroit, Michigan; Jane, single, a book reviewer for the firm of Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York; Helen, who became the wife of John H. Holl, of Quebec, Canada; Hugh, who is engaged in the manufacture of boxes at Newcastle, Pennsylvania; John G., of this review, and Dr. Kennedy, a practicing physician of Toronto, Canada.

John G. McIlwraith was reared to manhood in Hamilton, Canada, receiving his education in the public schools of his native land, and in 1884 came to the United States, where he secured employment as a clerk in a Detroit wholesale hardware store. Six months later he became freight clerk for the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, continuing with that line during 1884 and 1885, and in 1886 went to Muskegon, Michigan, where he acted in the capacity of manager for the Munroe Manufacturing Company until 1891. In that year, with two Muskegon lumbermen, he organized the Indiana Box Company, at Anderson, Indiana, to which city he removed the same year, locating permanently. In 1899 the Indiana Box Company purchased the plant of the Elwood Box Company, and until 1903 operated both plants. The Anderson plant being destroyed in that year, the business was concentrated at Elwood, where about seventy-five persons are employed in the manufacture of wooden boxes for packing purposes, especially for glass and tin-plate. The business of the concern increased so rapidly that the proprietors soon purchased the plant of the Munroe Manufacturing Company, at Muskegon, Michigan, which is operated as a branch, although hiring more people, there being about 150 employes in that factory. Although his business is located at Elwood, Mr. McIlwraith continues to make his home at Indiana, where he has a modern residence at No. 1121 Central avenue. He has interested himself in the progress and development of both places, and is known as one of the substantial men of good judgment who can be relied upon to support beneficial measures.

On April 21, 1897, Mr. McIlwraith was married to Miss Martha Chittenden, who was born at Anderson, Indiana, daughter of Dr. G. F. and Amanda Chittenden. Dr. Chittenden was long prominent with Madison county's history, especially during the Civil War, after which he was engaged in the practice of medicine. He still resides in Anderson, although now somewhat retired, while his wife has passed away. They had three children: Carrie, Edgar and Martha. To Mr. and Mrs. McIlwraith there have come three children: Mary Park, Helen Adair and Worden. Mr. and Mrs. McIlwraith are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Democrat until the national campaign of 1896, when he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, which has since received his support.

OLIVER H. BURDETT. The owner of a fine country estate of one hundred and eighty acres in section nineteen in Fall Creek township. Mr. Burdett was born in the township of his present residence and near the

farm which he now occupies and cultivates. He represents one of the old families of Madison county, and in his generation has given a faithful account of his life as a steward in the administration of an inheritance which the pioneer members of the family established, and created.

Oliver H. Burdett was born on a farm near his present residence in Fall Creek township on August 18, 1850, and was a son of Christopher and Mary (Shaul) Burdett. Christopher Burdett was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, in 1813, and died March 22, 1855. His wife was born in Ohio and came to Madison county with her parents among the very first pioneers of this section of Indiana. Her parents located on section thirty in Fall Creek township, entering the land from the Government and established their first home in the environment of Green Woods. Isolated from other settlers and with practically no communication with the outside world except by the blazed trails through the woods. Christopher Burdett was also an early settler of this county, and became a large land owner and a prosperous and influential citizen. Mr. Burdett's mother died many years ago and she was the mother of six children, three of whom are living in 1913. Eliza is the wife of Stephen Ward, and a resident at Thorntown, Indiana; Alexander Burdett is the other son now living. Two of the sons, John and Leonidas, were soldiers of the Union army during the Civil war. Oliver H. Burdett was reared on the old farm, and as soon as old enough was sent to the district schools, which he attended during the winter seasons, alternating his schooling with work on the home place. When he was about eighteen years of age he took up farm work in earnest, but remained at home helping cultivate the acres of the old estate until he was twenty-three years of age. He and his brother Alexander now own the old homestead which is a splendid estate and shows the thrift and excellent management of two generations of farmers since it was first cleared up from the native wilderness. Mr. Burdett was married November 13, 1873, to Miss Margaret Alfont, who was born in Green township, Madison county, April 10, 1851. She received her education in the public schools of her native township, and was a daughter of Robert Alfont. Seven children have been born into the Burdett home, and five are living in the present year, 1913, namely: Edward C., who graduated from the common schools and spent two years in the high school and during the last American war was a member of Company E in the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment during the Philippine war, spending about two years altogether in those islands. Mintie, a graduate of the common schools and the wife of James Tarmann of Ohio; Howard D., a graduate of the common schools and a practical farmer; Eva, who was also a student in the local schools, and is the wife of Albert Russell of Lapel, this county; Raymond who completed his education in the Pendleton high schools. The family are members of the Christian church at Pendleton, and Mr. Burdett is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men at the same place. In politics he is a Progressive. As a general farmer and stock raiser he has prospered beyond the ordinary and the superficial appearance of his estate indicates thrift and good management in every detail. He enjoys the thorough respect and esteem of his entire community, and has taken considerable interest in local politics, having served on the county central committee.

JAMES A. FOWLER. Creditable to both the community and the individual is the career of a man who began life without advantages, with-

out influences, with nothing but the resources of his hand and the judgment of his mind, and who against heavy odds acquired position and a satisfying degree of material prosperity. Probably few men in the Madison county citizenship of today are better examples of such a self-made career than Mr. James A. Fowler, of Fall Creek township. When he came to Madison county, Indiana, he had nothing but the few clothes on his back. He was willing to work, and so well did he use his physical energy and with such faithfulness to his employers that it has always remained a matter of pride that he could have stayed as long as he wished in any position which he ever held. He has reared an interesting family, and is a man of high standing, and is thoroughly posted on the affairs of the state and nation. He is at the present time the efficient town assessor of Fall Creek township, and enjoys everywhere the esteem and admiration paid to a man of such achievements.

James A. Fowler was born in the state of Tennessee in Hawkins county, December 30, 1859, a son of Henry and Lucinda (Wright) Fowler. His father was a farmer of Tennessee, and though a Union man in his sympathies was drafted into the Confederate army, and his death occurred during the war on August 14, 1863. The mother was born in North Carolina, November 22, 1837, and is still living. After the death of her husband the mother and her family left Tennessee, going to Madison county, Kentucky, later to Ohio, and subsequently back to Kentucky, and after a year or two James A. Fowler and his mother arrived in Fall Creek township in March, 1872. It is in no way discreditable to the now prosperous citizens of Fall Creek township to state that he and the family at that time were very poor people, and while not dependent upon the public bounty in any sense, they actually lived with starvation only a few days distance.

James A. Fowler began his career in this county as a laborer for Elwood Brown, and for six or eight years he worked for Mr. J. L. Thomas. It was in this way that he got his start, and finally learned the carpenters trade. During his youth he had had few chances to attend school, and it was really after he was grown that he applied himself at leisure intervals and has gained many of the accomplishments which are associated with education and has informed himself beyond the average.

Early in his career Mr. Fowler married Miss Emma Jarret of Adams township, where she was born. Six children were born of their marriage, and are named as follows: Arthur, who is a graduate of the county schools, and is now a resident of Indianapolis; Chester, a graduate of the common schools, and now in Indianapolis; Carrie, the wife of Lawrence Prigg, of Middletown, Indiana; Earl, who is married and lives in Fall Creek township; and Maude and Eva, both unmarried and living at home. Mr. Fowler and family are members of the United Brethren church, and he is superintendent of the Sunday school and one of the most active workers in his local congregation. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, being a past noble grand in the latter fraternity. Mr. Fowler is a Republican of the pronounced type, has always given active affiliation to the party both in local and state affairs, and has recently been honored with election to the office of township assessor of Fall Creek township. As a result of his prosperous career, Mr. Fowler is now owner of eighty-three acres of land, a fine homestead in Fall Creek township.

JAMES M. RITTENOUR. It would be difficult to find, even in a community which can boast of its substantial and public-spirited men, one who deserves the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens in greater degree than does James M. Rittenour, of Adams township. Through his industry, perseverance and fidelity to every duty of life, he has succeeded in making a comfortable home for himself and family, and has acquired large farming interests, while he has also at all times had the welfare of his community at heart and in various ways has assisted in its growth and development. James Morgan Rittenour was born in Shenandoah county of Virginia, January 1, 1848, and is a son of Elias and Lydia (Coffman) Rittenour. He comes of a family that has had a brilliant military record, the grandfather of Mr. Rittenour having served as a soldier in the Colonial army during the War of the Revolution. The parents of Mr. Rittenour were born and reared in Virginia, and there married, and in 1855 journeyed overland to Henry county, Indiana, where they spent two years, then pushing on to Madison county, settling in Adams township. Elias Rittenour here engaged in farming and became one of the valuable citizens of his community. He took a prominent part in local civic affairs, and while he never sought public office was an earnest and hard-working citizen in securing benefits for his adopted community. His death occurred in February, 1902, his wife having passed away in 1884. Of their six children, four are living in 1913: J. M. Rittenour, of this review; William H., who is a retired farmer and now makes his home at Anderson, Indiana; George, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Adams township; and Alice, who is the wife of George Yanger, of this township.

James Morgan Rittenour was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Henry county, Indiana, and there he commenced his education in the district schools. When he was nine the family came to Adams township, and here he continued his studies during the short winter terms, while he spent the summer months of his boyhood and youth in assisting his father in cultivating the homestead farm. Mr. Rittenour continued under the parental roof until his marriage, at which time he embarked upon a career of his own, and so ably has he directed his operations that he is now the owner of 310 acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, eighty acres being located in Henry county. His high standing in his community is ample evidence of the integrity which has ever governed his actions, and those who have had dealings of a business nature with him are ready to vouch for his honest methods and fair dealing. It is characteristic of Mr. Rittenour that he should attribute much of his success in life to the assistance and counsel of his wife, who has been his sympathetic comforter in times of discouragement and his greatest encouragement when he has needed faith in his undertakings. A pleasant, hospitable couple, their many excellencies of heart and character have drawn about them a wide circle of friends, and throughout the community they are held in the warmest esteem.

Mrs. Rittenour was formerly Miss Emma Mitchell, and was born in Henry county, Indiana, where she received her training on a farm and her education in the public schools. She was married to Mr. Rittenour August 15, 1872, and they have had one son, Jesse E., born January 28, 1883, a graduate of the common schools, who completed his education in Pendleton high school and Spiceland Academy. He was married September 11, 1911. His wife, who was born in Henry

county, Indiana, is a lady of much charm and many accomplishments.

Mr. Rittenour and his wife are consistent members of the Christian church at Ovid, Indiana, and have been active in its work. He is a Democrat in politics, but has taken little other than a good citizen's interest in public matters. Fraternally, he is connected with Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 39, A. F. & A. M., of which his son is also a member, is Master of the Lodge, and also holds membership in Anderson Chapter No. 52, R. A. M., and Anderson Council, R. & S. M.

EUGENE BENJAMIN HARTLEY. By reason of his long and successful career as a merchant, but perhaps more on account of his success in developing a stable of noted racing horses, Eugene Benjamin Hartley up to the time of his death held a prominent position in Madison county and is a well remembered citizen. His death occurred at Anderson.

Eugene Benjamin Hartley was born near Fairmount in Marion county, Virginia, in September, 1828. His birth occurred on the old Hartley homestead in that part of the old Dominion. His education was acquired by attendance at the select schools, as they were called, but which would hardly compare in facilities and in advantages of instruction with the poorest country school of the present day. When he was a boy the family moved to Indiana, becoming early settlers of Henry county, and from Virginia had made the journey by water on a flatboat down the Ohio river as far as Cincinnati, and thence crossed the country overland with wagon and team to Henry county. His father, Joseph Hartley, died after two years of residence in Indiana, and the family soon afterwards returned to Virginia to the old home farm. Being the oldest of a large family, Eugene B. Hartley had to assume many of the responsibilities in the management of the place, and his mother came to depend on him as her chief support. His first business was as a general merchant at Fairmount in his native county, and he continued a merchant throughout his career.

About fifty years ago he moved out to Indiana and settled in Henry county, and about 1863 located at Anderson, and soon afterwards opened a general store and grocery at the corner of Tenth and Main streets, on the northeast corner. Many of the old settlers remember his place of business at that location. He sold goods there until about three years before his death. As he had a large trade and was progressive in his business methods, he was one of the first grocery men in Anderson to deliver groceries by wagon. One of the horses which he drove to his delivery wagon developed a great deal of speed, and was able to outstep any other horse in the town, whether driven in a regular race, or with the delivery wagon behind him. Mr. Hartley took a good deal of pains with this horse, and after taking it out of the harness of the delivery wagon gave it the name "Stride-Away" which became a noted trotter all over this section of Indiana. It was his success with "Stride-Away" that started Mr. Hartley in his career as a developer of fine racing stock. He became the owner of a string of famous trotters, and among the best known were "Katy D." and "Ruth."

The late Mr. Hartley was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist church. He was married in the country district of Virginia near his native town of Fairmount to Elizabeth Carpenter. Their three children were Joseph, Mary and James. The mother died in 1863, and he afterwards married Josephine Phillips, who died in 1889,





George H Hockett.

without children. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Moss, now resides at 212 W. 11th street in Anderson.

GEORGE H. HOCKETT, M. D. The medical fraternity of Madison county includes among its members Dr. George H. Hockett, of Anderson, a practitioner who has gained distinction in the profession within a few short years. But doubtless much of his recognized talent is inherited from his father, who was for years a well known physician of Wilmington, Ohio. However, the physician and surgeon of to-day faces an entirely different proposition from that confronting the doctor of a quarter of a century ago. Each day brings some new discovery, some improved method of combating disease, which but adds to the strictness of requirements, so that the younger physicians of 1913 are often better fitted to cope with disease than those who have had many years of experience behind them. A close student of his profession, Dr. Hockett has kept fully abreast of the various changes and advancements which are constantly being made, and his skill and success in a number of complicated cases have won him the confidence and patronage of a large and representative practice.

George H. Hockett was born in the city of Anderson, Indiana, July 14, 1883, the youngest son of Dr. Zimri Hockett. The latter, born on a farm near Clarksville, Clinton county, Ohio, passed his boyhood and early school days in that city, and after preparing himself at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, practiced his profession in his native city for a number of years. Later he came to Anderson, Indiana, where he became equally well known. George H. Hockett, the son, received his early education in the public and high schools of Anderson, and after his graduation from the latter in 1901, began the study of medicine. After some preparation he entered the Hering Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in 1910. Returning to Anderson, he at once opened offices in the Union Building, where he now has a well appointed suite, equipped with every convenience for the comfort of his patients. He was not long in gaining a lucrative practice, and is now numbered among the successful young medical men of the city. He is a valued member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Indiana, in the work of which he takes a keen and active interest, and also has membership relations with the American Institute of Homeopathy and the International Hahnemann Association. He is a strict observer of the unwritten ethics of the profession, and as a result his standing among his professional brethren is high.

On the 2d of January, 1902, Dr. Hockett was united in marriage with Miss Edna Curtis, a daughter of Marion Curtis, a well known farmer of Fortville, Indiana. They have two sons, Harry and Maurice. The family attend the Christian church. The Doctor's fraternal connections include his membership in the Masonic order, affiliating with Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., Anderson Chapter, R. A. M., Anderson Commandery, K. T., and Murat Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Indianapolis, and he is also a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is independent in his political affiliations, but he has manifested a commendable willingness to assist in all movements which have been put forward for the betterment of Anderson and its people, taking only a good citizen's part in affairs of a public nature. His comfortable modern residence is situated at 138 W. 9th St.

HERMAN G. HUGHEL. Travel and experience are undoubtedly helpful in the successful pursuit of any calling, for in this manner the mind is broadened, new ideas are secured and hitherto unknown methods are witnessed and given a trial. Few farmers of Madison county have enjoyed greater advantages in this connection than has Herman G. Hughel, the owner of 120 acres of land, the greater part of which property is located in Union township. Mr. Hughel has attained his success as a farmer and stock feeder through the medium of individual effort, and in his work has used progressive methods observed in his travels in various parts of the country. He is a native son of Madison county, having been born on a farm in Anderson township, in 1864, and is a son of Samuel and Leanna Dye (Louthain) Hughel, she being a granddaughter of Andrew Dye, one of the founders of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Educated in the public schools of Anderson township, Mr. Hughel spent his boyhood on his father's property, being thoroughly trained to follow the vocation of a successful farmer, and upon attaining his majority embarked upon a career of his own. For some years he traveled extensively, visiting many different states, but eventually returned to Madison county where he now is located in his comfortable home on Anderson Rural Route No. 4. A practical, hard-headed man of business he has demonstrated his ability in the management of his affairs, and the excellent condition of his property, his fine grade of cattle, and the prosperous crops which he raises upon his fertile fields, gives him the right to the title of representative agriculturist of Anderson township.

On October 8, 1890, Mr. Hughel was married to Miss E. Victoria Matthew, daughter of John and Nancy H. (Middletown) Matthew, both of whom came to Madison county from Ross county, Ohio. John Matthew was a native of Cupar, Scotland, and came to America at the age of twenty, settling in Ross county, Ohio. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hughel, namely: John Samuel, who is a graduate of the Anderson High school and has spent two years in the Indiana State University, was recently married to Miss Margrette J. Mowrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Mowrey of Middletown, Indiana; Howard H., a graduate of the Anderson High school; and Frank L., who is still attending that school. Mr. and Mrs. Hughel are consistent members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hughel's fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias.

HUBERT B. MANRING. The leading photographer at Alexandria, Mr. Manring has his studio at 116 N. E. Church street, and by superior workmanship and prompt and careful service has acquired an excellent patronage, and is one of the most successful men of his profession in Madison county.

He was born in Monroe township of Madison county, June 17, 1879, a son of Ambrose A. and Angeline (Mabbitt) Manring. His paternal grandfather was James Manring, who married Mary Hammond. They were both natives of Virginia, and came to Madison county during the pioneer period. They died in this county when well advanced in years, the grandfather at the age of eighty-four and his wife when past seventy. Their six children were: Dr. Nathaniel Manring, of Elwood; Ambrose A.; James; Edward; Caroline, wife of John Spears of Ray, Colorado; and Ella, wife of Sylvester Potter of Yorktown, Indiana. The maternal grandparents were Anthony and Jane Mabbitt, who were also among the early settlers of Madison county in Richland township, where

both died. In their family were Granville; William; George, deceased; Annie; Angeline; Callie; and Amanda.

The parents of Mr. Manring were both born in Indiana. The father was reared in the county, and took up the occupation of farmer as his regular vocation in life. In 1887 he moved into Delaware county, where he bought a farm of eighty acres and reared his family. He still resides on the old place in Delaware county, and also owns another farm of forty-nine acres in Madison county. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. Their six children were: Hubert B., of Alexandria; Homer W., of Monroe township, in this county; Lennie, widow of Lewis Scott, of Delaware county; Winnie, wife of Lloyd McCreery, of Gaston, Indiana; Jennie, wife of Ralph Guynnup, of Gaston; and Errick, at home.

Hubert B. Manring spent his youth on his father's farm in Madison county and in Delaware county, and while growing up had the advantages of the district schools and the grade schools at Cammack in Delaware county. He subsequently was a student in the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, and also the normal school at Muncie. After leaving home he went out west, where he had much experience during a year and a half, but then returned to his old home in Delaware county. After his marriage he was engaged in farming a few years, and then took up the study of photography with the intention of making it his regular profession.

At Monroe, Michigan, he finished his preparatory work and then had a six months' practical experience in Chicago. His work at the profession was interrupted during the next two years, when he became assistant to his brother, whose wife had died. Then in the fall of 1911 he located at Alexandria, and has since conducted his studio.

On September 10, 1904, Mr. Manring married Miss Dora Lewis, daughter of B. S. and Mary E. (Bowman) Lewis. She was born in Wells county, Indiana, her father being a native of North Carolina, and her mother a native of Jay county, Indiana. Her paternal grandparents were Henry and Sarah Mary Lewis, both natives of North Carolina, and subsequently among the pioneers in Lafayette county, Indiana. They died at Huntington, the former when about eighty-four years of age. Among their children were Benjamin Franklin; Nathan; Frances, and Lizzie. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Manring were among the pioneers of Jay county, where her grandfather died and her grandmother passed away in Gas City. Their three children were Mary E., Mark S., and George Bowman. Benjamin S. Lewis, the father of Mrs. Manring, was reared on a farm in Lafayette county, Indiana, and followed the trade of shoemaker, being a very expert workman in that line. During the Civil war he entered the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and gave three years of service to the Union as a private soldier. In later years he engaged in the real estate business at Gas City. He is now in the hospital in the National Soldiers' Home at Marion. His wife resides in Monroe, Michigan. Their ten children were named: Sarah, Lizzie, Lando, Edward, Maude, Dora, Della, Emerson, Charles and John. Mr. and Mrs. Manring are both members of the Methodist church at Epworth. Politically Mr. Manring favors and supports the Prohibition party.

LOREN SMALL. One of the old and honored families of Madison county is that of Small, members of which have been identified with

the agricultural interests of this section for upwards of seventy-five years. A worthy representative of the name, who is maintaining the family reputation for industry, integrity and good citizenship, is found in the person of Loren Small, who has a farm of 110 acres in Stony Creek township, where he resides with his father-in-law. Mr. Small is a progressive farmer, being an advocate of modern methods and ideas, the beneficial effect of which is shown in his well-tilled fields and healthy, well-bred stock. Mr. Small was born in Madison county, Indiana, December 7, 1876, and is a son of James Madison and Louise (Todd) Small.

Some time in the latter thirties, Joseph Small, the grandfather of Loren Small, left his native state of North Carolina, and with his wife and children, among the latter James, journeyed overland to Madison county and took up his home among the pioneers. He was an agriculturist, and reared his sons to become tillers of the soil, an occupation which James Madison Small also followed all of his life. The latter had a family of six children, of whom three survive: Jerry, who resides in Anderson township; Loren; and Bertha, who married a Mr. Hershbarger.

Loren Small secured a good common school education, attending the old Shaw school, and his youth was passed on the home farm, where he was thoroughly trained in the science of agriculture. He also learned the stone mason's trade and worked thereat for some time, but during the greater part of his life he has been a farmer. After his marriage, he located on the property where he now lives, and his subsequent career has been one of continued success. Probably a good deal of his success in stock raising is due to his great fondness for horses, a liking is almost a hobby. He has been content to give his entire time to his farming and stock raising operations and has experienced no desire for the struggles of public life. He has, however, manifested a commendable interest in matters that affect his community, and at all times can be relied upon to support movements making for progress and good government.

On August 26, 1904, Mr. Small was married. He has one child: Orville Leroy. Mr. and Mrs. Small are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they number many warm friends.

JOHN HAINES. Classed among the prominent and enterprising farmers of Fall Creek township, Madison county, is found the subject of this review, John Haines, the owner of 120 acres of well cultivated land. Mr. Haines belongs to that class of progressive men who, having spent their entire lives in this section, are thoroughly acquainted with soil and climate conditions here, and as a result are able to gain a full measure of success from their operations. He was born in Fall Creek township, Madison county, Indiana, September 15, 1867, and is a son of Noah and Mary (Vernon) Haines.

Noah Haines was born in 1849, at Centerville, Montgomery county, Ohio, and was a youth of nine years when brought to Madison county. Here he was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving his education in the district schools, and was still a young man when he enlisted for service during the Civil war, joining the Union army as a private of Company K, Eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served throughout the remainder of the struggle between the North

and South. He saw a great deal of hard fighting with his regiment, and at the siege of Vicksburg, in which the Eighth took an important part, received a severe wound. On the close of hostilities, Mr. Haines returned to Madison county and resumed the peaceful occupation of farming, in which he was engaged until his death, which occurred in 1910. He exhibited the same characteristics of faithfulness to duty and fidelity to trust in his private life that had marked his military career, and became honored and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Haines survived her husband but a short time, dying June 12, 1912, the mother of four children: John; Ella, the wife of J. W. Jones, of Fall Creek township; and Edward H., all of whom are carrying on operations in this township; and Olive M., single, a teacher in the schools of Adams township. Olive and Ella own the old homestead of 180 acres.

John Haines was reared on his father's farm in Fall Creek township, and as a lad entered the district schools, which he attended, off and on, during the winter terms, until he was twenty-two years of age. At that time he commenced working on the old home farm for his father, also attending Purdue University for a time. When twenty-seven years of age he became a renter and was so employed until February, 1898, when he bought a part of the farm on which he now lives. He has now a well-cultivated tract of 120 acres, on which he has made improvements of an extensive and modern nature, and each year has found the property increasing in value. He believes firmly in the use of the latest ideas and machinery, and the general appearance of his farm shows that he is an expert in his calling. In addition to general farming, he has interested himself in the value of ensilage for cattle feeding and other stock, and has erected a large cement silo. He has been recently reelected as president of the Madison County Farmers Institute Association. Mr. Haines is a stockholder and director in the Pendleton Trust Company. In politics he is a Progressive. His fraternal connection is with the Sicilian Lodge No. 234, Knights of Pythias, and he is a member of the Friends church.

On February 17, 1896, Mr. Haines was married to Miss Kate Mauzy, a natural artist, who was born in Adams township, and she died in 1902, without issue. Mr. Haines' second marriage occurred October 1, 1904, when he was united with Miss Mary S. Bebout, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, but at this time was a professional nurse and a doctor of medicine in Indianapolis, having received her degree as M. D. in 1903. They have had one child, Mary B., a bright and interesting lassie of seven years.

HARRISON CANADAY. For almost thirty years Harrison Canaday has been a resident of Anderson, during all of which period he has been prominently identified with the commercial and material progress of the city. His career adds another to the great number that Anderson has furnished to the Middle West, of the grand results which are attained by intelligence, tact and perseverance when applied to the building up of a fortune under the favoring conditions which have, for half a century, attended all of the city's enterprises. It is true that during this period unusual opportunities have opened to business men, but they have only yielded the meed of great success to those who have had the sagacity to perceive them and the boldness to push them to their best results. Harrison Canaday was born May 2, 1830, on a farm in Rush county, Indiana, and is a son of Cable and Martha (Dwiggins) Canaday. The father was

a native of South Carolina and the mother of North Carolina, and shortly after their marriage, in 1826, the parents moved to Rush county, Indiana, where Mr. Canaday was engaged in farming for a few years. They then moved to Madison county, settling on a tract of land near Elwood, the original purchase of eighty acres being added to until there were three hundred and twenty acres in the homestead. During the early years the family experienced all the hardships incident to the clearing of land in new country, but eventually Mr. Canaday became known as one of the most prosperous farmers of his community. His death occurred in 1856, his wife having passed away some years before.

Harrison Canaday passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, his early education being secured in the subscription and district schools during the winter months. Mr. Canaday was married in his twenty-first year to Miss Elizabeth Howard, a daughter of Joseph Howard, of Wayne county, and after their marriage they settled on a farm in Wayne county, there residing twelve years. In 1863, Mr. Canaday moved to Anderson and purchased a farm two and one-half miles north of the city, comprising two hundred acres, to which he added from time to time until he had three hundred and sixty-five acres, all of this property being put in a high state of cultivation. This was one of the model farms of Richland township, and was well stocked with all kinds of livestock, Mr. Canaday dealing extensively in cattle, hogs and sheep, his principal markets being Boston and other eastern cities. During this time he became recognized as one of the leading stock dealers of Madison county. He still is the owner of two farms in Lafayette township, containing three hundred and ninety acres and three hundred and sixty-five acres, respectively, and these are well stocked and leased out on shares.

In 1884 Mr. Canaday came to Anderson and became a stockholder and director in the Anderson Banking Company, still retaining his interests in this institution, one of the most substantial in the state. He is also a stockholder in the Anderson Trust Company. His modern brick residence is located at No. 311 West Eleventh street. The business qualities that are essential to the proper handling of these large enterprises are obvious. To breadth and comprehensiveness of mind, quickness to perceive opportunities and readiness to improve them, energy and push, there must be added a capacity for organization, as well as an attention to detail. In all these qualities Mr. Canaday excels. Amidst his active business life, he has found time and manifested an inclination to perform all the duties of good citizenship. In politics he is a Democrat. Of Mr. Canaday's children there are two living, Joseph R., and Ollie B., the latter the wife of George Quick. Three children died when young. Mr. Canaday's second wife was Victoria Teneyck. He has been a member and a trustee of the Central Christian church for many years. Though past his eighty-third year, he is still actively engaged in managing his business, with mental powers unabated. So methodical and well ordered have been all his operations that he has not been a victim to the worries which beset those less happily constituted. It may be said truthfully that he is one of Anderson's most representative men.

DANIEL WISE, JR. The record of a very old and prominent family in Madison county is that of the Wises. The list of original land entries affords the most reliable record for determining the real pioneers of any country. At the head of the list of land entrants in Jackson

township stands the name of Daniel Wise, Sr., who according to the best sources of information was the first prominent white settler to establish his home within the boundaries of what is now the civil township of Jackson. That was in 1825 several years before Madison county was organized and less than ten years after Indiana became a state. Thus nearly ninety years has passed away since the name first became identified with this part of the state, and the greater number of the descendants of the original settlers are now in the third and fourth generation. Much of the interesting family history connected with this name will be found in the sketch of a surviving daughter of Daniel Wise, Sr., Mrs. Coy, on other pages of this volume.

Daniel Wise, Sr., was a native of Virginia, born on the south branch of the Potomac river, and was the son of John Wise, also of Virginia ancestry, and of a prominent old family in that commonwealth. John Wise himself spent the closing years of his life in Madison county. Daniel Wise, Sr., moved from Virginia first to Ohio, and then in 1825 accomplished the long and tedious journey by team and wagon to the wilderness between Ohio and Indiana. The wagon was piled with household goods, and the family camped by the wayside at the close of each day's journey. Practically the entire area of Madison county was then included in government land, recently ceded by the Indians to the United States and was for sale at one dollar and a quarter (\$1.25) per acre. Samuel Wise selected his land in sections two and three of township nineteen, range six east, and most of the land included within his original purchase has never passed out of the Wise ownership. In the midst of the forest he cleared a space for the log cabin home, which was the first shelter of the family, and there under the shadows of the primeval forest, abounding with its wild game, and occasionally haunted by the Indians, began the life and activities of this worthy pioneer household in Madison county. After a few years the log house was replaced by a substantial brick structure, which though twice wrecked by cyclones, has been rebuilt and is still standing as a landmark of a previous generation. Daniel Wise lived there until his death. He married in Virginia, Mary Miller, a native of that state. She survived her husband many years, and reared seven children named as follows: Lucinda, Huldah, Lovina, Seth, Perinia, Lorana and Daniel, Jr.

Daniel Wise, Jr., was born on the Wise homestead in Jackson township, May 4, 1833. His early life was spent amidst pioneer surroundings, and this environment has been elsewhere described in connection with the career of his older sister, Mrs. Lorana Coy. When he was still a boy he became inured to the practical work of the early farmer in Madison county, and continued to devote his labors to agriculture until his death. He succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead of two hundred and ten acres, and it was in the old brick home that he passed away in 1865, at the comparatively early age of thirty-two years. Daniel Wise, Jr., married Susan Thurman, who was born in Highland county, Ohio. Left a widow with a family of small children, she very capably managed the farm, and succeeded in rearing and educating her children for useful parts in the world. She continued to make her home on the old estate in Jackson township until her death, June 11, 1912, when she was eighty-five years of age. Her children were Wesley, Augusta Victoria, Mary A., Sarah A., and Seth. Wesley Wise had been twice married and has four children named: Woodie, Hazel, Everett and Clark. Mary A. married August Busby.

and their two sons are Willis and Clifford. Sarah A. married Sanford Tolin, and the four children of their union are Olga, Vivian, Harold and Eulan, all of whom are graduates of the Shortridge high school at Indianapolis. Miss Augusta Victoria has for a number of years had her home chiefly in Indianapolis, but the past two years were spent at home caring for her mother, until the later's death. Miss Wise now occupies and manages the old estate. She is thoroughly familiar and appreciative of the pioneer life through which her family has passed in Madison county, and is one of the highly esteemed descendants of the pioneers in this county.

B. PERRY REMY AND FRANK I. REMY. The subjects of this sketch are both of Hoosier birth, B. Perry Remy having been born at Columbus, Ind., March 15th, 1876, and Frank Irwin Remy being born at Columbus, Ind., September 6th, 1880. They spent several years of their boyhood in Kansas, later returning to Indiana. Both secured a High School education. B. Perry Remy married Margaret Wood, the daughter of Albert C. and Eva Haynes Wood of near Pendleton, Ind., November 20th, 1902. Frank I. Remy married Nellie G. Forkner, the daughter of John L. and Mary Watson Forkner of Anderson, Ind., August 5th, 1907. Both B. Perry and Frank Remy are members of Masonic order being identified with Scottish Rite and Knight Templar orders of Masonry, as well as the order of Mystic Shrine. They are members of the Anderson Town and Country Clubs, the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, hunting clubs, engineering and business clubs.

The brothers have an interesting family history as well as a startlingly successful business career. The name Remy is French, the family being descendants of a Frenchman of noble birth by that name. In the family history prepared by the French College of Heraldry it is found that the family has been an active one. Many inventions of note and success particularly having followed the name. Their originality seems to date from the earliest history of the family when they very early withdrew from the Catholic Church, later coming to America as Huguenots. Benjamin Milton Remy, the father of Perry and Frank Remy, was born April 30th, 1839, at Brookville, Ind. He was educated at Brookville College. He early joined the Knights of Pythias and M. E. Church and was a faithful member of both throughout his lifetime. Politically he was a Republican. He was a merchant in early life, but ill health caused his retirement, when but a comparatively young man and he was never able later to stand business strains and cares. He died at Anderson, Ind., May 24th, 1913. Marion I. Irwin Remy, the mother of Perry and Frank Remy, is of Scotch and English descent and is a descendant of the Irwins of Scotland and more directly of Joseph Irwin, who came to America from Ireland and lived and died near Columbus, Ind. She is also a descendant of David Jones and wife, who came from England with Wm. Penn in the Mayflower. The history of this branch of the family seems to indicate that ambition and thrift were at least very prominent characteristics as great wealth has been accumulated from time to time and honest, straightforward dealings and philanthropy have kept pace with the ability to accumulate the world's treasures. The peculiar Scotch firmness and determination certainly found its way to the mother of Perry and Frank Remy of Anderson, for when ill health compelled her husband to retire from business, when the boys were quite young and expenses incident to ill health soon ate away

what money had been saved, she did not lose hope but kept on instilling the ambition for honest success that had been the parents' earliest dreams. The boys worked in factories prior to coming to Anderson, educating themselves at night school when unable to do better, but in 1895 with little more than car fare to bring them the family came to Anderson, the father still enfeebled, but the boys possessed with ambition and a will. B. Perry Remy had worked unceasingly where and when he could in trying to master a knowledge of electrical work and his knowledge had been recognized before the move was made, so with his brother as a helper they put out a shingle and started an electrical contracting business in Anderson in 1895, one boy nineteen and the other fourteen years of age. They were successful from the start and soon the younger brother Frank was in school, while the older brother kept hard at work, that later they might both be better fitted to do bigger things, as they continually looked forward to doing. In 1901 the Remy Brothers incorporated their business under the name of Remy Electric Company and started the manufacture of the electrical equipment for gas and gasoline engines, which they felt had greater possibilities for growth and future than the contracting business could possibly have. In just ten years time the business was one of the largest in Anderson and one of the most modern manufacturing industries in the Central States. Manufacturers from all over the United States came to visit the plant and learn of its methods. Perry by practical work had developed his mind, naturally of a scientific turn, until he was recognized as an engineer of unusual ability, not infrequently meeting with engineers and physicists in public discussions of engineering problems of the day, while Frank, who from early boyhood had loved to trade and bargain above everything else, had fitted the opportunity equally as well and developed and handled the business side of the brothers' interests with unusual judgment and ability. It should be mentioned that never had two brothers, although of a different temperament and inclination, worked more harmoniously and with each others interests at heart more than these two. Early recognizing the particular work for which they were best suited they tried to develop themselves accordingly as they progressed never having their ambition satisfied or apparently realizing that they had built up a big industry giving employment to hundreds in a few years time.

January 25th, 1911, they sold the controlling stock in the Remy Electric Company to an Indianapolis banker and his associates and retired from the active management of the business. With their wives they then set out to travel, Perry and his wife going around the world, while Frank and his wife spent six months in traveling through European countries and some time traveling in America. While they were enjoying these pleasures they were not unmindful of what might be learned from European manufacturers and they met with many of them. While their trips were supposedly for pleasure it is a significant fact that patent applications were being made by them while abroad and shortly after their return they were starting in business again.





